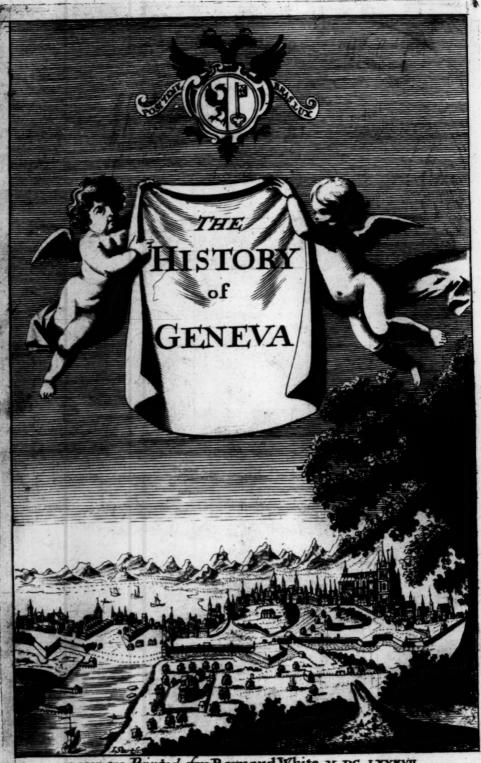


LONDON Printed for Bernard White. M. DC. LXXXVII.



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THE

## HISTORY

OFTHE

### CITY and STATE

OF

# GENEVA,

From its First Foundation to this present Time.

Faithfully Collected from several MANUSCRIPTS of Jacobus Gothofredus, Monsieur Chorier, and Others.

BY

ISAAC SPON, Doctor of Physick, and one of the Fellows of the Colledge of LYONS.

LICENSED, Dec. 14. 1685. RO. L'ESTRANGE.

LONDON,
Printed for Bernard White. M DC LXXXVII.

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## PREFACE.

Considerable of the Protestant party, we may easily believe there is none but will desire to know its History; some, that they may unfolded in Religion; others, that they may not be ignorant of the strength and policy of a State which they consider as an enemy. Hitherto we have had but scattered fragments, as in the History of Savoy or Switzerland, and in the Book called the Cavaleer Savoyard, and in the Genevoise Citizen; and indeed in these Historical Relations there is so much of sharpness and passion, that a man shall scarce know when to credit any thing.

This I have endeavoured to avoid to the utmost of my power, though it be very difficult when it concerns the Religion of People and the pretensions of Princes, to keep such a just moderation as shall provoke neither Party: Tet I am apt to think I have done as much in this matter as could be expected. For as to the main of this History, if all people shall not find satisfaction, I shall look upon this only as a missfortune usually attending such sort of Writings, and not as an effect of my passion: seeing I have followed as much as in me lay the Counsel given of old to an Historian, not to be of any Country or Party whilest the Pen was in his hand.

### PREFACE.

It is true, I wanted several things requisite to a business of this nature, but on the other side I know full well, there is no one could acquit himself better in this affair than my self: seeing that a Gene-voise would be sure to be suspected, and a stranger could not be so well informed of those things which I have known, and procure those Memoires and Manuscripts which I have by me, for which both the Publick and my self are obliged not a little to Me sieur Chorier the French Kings Historian and Advocate in the Parliament of Dauphine, who long since bath been urgent with me to follow this defign: and had it not been for him, I should not so much as have thought of it. Certainly no one could have better performed this, than my Noble Friend; for baving Written so Excellent an History of Dauphine, with which our Libraries are adorned; this bere would have been but an easie task to him, would be bave undertaken it, and bis affairs bad permitted bim. The Manuscripts with which he bath furnished me, are three Volumes in Quarto , taken out of the Library of the deceased Monsieur James Godefroy (Jacobus Gothofredus) famous for bis Commentary on the Theodosian Codex: they plainly appear to be Written with bis own band, and I do not believe there is any other Copy to be found of them: (precious Remains) of the Closet of this great Man; and which ought to be rankt immediately after the famous Commentaries afore-mentioned. And being made Counsellor and Syndick of Geneva, bis want of leisure, and other reasons of State withheld bim from publishing bis Memoires as be bad designed. I have bad moreover.

over of Monsieur Chorier another Manuscript, of which I know not the Author .. I have likewise made use of some Chronological Manuscripts of one Roset which are in every bodies bands: not to reckon other Collections, viz. of the Acts and Alliances with Switzerland and Geneva, and the Printed Books as many as I could find, such as Paradins Historical Chronicle of Savoy, the History Savoy, the Genevois Citizen, and Pictet's Harangue, the Sieur de Jussie's Book intitled the Leven of Calvinism, More's Harangues, Spanheim's and several others. These are the Materials from whence I have taken my Hifory; which I have more need to abridge than amplifie, lest I should exceed the bounds of a particular History, by introducing a thousand accidents which have bapned in the neighbouring Countries, or even in all Europe. I have added also of my own at the end of this History, those ancient Inscriptions which are to be seen at Geneva, and those of S. Peter's Chanons, with all possible exactness, and expect only this fruit of my labour, that fatisfying my own inclinations, I shall also gratifie the curious, though I cannot please the Criticks, who love to try their Wits, and value not a Book unless its periods are laboured and smoothed to the utmost exactness, and wholly freed from imperfections, not considering that excellent saying of Aristotle, that the faults of them who begin a Work, do rather claim indulgence than animadversion.

The Approbation of Monsieur de Mezeray, Historiographer of France, and one of the French Kings Council.

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I Read this Manuscript four Months since, and find it to be an Excellent History, and License it to be Printed.

Signed Mezeray.

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Containing the History of GENEVA before the Coming of our Saviour sollet sure some soil of both



LTHOUGH I undertake the History of a very mean State, confidering its finall Extent and Compass, and the little Noise which it hath made in the World, yet my design to publish it, cannot be justly blam'd, seeing God himself is no less admirable in the small works of Nature, than in the great, where the matter is fashion'd by his hands: neither is he less won-

derful in the Government of small States, than great Kingdoms; as a Pilot shews no less skill in resisting with a little Bark a Tempestuous Sea, than in preferving a great Ship in the midst of a Storm.

You must not expect here magnificent descriptions of Glorious Actions, Eloquent Harangues of Famous Generals, or Battels fought by infinite numbers of Soldiers; but instead of this, at every turn,

fome Miracle of Providence, fome Historical or Political passage worth your confideration. In this Scene will appear Actors, who, although they are not array of in the guideling atting of their Dominions; yet do they not fail to at their pair they have taken upon them, and to let before as ance for infirmations, which are formers produced, as they are every man is there a Soldier, or Citizen of his Countrey. There you'l fee examples of all kinds of Vertues and Vices; which will not be useless, if you mind not so much him that speaketh, as what

he faith, whether it be to the purpose.

For my part, I shall not be so solicitous after smoothness in my flyle, as after touth in my relations; and shall endeafour that no patien shall make me unworthy the name of an Historian, who bught chiefly to be a Secretary to Truth, and not to Falshood or Flattery. He who writes to shew his Eloquence, publisheth rather his own History, than that of the States or Persons, whom he pretends to write of: and it often happens, that fuch a one climbs upon the Scaffold of his Vanity, that he may thake himfolf the more ridiculous, and have the greater fall. Truth hath no need of Varnish, or any affected dress, to make it levely; and provided it be not unsea-fonably, or carelestly exposed, its beauty which it borrows from none but it felf, can never want hearty admirers.

But before I enter upon the description of this History

Ancient names of Geneva.

Volateran.

Name. Geneva is the most ancient in ever had and he time we meet with in Ce / ar's Commentaries. A late Author hath mistook, in faying it hath been call'd Geneua: neither do I know upon what grounds he affirms Genes to be a Colony of the Genevoiles; feeing Genes is a very ancient City, and bore that name in Hanni-bal's time; Livy relating 'twes taken by Rago, Hamilcar his Son. Genabum as some Moderns have call'd Geneva, is the name of Orleans. That of Gebenna, by which General hath been known for feveral Ages, began to be in use about Charlemain's time: for so we find it in that Emperours Life written by Aimein the Monk in the Chronicles of the Abby of Rheginon, and thus used by almost all Authors and Publick Acts for above eight hundred years down to 1536.

Notwithstanding there be some who would rake as take that Least steam of Green in the Compass, and the Lie Noile which; sales

Marlian Para-

made in the World, yet my defign to publish Historia Quie Rhodianus raptam bulocibis undi In Mare fent Ararin; qua montibus ardua fun Gens habitan cand peralentes rupe Gebennas.

Where drame with Rhollman now meet and out of Runs joyn'd into the Sen, the Men whole Seat Is out Giberna Mount covered with Show.

But there he focals not of a City, but of the Mountains of Cevenues, which Cufar means by the fame word. I shall likewife make

make it appear in the sequel of this Discourse, that it hath never been call'd Colonia Equestris. The Genevoises restored it to its ancient name in the year 1536. taking away that of Gebenna, which the rudeness of former Ages had given it. The Learn'd Scaliger In his operhath observ'd, that Geneva must be sounded the second syllable cala. short; and at this day in the Language of the Countrey 'tis pronounc'd Zeneva.

tis Urbem.

Sciruation of

Geneva is a City of great Antiquity; and were we not so in- Munster calls it form'd by Authors, the Beauty and Commodiousness of its Scituation would incline us to believe it: for it is feated on a rifing ground, wash'd on one side by the Lake Leman and the Rhosne, which thence takes its course; bordered with fruitful Plains and Mountains. Hence we may imagine, a place so commodious, as well for necessity as delight, hath drawn thither Inhabitants at the fame time the Countrey began to be cultivated. But Cities and Persons have the same sate: The more any Family is anciently Noble, the more difficult a matter it is to produce its Titles. Antiquity is as a dark Night, whose obscurity cannot be dissipated, and in which a man can do nothing but fearch about to no purpose. How many Fables do we find mixt with the Original of Troy, Rome or Carthage? And if this hath happened to fuch flourishing States, what can be expected from mean ones, whose mishap having been to have no Author to be the Guardian or Depositary of their History, they have therefore lain in obscurity. Julius Cafar is the first who mentions Geneva, yet there is no doubt, but it was then a City under Government, and a place of strength, which kept one of the passages out of Gaule into Italy and Germany: For it was undoubtedly the Interest of the Allobroges, or Inhabitants of Gallia Transalpina, being neighbours to the Helvetians and Latobriges, a people of Gallia Belgica, who held Switzerland and the Country of Vand at that time, to have a Fort, which should shelter them from the Incursions of this warlike people, and might serve as a place of Traffick and Correspondence.

The Allobroges, whose chief City was Geneva, held a great part of the Alps and low Countrey betwixt Rhofne and the Moun-They were a valiant people, and had gained great reputation by their courage; neither were they inferiour to the rest of the Gaules in Riches. Stephen de Byzance and Livy, who cannot be fuspected of flattery, give them these Elogies. Geneva then was a great while before Cafar's time: And as well his silence, as other Authors, inclines us to believe, that its Original was unknown. All that the Moderns have afferted concerning this matter, is founded on an uncertain Author, and on a Chronological Manuscript of the Countrey of Vand, being about four hundred years fince it was written, as we may judge by the time which endeth the History. The Author of the Genevoise Citizen relates, that it was kept in his time in the Castle of Chillon on the Lake; and there is now one there to be seen, which perhaps is the same with that in the City of Orbe in the Countrey of Vand. The little Book Printed at Lyons in 1614. Entituled A Chronology of the Countrey of Vand, is an Epitome of it; and 'tis out of one or the other of these, that the

Antiquity of

Manuscripts of the History of Geneva have taken out several particulars relating to that City, which are not to be met with elfewhere.

Although to speak ingenuously, this Chronicle appears to be nothing else but a slight exercise of some half-witted Scribler of former times, and therefore deferves not much to be credited; howfoever, I shall here offer what he afferts concerning the Foundation of Gen neva, leaving the Reader to his own liberty to judge and believe if he pleases that in these fabulous relations there is some truth. See

here then what he faith.

"In the year of the Worlds Greation 2729, and 1073, years after "the Flood, the great Hereules coming into Spain to go over into "Italy, he pass'd near the Lake which hath been since call'd Leman, "where feeing to fine a Countrey inhabited, he left there one part of "his Army which was lick, under the Command of Arpentinus, This "Captain liking the Countrey, built on the fide of the Lake, a City "which he call'd Arpentras or Arpentrine, which was feated higher "than where lyes now Lanfastne (and in effect there yet may be feen some marks of a City) "this was founded in the year of the "Worlds Creation 2730. and fifty three years before the destruction

" of Trey.

"Arpentinus was succeeded by his Son Rigo: after the destruction "of Troz, when Francus, Aneas, Antenor, with many more, came "to inhabit other Countreys; about which time Lemannus Paris's "Son arriv'd in those parts with his Trojant, driving out Rigo from "Arpentras; and being in full possession, call'd the Lake after his "own Name, Leman. This Lemanus having reign'd a considerable "time, was at length drove out from Arpentras by his own Subjects "who rebelled against him, and killed one of his Sons: whereupon "he in revenge, having taken again the City, demolifh'dut; and "feeking a new place whereon to build another, he came to the end "of the Lake, whence iffues forth the Rhofne; and finding a little "Hill of (Genevriers, or) Shrubs, he layes there the foundations of "a City, which he call'd for this reason, Genevra or Genebra. This "was in the year of the Worlds Creation 2833. and fifty years after the destruction of Troy, and three hundred seventy nine years be-"fore the Building of Rome, and eleven hundred and thirty years be-"fore the Birth of our Saviour. After Lemannus (who dyed "whilst they were building Geneva) his Son Eructonius reigned "eight and twenty years, leaving three Sons who divided the King-"dom betwixt them, viz. Sequanus, Allobross and Helvetius,

This Chronicle likewise makes mention of several other Kings of these Countreys, as Milius, Ergogue, Tigurus, Epantalus, Aviticus, Carphas and his three Sons Conodus, Gavotus and Equester, Caturigus, Flenans, Arulus, Centronius, Benevits, Algurus Ciricus and Oblius, who built a Fortress at Geneva in the Isle of Rhofne. These names readily offer themselves for the finding out the Founders of Cities, and the Etymology of the names of Provinces: which gives us plainly to understand, that this is a History devised at pleasure, seeing there are many of these Lain words, although that Tongue was not known till some Ages after. Sequenus (sayes the Chronicle)

gave his name to the County of Burgundy, from whence the people were call'd Sequeni: Allobrost gave his name to the Countrey of the Allobroges; Equester to the Country of Vand, where was Colonia Equestris; Ergogus to that of Ergan; Helvetius to that of Helvetin; Aventica, Helvetius his Concubine, to Avanche; Centronius, to the Centrons, who are them of Tarantoile; Arulus, to Arles; Gavorus, to Gavots; Brnevits, to the City of the fame name; and in thort; Giricas, to St. Clergae, in a donard of bolium had well for a made

New that which I find the world contrived in all this account. Derivation of is the Etymology of the word Geneva, which it derives from Gi newes, (of Jumper Shrubs ) with which this little Hill on which the City was built was over spread; as if the Lath or French Tongue were spoken four Ages before Rome was built; for the word Genevre comes from the Laim Jumperus: So it is also with the word Equestra, which was never heard of in the Country of Vand till Cafar's time, as we shall have occasion to mention herewas committed

Not that this great Antiquity of eight and twenty Ages need be fuspected, seeing there are Cities, as that of Athens, ancienter by five hundred years? But we are never obliged to believe without proof; neither do we find Homer to mention Lemannus Paris his Son, although it may well be expected, he should say something of him, to inform us of the posterity of that Heroe in his Poem. tainly a very idle humour of forme people, who would needs perfwade the World, their Ancestors were sprung from the Ashes of Troy, and were no less than Founders of Cities; as if Troy had been fufficient to people all the World, after it felf had been ruin'd.

Be it how it will concerning thefe eleven Ages before the coming of our Saviour, we read of no confiderable matters or Warlike feats performed by the Genevoifes during that time, but what we have from this Chronicle: They laid wafte the City of Benevits, which flood distant from that place where now flandeth Nyons, because it would Lord it over the neighbouring Countreys, and exact Tribute. It addeth, that this Oblins dyed without Children, and left all these Countreys to the disposal of their own people, who by this means

became free and under no Monarchy.

The Genevoifes had the advantage of the Lake and the Rhofne, which ferv'd them instead of Ditches, and the Alps which sheltered the Rose them as Ramparts. They leparated them especially from the Romans, whose neighbourhood was chiefly to be feared, and against whom they have fignalized their Valour with the reft of the Allobrogefes, who extended their Borders as far as Ifere. The Air of the Mountains which they breathed, and the ignorance of carnal delights, which renders us fort and effeminate, made them Warlike and Dreadful to their Neighbours. The Romans have tryed them fufficiently in their Wars against them. The first proof which they gave of their Courage, was under the Conful Marcus Fulvius, in the year fix hundred twenty eight from the Building of Rome, and one hundred twenty five years before the Birth of our Saviour. The 125. years be-Auvergnats and them of Ronergue were joyned with the Allobroges. forethe Birth The Romans bragg'd they had defeated them, though 'tis certain of our San-

The Genevoises

122, years before our Saviour.

Periodica of

the Conful obtain'd not the Triumph; which is a sufficient proof, that the loss on the Gaules side was not great; and in effect the War broke out again three years after, and the Allobroges raised greater Forces. They fought the Romans near Orange, not far from the place where the Sorgue dischargeth it self into the Rhosne: the Romans got the Victory by a Stratagem, after they had for a long time vigorously disputed it. They had brought with them Ele-phants, which they had caused to march against the Allebroges, believing the Gaules, having never seen them, would be affrighted, as it indeed fell out; their Horses being startled, set a running, after the fame manner as it had happened heretofore to the Romans themselves, when Pyrrhus, who first brought them into Italy, fought against them so bloody a Battel, in which they were overthrown: the Gaules loft in this Conflict twenty thousand men, and Bituitus King of Anvergne one of their chiefelt Captains was taken Prisoner, and led away in Triumph by the Conful Domitius Ahenobarbus, to whom the care of this War was committed. Notwithstanding this overthrow, the Allobroges who had been overcome rather by their Enemies Craft, than through their own want of Courage, took again the Field the year following with their Confederates, and advanc'd as far as Ifere, offering the Romans Battel. The Conful Fabius Maximus who was General, loft his Quartan Ague in the heat of the fight, and accompanied with his usual good fortune, obtain'd a fignal Victory. Twenty fix thousand Gaules were cut in pieces, and the Conful obtain'd the glorious Title of Allobrogiek, and the great Triumph at his resurn to Rome. There might have been feen not many years fince in the Village of Verfoy, about a League distant from Geneva, an old Marble Stone, on which was engraven the Elogy of the Conqueror of the Allobroges.

Casar hath observ'd in the Conference which he had with Ariowise, that after this Victory, the Romans generously forgave the Anvergnats and them of Romergue, not exacting of them any Tribute, nor so much as reducing them into a Province. From whence, 'tis likely, that the Allobroges, who were their Allies in this War, were no worse us'd: and that the Romans considering them rather as Friends than Vassals, did let them live after their own manner, and protected them against the insultings of their neighbours.

For not long after, the Tigurins, who are they of the Canton of Zurich, had made themselves formidable, and ceased not to molest them, the Romans sent their Consul Lucius Cassius to repell the Tigurins into their own Countrey; but he himself was deseated and slain near Geneva. Lucius Piso his Lieutenant General and Fatherin-law to Casar, had the same fortune; and from that time the Tigurins having joyn'd with the Teutons, Cimbres and Ambrons, made dreadful havock in Gaule, and often beat the Romans, till such time as they were subdued by the Consul Marius, who having slain great multitudes of them, forc'd the rest to return into their own Countrey; by which means he secured the Allobroges, who lay most in

danger by their incursions.

About forty years after the Allobroges took up Arms again against the Romans, wasting Gaule Narbonnoise: the Senate sent the Prætor Pomptinus

Paul. Orose.

108. years before the Birth of our Saviour.

The Genevoises protected by the Romans against the Switzers.

102. years before the Birth of our Saviour.

60. years before our Saviour.

Pomptimus, who eaus'd Vence to be belieged (a confiderable City of the Voconces) by Manlius Ventinus; but he was forc'd to raile his Siege and depart after he had walted the Countrey. Catugnatus Who commanded the Allobroges, came to help the Voconces, and falls into an Ambulcade laid for him by Ventinus. Pomptinus marches towards the Countrey of the Allobroges, and after some skirmishes with Catughains, he subdues them, who remain d from that time faithful to the Romans.

Two years after, the Helvetians thinking themselves pent up in st. years be their own Countrey, invaded the Gaules, burning their Towns and fore our saviour, their Villages with an Army of ninety two thousand men, besides old people and children, which in all were about three hundred fixty eight the Galls, thousand souls. They first began with the Allobroges, pretending only to pass thorough their Countrey, but were timely prevented by Julius Cefar, who was then Proconsul of Gaule; who, as soon as he had notice given him, raised Soldiers and came to Geneva, where the makes all necessary preparation to stop this Torrent. There was in this City a Bridge to bass over into the Countrey of the Helvettans. Cefar caused it to be broken down to hinder the Enemies from coming into the Countrey of the Allobroges and the rest of the Gaules.

The Heliverians having heard that Cafar was come, sent Embalfadors to him at Genera. The wing him they had no delign upon any of the Countreys belonging to the Romans, intending only to pais thorough them. Cafar remembring how they had used Lucius Caffas and Lucius Pilo his Father-in-lay, thought it not convenient to grant their request. How soever, that he might be better provided, he delives time to deliberate, and that they would return to him some few dayes after: In the mean time he gathers what Forces he could, and palling the Rhofne, he employes his Army in the traking a Wall fixteen foot high, and about twenty thousand foot in length, with a Ditch of the same extent.

The day which he had appointed them being come, he absolutely refuses their request; and this was the beginning of that bloody

ly refules their request; and this was the beginning of that bloody War described by Cafar himself in his Commentaries, but which be-

longs not to our fubject.

There are yet some Remains of this great Prince (who by degrees made himself absolute Lord of the Roman Republick) in the Names of divers of the Families of the Julius's at Geneva, which may be seen there in several ancient Inscriptions. There are mention'd one Cajus Julius Cafar Longinus a Free-man of this Emperour, and Quintus Julius Sergius, Julius Marrinus, and Julius Brocehus an Adite and one of the Daumviri, as also Julius Marrianus, Julius Capito, Juliu Vera, and Titus Julius Valerianus, Overleer of the Publick Buildings. Although perhaps not one of these were nearly related to him; yet this shews at least, that he had brought many Romans with him thither, especially them of his own Family, of which he himself was at that time the greatest.

We must not here omit one Historical passage, of which ancient Authors have taken no notice; which is, that after the overthrow of the Swedes, and spoil of the whole Countrey of Vand, which

fome marks of this to be feen about a league and four leagues from Geneva.

Julius Cafar's name yet re-tain'd in di-vers Families at Gentua.

A Reman Colony fem to Geneva.

years be-Defermere cavo

Lucan.

whom the City of Orbe gave that name: these parts were extreamly depopulated; which caused Julius Cafar to fend a Colony thither, either to furnish the Countrey again with Inhabitants, or else to withstand the Helvetians, in case they should again set upon the Gaules. Now the greatest strength of this Colony lying in their Cavalry, they were hence called Colonia Equestrie, or Civitas Equefrium, the Colony or Commonalty of the Equefires, as we find it in the four ancient Inscriptions which are at Geneva; and in a fifth Julia Equestris; Which is an evident proof, that Julius Cesar had founded it. For when the Civil War broke out between him and Pompey, he fent for the Troops which quartered near the Lake

was then comprehended under the name of Pagus Urbigenus, to

tentotia fixa Limanno. Leman, to affift him.

Geneva kept firm thenceforward to the Emperours who fucceeded Julius Cafar; and the Stones which are yet to be feen there engraven in honour of feveral Emperours, witness as much. Some there are which are dedicated to Augustus, others to Trajan, Antoninus, Mart. Aurelius and Trebonian, which we shall recite at the end of this History. There is also mention of several Roman Magistrates who administred Justice after the same manner as in other Colonies. There were likewise Sextumviri, who were six men established fince Augustus's Reign; also Duumviri to determine Cases of Equity, and Surveyors of Publick Buildings; Prelats and Pagan Priests, and every thing else which the Religion and Custom of the Romans were went to bring into conquered Contrevs. There were also to be seen on these ancient Marble Stones several kind of Yows engraven to Jupiter, Mars and Apollo; whom they worlhipped before the coming of the Romans, after the manner of the other Gaules, under the name of Tamaru, Theautate and Belenus. The little Rock in the Lake served instead of an Altar, which was dedicated to Neptune God of the Watry Element: And its from his name, that the Rock called Neiton hath been derived. There's to be seen on the biggest (for there are two near one another) a hollow place which hath been cut to kindle therein the fire for Sacrifices; and its not long since some Fisher-men found at the foot of it two small Harchese and some Fisher-men found at the foot of it two small Hatchets and a Brafs Knife, which is the same which they call'd then Securis and Secespita, to cut the throats of those Beafts they sacrificed.

To finish what may be faid of Geneva in the time of Heathenism. tis certain that in Marc. Aurelius's Reign the City was wholly burnt, he having taken upon him the care to have it built anew. Others fay, this was done under Heliogabalus, who likewise was called Marc. Aurelius. There are some, who attribute its rebuilding to Aurelian: Neither is it to be doubted, but that nearness of Names hath occasioned this confusion in History. There's yet to be feen at Geneva an Inscription of Marc. Aurelius, which gives some credit to our first conjecture; for Heliogabatus reigned so little a while, and behaved himself so unworthily and cruelly, that this alone is sufficient to carry us off from believing he had the least thought to become Benefactor to a City, for which he had not any

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Genera burnt in Marc. Aurelins his time.

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The Annual Manuscripts of Geneve which are not very old, and the Author call'd the Citizen relate, that when Aurelian had conquered Tetricus, he re-built Geneva and Orleans; to which he gave the Geneva rename of Aureliana; but after his death the former of these Cities built. took again its name of Geneva. But all this is uncertain; being not founded on the testimony of any ancient Author. Sabellieus is perhaps the first who hath brought it to light in these last Ages: There sum qui Geare some, fayes he, who affert, that Geneva was then built by Aurelian during the War with the Gaules, he means re-built: 'Tis added likewise, that this Emperour granted to Geneva several neighbouring Lordships, Fairs and Priviledges, which made it famous, and occasioned its being called Emporium Allobrogum. But of all the Gifts the Romans bestowed on them, I find none more remarkable or advantageous, than that of a Roman Lord named Lucius Julius Brocchus, which I read in a neat Inscription which Mr. Godefrey caused to be brought into his House from the Channon's Street: In my opinion it is the curiousest Monument of Antiquity to be feen in this City; and which deferves to be kept as the greatest treasure, in the Common Hall. Guichenon mentions it in his History See the Inferiprions. of Savoy, but carelelly according to his manner.

The Scituation of Geneva in former times, and before the coming scituation of of our Saviour, and in the following Ages, was as we shall describe Grava. it: Its Walls reach'd no higher than the height of the little Hill on which S. Peter's and other Streets are built: they were triangular,

after the same manner as the City. The Gate of the Castle above the Borough de Four, which was one of the Gates of the City, made one point of this Triangle. The fecond Corner was where hath fince been built the Bishop's Palace: and the third was on the highest part of the City, near the Buildings which were called heretofore Boyaus Tower. So that the circuit of the Walls, was from the Turin Botali. Gates of the Castle, and reach'd behind S. Peter's Church, very near the foundations; and so went thorough Perron's Street, where 'tis likely there was a Gate to come down to the Lake; from thence it reach'd the length of the Channon's Gardens, where there still remain some marks in the ruines: and going through the Pelisserie, they extend to that place which they call the City corner; where may yet be seen the ruines of a Gate: from whence it appears, that the Wall was as high as that Hill which reach'd to the Castle Gate, and was of the same height with those Houses at this day to be seen where the large Palace stood: And in effect the ancient Buildings in that part of the City, have Walls in thickness equal to most Cities.

There might likewise probably be a Gate on the Walk leading to the large Palace. The Caftle Gate was fo call'd, because through it was the ready way to the Castle of Gaillard, the usual Dwellinghouse of the Earls of Geneva. The Borough of Four in ancient times was only the Suburbs; which in the Language of Savoy, were call'd Borg de Feur, which is to fay, an Outward Borough: from whence hath remain'd to it the Name of Bourg de Four. The

low Streets which are now call'd Les Rivieres, because they were near the Bank of the Lake, and the adjacent parts of S. Magdalene, and the lowest places of the City, were not then, as now, in the

bennas in Allobrogibus ab eo ditione illa

d immign of

Heart of the Town; and the Buildings afterwards raised, were alwayes hererofore accounted but as Suburbs. Since that time, the City hath enlarged it self; and there is still to be seen near Longemale a great Arch, called the Ivory Arch; not that the Gate was Ivory, as some have imagined; but because it was the Gate which led to Tvoire, which is a Borough three Leagues distant from Geneva on the Lakes Bank on the side of Chablais. The Suburb of S. Victor, which was on the same side with de Rive, was demolished in the time of the Wars with Savoy, and Fortifications raised in its stead.

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-1. Dealer oute religion than a set of the 17 aght ion of House it without Asset I ed er till jank brokenbuom ber till till i . Den m naufgjorde signi i er er er blev i den i . Den m history of General a farmer times, and before the coming Sarrique de des focus ag Ages, was as we fall deferbe which S. Peter's and other Sories are built. Hey were an explan, the fame nomer as the Cart. The tank of the Color above common of some stangle. (the fecond to mer was verrigad to ergant of the Control near the Landings which were conion Porane Tours. So that In which of the Walls, we Gives of the Cafile, and read his beaud to Pero's Chargin, very near the foundations; and for went the four it was a Sire. Where I Hay dere was a Gare recome down cots it reached the length of the Chienon's Garaca, where there is, if reround ome marks in the ruines; and going though the leftere, they extend to that of to which they call the City conner; we phar ver be feen the raines of a Cate: from whence itapped struct the Wall was as high as that Hill which reach'd to the Coll Core, and we of the tame height with those House at this day to be feen where the large Pakeethood: And in office the ancient I all again the part of the City, have Walls in thickness equal to meet Cities. There night likewife probably be a Gate on the Walls leading to the large Palace. The Caffle Gare was to call'd, because a court it was the ready way to the Cattle of Gaillard, the usual D. ellinghouse of the Earls of Geneva. The Borough of Four in ancient times was only the Suburbs; which in the Language of Savor, were called Borg de Eeur, which is to lay, an Octavard Borough: from whonce hath remain'd to it the Name of Bearg de Fear. The low Secres which are now calld Les Riveres, because they were near tile dank of the Lake, and the adjacent pairs of Soft dene, and the lowest places of the City, were not thun, as now, in the Heart



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after his arrival in Provence: 41 of the lattice, wher foundation.

## Congruent Description and State of the State

### BOOK II.

From the Birth of our Saviour to the Year 1536.



older a to see it

HE time when first Geneva received the Christian Faith hath been hitherto no less uncertain, than the Original of that City. Observe here what the ancient Chronological Manuscripts written sixscore years since do tell us: Whilst the people of Geneva (say they) were wholly addicted to Heathenish Superstitions, our Saviour desirous of their Conversion, sent thither

first Nazarius S. Peter's Disciple, who converted amongst others, a young man a Genevois named Celsus; who was baptized and sealed with his Blood the testimony of the Gospel, having suffered Martyrdom a while after together with Nazarius. 'Tis thought they were buried in S. Gervais; for which reason the next Street joyning

Geneva first received the Christian Faith.

from de Pei-

ruffs Papers.

1226 FOR

BOOK II.

to the Church hath taken its name, from their bodies being interred there. The Manuscripts, and after them the Author called the Citizen do add, That the Christian Faith newly planted, was watered by the industry of Paracolus, or Paradotus, one of our Saviours Seventy Disciples, who came over into Gaule with Denis the Arcopagite; that having together founded the Church of Geneva, Denis went to Paris, and Paradotus tarried at Geneva. This is the tradition of former Ages, in which there appears nothing of solidity. These Chronologists seem plainly to have taken this Story of Nazarius and Celsus out of the Golden Legend, which relates these two Saints came to a City of the Gaules called Gemellus, and were there Martyred and Buried at Milan.

I cannot well understand how they should take Gemellus for Gemeva: this is certain, that S. Nazare hath been heretofore the Patron of the City of Antun, where there is yet a Church which is dedicated to him and S. Celfe; it is called by the name of S. Nazare. There was to be seen an ancient Coin which confirms it; seeing we read on one side of it S. Nazarius, and on the other Hedua Civitas, which is the City of Antun: The Learned Monsieur Petan was of this mind, thinking the resemblance between Nazare and Lazare, had caused them of Antun in time to receive S. Lazarus for their Patron; whom they would make us believe, dyed in their City soon

after his arrival in Provence: all which hath no other foundation,

but an uncertain tradition.

194. years after our Saviour.

Amongst Monficur de Pei-

rest's Papers.

198.

194.

Concerning Denis and Paracodus, observe what is said of them; in the year of our Redemption 194. according to Baronius, Victor Bishop of Rome wrote to Didier Bishop of Vienna touching the Celebration of the Feast of Easter: This Didier was succeeded by Denis, who was followed by Paracodus, to whom Victor wrote to the fame So that here is already a great mistake, to believe that Denis and Paracodus first planted the Christian Faith at Geneva: for seeing they were both Bishops of Vienna, then chief City of the Allobroges, it is hence most likely, they sent some to Geneva to preach the Gospel, it lying in their Circuit: But that which gives greater confirmation, is what hath been found written in an old Manuscript Parchment Bible in the Library at Geneva, viz. Genevensis Ecclesia à discipulis Apostolorum Paracodo ac Dionysio fundata Viennensibus Episcopis: that is to fay, Paracodus and Denis Bishops of Vienna, who have founded the Church at Geneva, were called the Apostles Disciples, because they taught the same Doctrine. So that Paracodus could not be one of the Seventy Disciples, seeing he lived towards the end of the fecond Century. Likewise some would make him Contemporary with S. Irenaus who was Bishop of Lyons, and suffered Martyrdom under the Emperour Severus, about the end of the same Age, before which time the Gospel had made but small progress in Gaule, as we may read in Gregory of Tours.

At the end of this fore-mentioned Manuscript Bible there is a list of the names of Bishops of Geneva, which is now almost worn

out, with these three Verses towards the end of it.

Sundry Bifhops of Ge-

Hos mensa Christi constat libamine pasci; Vascula terra Dei proprio de sanguine facti, In templo Domini prisca de Gente notati.

The first we meet with in this Catalogue of Bishops, is Diogenus; In the third the next Domnus, whom they of S. Martha call Dominius, and fo in order Salvianus, Cassianus, Eleutherius, Theolastus, Fraternicus, Pallascus, all which flourished about the third and fourth Century; but

we know nothing more of them than their names.

The fourth Century was lamentable to feveral Countreys, by the Invalions of those Nations which began to tear the Roman Empire. Geneva cruelly suffered, so that in a Council held at Turin in the year 307, there was care taken for its reparation: And from that time encreasing in Authority, it presided over the neighbouring Countreys, even to the Alpes; it being agreed in this Council, that the Bishops of Metropolitan Cities should be acknowledged Primates of their respective Provinces: so that the Primate of Geneva had under him the Chablaifes and Genevoifes. About the beginning of the next Century after the death of Theodofine, the Vandals over-ran the Gauls, one part of them fetling themselves in the Countrey of Vand, to which it is thought they gave the name. They built likewise several Borroughs, which occasioned their being called Bourguignons; at which time there was one Isaac, called by others Isarius Bishop of Geneva, whom S. Euchere mentions in the Life of S. Maurice.

These Bourguignous established a Kingdom amongst them, whose first King was Gundicaire or Gonderie, who dying, divided his Realm between his four Sons. Gondeband had Vienna; Chilperic, Lyons; Godesigile, Geneva; and Gotmar, Befançon. Sidonius Apollinaris, who lived in those times, gave them the name of Tetrarchs,

These Brethren being at variance, Chilperic and Gotmar drave Gondeband from his Territories; but he having vanquished them, returns; in which conflict Gotmar was flain, couragiously defending himself. Chilperic who was taken Prisoner was beheaded, and his Wife thrown into the Rhofne; But some years after Clouis King of France, having espoused Clotilde Chilperic's Daughter, that he might be revenged on Gondebaud for his cruelty, proclaims War against him. Godesigile, to whose share Geneva had fallen, joyned with Clouis against his Brother Gondeband, who being vanquished, was forced to receive Laws from the Conqueror. He therefore renders himself Tributary to Clouis, and left Vienna to Godesigile: but Gondebaud re-took Vienna, and the wretched Godefigile was slain in a Church by the Sword. Clouis moved at this barbarous action, drove out Gondebaud, and gave his Son Sigismond the Kingdom. this Sigismond who founded on the Alpes S. Maurice's Monastery, which foundation was subscribed by Maximus Bishop of Geneva. This fame Emperour caused to assemble the Council called Ponense, Paunense or Epaunense, as Mr. Chorier hath very well observed in his History of Dauphine; and after him, the Abbot in his Epitome of Councils, at Ponas near Vienna in Dauphine, Maximus was also at

397

426.

440.

466.

517.

549.

WAR CL

HITTHE 570.

this Council: His Successor Pappulus was present at that of Orleans. After him, the Manuscript Bible afore mentioned, recites Gregorius, Nicetius, Rufticus, Patricius, Hugo the First, Andreas, Gracus and Domitianus, whom they of S. Martha call Danatianus. There is an Inscription in S. Victor relating to this Council, which is this, Hec acta funt Episcopo Genevensi Domitiano; These things were done when Domitian was Riflor of Geneva. Twas also in his time the Body of S. Victor was transported from Salentre to Geneva. Salenins his Succeffor was present at the Council of Lyons and Paris. There, bath been a Bishop of Geneva of the same name in the last Age: The Bilhop of Geneva writ himfelf Salonius Episcopus Genavensis, 30

573:

397.

426;

طرطوا.

Prefident Fauchel men-

> 613. 620.

tions it.

Theodorick Second Son to the French King builds feveral Churches in Geneva.

650.

726.

After him succeeded Cariatho one of the Domesticks of King Gontran of Burgundy. This King encreased the Church Revenues, and was the Founder of S. Peter's Cathedral. Monfieur Moras the Authon of an Harangue, Entituled, De duobus Genetia Miraculis, proves by fome passages out of Avitus's Homilies, that it was he who confecrated that Church, there being there before a Temple dedicated to Apolla: But the building was intermitted till the year goodt which time the Emperour Othon caused it to be continued, and Contradus finished it in the year 1024. But I doubt whether we ought to credio those Chronological Manuscrips, which relate, that under the Reign of Gontran, a certain City named Taurodinum, was overthrown into the Rhofne by an Earthquake; whose course being flopped, there followed fuch a great Inhadation, that it ran over the Walls of Geneva, But there is not fo much as any fingle Geographer who mentions this City Monfieur la Mothe le Vayer relates the matter after a different mapner, and more likely to be true. Marins, faith be, Bishop of Laufare, reports in his Chronicle, that the Hill which he calls Tauretuneasem in Valay, fell so suddenly on a Castle and neighbouring Burroughs, that it overwhelmed all the Inhabitants, being followed with fuels an Inundation of Water, as very much damnified the City of Geneva. Appellinus, whom fome call Abelenus, fucceeded Carisho: The Legend of S. Columban Abbot of Luffienx mentions him, he lived till the year 613. staken kritor

The French King Clotairius the Second drove out the Burgundians from the Countrey of the Allobroges, and fetled Magistrates at Geneva. Dagobert his Son funceeded him, and Theodoric second Son to Dagobert, built feveral Churches, according to the relation of Volfangus Lazius; whose words are these, Theodoricus secundus ultimus Merovingiorum in Burgundia, qui cum ex Brunchilde uxore nihil procreaffet, multa profulcienda fancta religione apud Gebennam fundavit. Theodorick the Second was the last King of the Franks in Burgundy, who having no Children by his Wife Brunchilde, erected feve-

rat Churches and Religious Honfes in Geneva.

Soon after the death of Dagobert, Pappolus the Second, whom fome call Paulus, and the Centuriators of Magdebourg, Papulus Genuenfis, was present at the Council of Chalons. The Book called the Citizen, tells us, there was one remained at Geneva, to reconcile the people of the Country of Vann with them of New Caftle in the year 726. who was succeeded by Robertus, Aridanus, Epoaldus, Albo, Hu-

portunus,

portanus, Eucherius, Gilabertus, whom they of S. Martha call Gubertus, Renembertus, Leutherius and Galbertus, who held that Seat fix-

teen years, and whom some call Postbertus.

Towards the end of the eighth Century, Charlemain came to Geneva, where he called a Council of War about his passing into Italy, against Didier King of the Lombards: He confirmed the Liberties and Priviledges of Geneva, both in Church and State; and caused to be set up on the great Gate of S. Peter his own Statue of Charlemain Marble, and under it an Imperial Eagle with two heads ! the comes to Gr Eagle remains yet to be feen. Some fay it was Conradus the Second who caused it to be carved and set up, when he had finished the Church. The following Bishops were Valternus, who held the Seat fix and thirty years, Apradus the First, whom some call Artaldus or Catalans, Domitianus the Second: Boso held the Bishoprick but seventeen Months: after him Ansegisus, half of whose Epitaph is yet to be seen in a Marble Stone, taken out of the ruines of S. Vittor's Church. The Chronological Manuscripts of Geneva inform us, he was the same who was Archbishop of Sens: but they of S. Martha affirm the contrary, faying he was buried in the Church of Sens, where his Epitaph is yet to be feen. They call the aforementioned Bishop of Geneva Anseguinus, contrary to the Manuscripts and Marble Inscriptions which we shall produce at the end of the Book. The Centuriatours of Magdebourg term Anfegifus only Archbishop of Sens; saying, that he was declared Primate of Gaule in The Author call'd the Citizen, tells us, the Bishop the year 876. of Geneva dyed in the year 840. but then there would be too great an Interregnum between him and his Successor Optandus, who was not Confecrated before the year 881. His mistake lyes in taking Ansegifus, who hath written a Summary of Charlemain, and was but an Abbot, for him; refemblance of names oftentimes occasioning confusion in Hittory.

The Allobroges having been for a long time under Emperours after the death of the Kings of Burgundy (which were) Transfurance Gundicaire and his Successors, they fell again under the power of the new Kingdom of Burgundy, of which Boson of Vienna was the first King; who fometimes took upon him the Title of King of Burgundy, otherwhiles that of Vienna; after the fame manner as his Succoffors Lewis, Hugo, Rodolphus I. Conradus and Rodolphus Iko with

whom ended this Kingdom in the year 1032.

The Geneva Manuscripts in this particular are full of fabulous relations, mentioning one Boson the Second, who, in fighting against the Genevales, was flain; whereas there has been but one of that name. This State of Burgundy, fayes Monsieur Charier in his His Rory of Duphiny, after the death of Rodolphus the Second called the Sluggard; felt into a confused Anarchy; the Prelates making themselves Masters in the Cities of their Residency, and Earls in their Juridictions. The German Emperours not being able to hinder their Usurpations, were forced to agree with them, and gave them in truft, what they faw was impossible to get out of their hands : and from hence hath happened, ( to apply this more particularly to Geneva)

773. Rhegino, Ab. bot Genuam Civitatem ve. neva and fers up there his own Statue.

816.

About the

876.

879.

930.

1050.

Geneva) the Original of those Differences and Feuds betwixt the

Bishops and Earls of that City.

During the ninth and tenth Ages, after Ansegisus the Bishops of Geneva were Optandus or Apradus II. consecrated by Pope John the VIII. as we gather by the Letters of this Pope to the Genevoises, after whom succeeded Bernardus, Riculphus, Fraudo, Aldagundus or Aldagandus I. Aymo I. Girardus I. Hugo II. who joyned S. Victors Monastery at Geneva to the Church of Clugny by the consent of Rodolphus King of Burgundy, and his Brother Burchard Archbishop of Lyons, Conradus, Aldagundus the Second, Bernardus the Second, and Frederick, who was present at the Dedication of the Church called S. Stevens of Besançon by the Popes order, who was Leo the Ninth. Frederick was Bishop according to the account of them of S. Martha thirty seven years, and according to the Annals of Geneva sifty years. Borsadus who succeeded him, exercised the Episcopal Government but sive years.

This is the Epitome of the eleven first Ages since the coming of our Saviour, and is in a manner all we can learn of them: Now the reason of this is, because the City hath been several times burnt,

as in the years 1291, 1321, 1334, 1430.

The following Ages will yield us more matter, through the ambition of three Lords, who would become Masters of Geneva: Which three, were the Bishop, the Earl of Genevous, and the Earl of Savoy, who have several times brought it near to destruction: But this their striving who should become Masters of it, hath been a means to continue its Priviledges and Liberties as an Imperial City, which the Magistracy claims time out of mind, as well by the death of Oblins, who left his Countreys free; as also by the priviledge of a Roman Colony under the first Emperours, and by a Confirmation from Charlemain. For they tell us, the Kings of Burgundy were Usurpers. It belongs not to me to decide the contrary Pretensions of these three above mentioned Lords : Guichenon and other Authors, call the Earls of Genevous, Earls of Geneva; which is contrary to feveral ancient Titles of these Earls, which name them Comites Gebennesis, and not Gebennenses; for it is well known that Gebennesium is Genevois, which is separate from the Jurisdiction of Geneva. But it is very likely fome have taken upon them this Title, as may be feen on an ancient Coin of an Earl, who lived about the year 1370. who called himself Petrus Comes Gebennensis, which the Bishops have resented ill, especially John Lewis of Savoy. Della

The first Wars wherein Geneva was concerned, happened since the twelfth Century, upon occasion of Wido Bishop of Geneva's Grant to his Brother Ame. They were both Sons to an Earl of Genevois, whose posterity for above five hundred years had possessed this Lordship. The Bishops would have these Earls to be but only as Bayliss in Genevois; but Wido, to strengthen his Family, gave his Brother in this Investiture, besides his Paternal Inheritance, several Villages and Castles belonging to the Diocess of Geneva, as Bonmont and Hautecombe, and what Temporal Offices he had in the City, making him his Rent-Gatherer or Bayliss.

Wido

1050. Three Lords lay claim to Gentua.

1120.

Wido or Guido who was Bishop fifty years, and had been present at the Council of Tournus in the year 1117. dying in 1120, the same year Humbert of Gramont was chose in his place, who would not consent to the Grant bestowed on Ame Earl of Genevous by his Brother, faying, He could not confent to the Churches wrong: So that the quarrel increasing betwixt the Earl and Bishop, the Council endeavoured to make them friends: but their obstinacy hindering, the Archbishop of Vienna, Metropolitan of the Province, and Apostolical Legate, being deputed for that purpose, united them. The chief Articles were as followeth; First, That the Bishop should have the Administration of Justice and Lordship in the City, the Coining of Money and Confiscations of Estates, as likewise the Fines of those who had dwelt a year and a day at Geneva: That the Earl fhould not build any Fort without the Bishops consent: That he should have a Vidame or Lieutenant for Secular Affairs: That he should moreover do Homage to the Bishop, not respecting any one but the Emperour before him; and several other Articles touching Toll, Forfeitures and Fines. This Treaty was carryed on at Seysfell in the year 1124.

After the death of Humbert of Gramont, Ardutius a Lords Son of Fouciers was elected Bishop of Geneva. Bernard who was then Abbot of Clervaux, and who was afterwards Canonized, lived in his time, and wrote two Letters to him, which were very remarkable, in the contents colling him Ardutius.

in these terms, calling him Ardutius.

Disagreement between the Earl of Genevois, and Bishop of Geneva.

1124.

D

To

Bernard.Epift.

### To Ardutius Elect Bishop of Geneva.

The first Let-

rad of Gar

Berez:

Bing persuaded your Election comes from God, seeing you have been chosen by such an unanimous consent of both Clergy and Laity, we therefore congratulate you for the Grace bestowed on you. I will not flatter you, faying God bath recompensed your merits; for you ought rather to think, it is not in consideration of your Righteoufness, but his Mercy. If you look upon it otherwise, ( which God forbid ) your rife will be your fall. If you acknowledge his Grace, take heed lest you have received it in vain. Be holy in your Life and Office; and if Holiness of Life did not precede your Election, at least let it followit. Then we shall acknowledge God hath prevented you by his Grace; and we hope you will increase and grow in it. We rejoyce that you have been established as a faithful and prudent Servant over your Lords houshold, that you may be one day poffessed (as a Son) of all your Fathers Inheritance. Otherwife if you mind more the making your felf Great than Good, you may rather expect to be punished, than rewarded. But we wish and defire of God this may never happen; being ready to affift you according to our small power, in every thing which is meet and rea-Sonable.

### II E Eilhop Are vise, as well as his Predeced cular Prince, would no author of

Harity hath inspired me with the boldness to tell you the Seat Second Les ( dear Brother ) which you have lately obtained, requires a man of great merit, which we are forry to find wanting in you; or at least, not to have preceded your Election, as was fitting. truth, your pass'd conversation bath not been like that of one who was to take upon him the Episcopal charge. But bom! Cannot God from theje fromes raise up Children to Abraham? Is not God able to make those virtuous actions which should have preceded, to follow afterwards? Which we shall hear with 100, if it so happens: This sude den change from the band of God, will be more acceptable and furprizing, than if it had preceded by the merits of alpass'd life w We Shall acknowledge it is the work of the Lord, and a work worth our admiration. So S. Paul from a Perfecutor, became the Doctor of the Gentiles: and S. Matthew taken from being a Publican, to be an Apofile; and S. Ambrose from the Court, tathe Dignity of Bishop. Nay, we have known some Seculars exter upon this Charge to the Churches great advantage. In hort, whath often happened, that where Sin bath abounded, briace also bath superabounded; You then, dean Brother, being aringged by thefe ox amples, gird up the loyis of your mind; amend jour I fe and Square; call woul felf to an account at night for what for have done and in the day; mideavour to imitate Su Paul, on bentand bonaver to your Offices; You will being bonoun toit by Grivity stingoun Manners hand Delis beration in your Comfely, and Justice in your Actions! tebele are the chief ornaments of a Bilbon. Do all things by deriberate counnagement of your affairs, who may submire bentation food of bider holy conver farion. Mind in fo doings Toylow to the procure of good esteem. We recommend to your Charity our poor Brethron near those him tail ablumed affel runge to story an aring volumble vitation and Liberties of General, that the great confidence they leghoddoing their Billhops, was the cause why they took no more notice of encroachments on their Liberties; that the Emperour could neither grant to the Duke of Zeringuen, nor to Bilhops, the Soveraignty of an Imperial City as theirs was, without the fuffrage of the editole Empire . That even when C Bilhops were a most credit, it then appeared, that the right of Soveraignty was in the people: That

The Eifhops chino of Soversignty OVER GIRECUA.

S. Beniard re-commends to the Bishop the Religiouses of nasteries in his Diocess,

THE Bishop Ardnism, as well as his Predecessor, had enough to do to withstand the Earl of Genevois; who being a Secular Prince, would not acknowledge any dependance on the Bishop and Chapter of Geneva, possessing himself of several Lands and Jurisdictions belonging to them; so that Ardnism was forced to have recourse to the Emperous Frederick Barberossa, who procured himself open Bull for confirmation of all his Rights.

1157.

Second Let-

1153.

1162.

The Bishops of Geneva's claim of Soveraignty over Geneva.

S. Bernard recommends to the Bilhop the Religiouses of the two Manateries in his Diocess.

Some time after this, be made an agreement with Amé Earl of Genevois, to the same effect as his Predecessor had done before him; and in the year following, mention being made of the Earls Office of Duty, it was expressed in these terms, Comes fidelia Advocatus sub Episcopoles debens the Earl ought to be the Bishops faithful Stewand ho Which was further confirmed by a Bull from Pope Adrian the Third given at Lateran. But the same Emperour who had made such a Grant to Ardutins, gave to the Duke of Zeringuen the Soveraighty over three Cities; namely, Syon, Lanjane and Geneva. Ame the Second, the deceased Earl Ame's Son, who departed this life in the year rice having infimumed himself into this Dukes favour, had obtained of him the Soveraignty of Genera; at which Ardutius being allarm'd, goes directly to the Emperour, who was then at Belarcon, to whom he represents the Churches Rights; and so pre-waited on the Emperour, that he repealed this Donation by two ex-press Declarations, as granted by surprises AWhich Declarations may be feen at large in the Book called the Crizen. This Bishop appeared mighty zealous for the Rights of the Church; but in truth, he deligned chiefly thereby his own private interest. The Emperious remining the sole Authority and Rule to the Bishop, thought oppelerve the Town under la good Paffor; and by this means, to keep off Strangers from all pretentions to it. Whilst in the mean time, on these Priviledges and Concessions, these Bishops have the granded their claims of Soveraignty over this City; which, say they the Otteen have constitled to without contradictions which should make the vertilities of the bear against wheir minds. To which they of their last Ages, who will not acknowledge their Soveraignty, have answered in the Book called the Citizen, and in their Chronological Manuscripts, that the Bishops have never had any other right to General, But as Governous of the Church, to which being coahe Ciry and Suburbs, according to an antient Detree reciped by the Author of the Crizen Motorium gined Esplesis Gel bennensis domina est & princeps unica in solidam civitatio & suburhis Ge-bennensis. It is well known, that the Church of Geneva is the only Dusyand Princepop the Civil and Suburbs of Geneva. That the BL thop himself arbenuhalen, was fivery to maintain the Raivibiles and Liberties of Geneva; that the great confidence they had que in their Bishops, was the cause why they took no more notice of the encroachments on their Liberties; that the Emperour could neither grant to the Duke of Zeringuen, nor to Bishops, the Soveraignty of an Imperial City as theirs was, without the fuffrage of the edifiole Empire: That even when the Bishops were in most credit, it then appeared, that the right of Soveraignty was in the people: That

the Bishop was chief after the same manner as the Dukes of Venice and Genotia, for all publick Acts and Declarations ran in the names of the Bishop, his Vidame (or Steward) the Syndicks and other good Men of the City. The Bishop was chosen by the Laity as well as Clergy. His Chapter confifted of thirty two Chanons of S. Perers Church, the greatest part of which were Civilians; he had moreover for Assistants in Secular matters, four syndicks, twenty Counsellors at Law, and one Treasurer, who were all chosen by the people: To these twenty five were added thirty five more, to advise with, upon any important occurrence; and from hence they have rifen to the prefent number of two hundred, and have at length extended to the taking in one out of every chief Family in the City. The Bishop was obliged to confirm whatsoever passed." They have farther affirmed, that the syndiets had power to coin Money, and the care and charge of the Town without the Bishops intermedling, the Jurisdiction and Imprisonment in the Night and Sovereign Judgment in matters of Life and Death, provided the Prisoners were not Ecclefiasticks. That in Cases which called for Mercy, the Bishop had power of pardoning, but rather by his Epifcopal and Ecclefiaftical Authority than Secular; that in bufinels of great concernment he could do nothing without the people sithat the Commonalty and Syndicks should make what Alliances they pleafed, without the Bishop intermedlings: As in the year 1285 with Differ of c Amé Earl of Savoy; and in the year 1515. with Fribourg; with zeva quin Ethopri Bern in the year 1516. That the City Revenues should be divided 1261 amongst them, and that the Syndicke should have one third, and that in thort, Charles V. writing to Geneva in 4530. directed not his Letters to the Billiop but to the Syndicks, Council and Commonal. 1266. ty of the City, and treating with a san Imperial City, in thefe 1268. terms of Honorabilibus hoffen & imperis faire fidelibus dilectis nofiris Syndien Confultbur at Civibus Crustata Imperialis noftra Gebennenfis And in other Letters written in French, the fame year! To our trully and well beloved Syndicks, Citizens and Inhabitants of our Impe-3282. rial City of Geneva. But to return toour History. Ardatius having held the Episcopat See fifty years, left Nantelinus his Successor, who had the same difference with William Son of Ame 1185. Earl of General Addition could inbe arbitrated by the interpolition of the Archbilhop of Vienna; forthat this Bilhop was forced to enterinto a licague with Thomas Ju Third Earl of Maurienne and Dated Savor soft Mich Earl fer forth a Declaration of therein he afferred. 1211. That he had not the least design of the Priviledges and Liberties of Geneval meither would be accept of the Qity if offered him. Articles of Bishop invested him with leveral Lands and Castles about Geneva.

and the Bart of Genevous who had drawn to his lide the Lords of Forigny, of Genevous the Dauphin of Wienns. The Bart of Genevous came by the worth, and was confirmed to yield Cafter the death of Manifesters) to the Atherement of the Archbiftop of Vienns and Arme all Grunfon then Shifhopi of Geneval. But between Nantelinus and this last mentioned Bishop, the Thirt of Bishops place Bernard

which the Barl of Genevois pretended to belong to him. I And

thefe were the Motives of the Wan between the Earl of Mairienne

1219.

Chabert,

of Ba bas

Chabert, who succeeded him about the year 1206. and became Archbishop of Ambrun, in the year 1212. They of S. Marsha, make Humbers II. to succeed him, whom we find not in the Annals of Graves, but in stead of him, Lewis of S. Clande, and after him Peter of Sessay.

I 220. Fore of Peney built by Aymé of Granson. the Fort of Pener, two Leagues diftant from Geneva upon the Rhofne. That of La Baftie, which is but a Cannon shot distant from the Town, was built the year before by Gerard of Term, who did Ho-

mand to the Bishop and Church of Geneval

bellonging to the Bishoprick, something, as he thought, more particularly relating to the Bishoprick, something, as he thought, more particularly relating to the Family of the Grandison's; whence he inferred, That Bort was built by that Bishop, and that he was of the Family of the Grandison's in Comee. But he found, after he had more narrowly viewed them, that these were not the Arms of the Family of the Grandison's, which borea party par pake in Silven, and some handed with Gives charged with three Shells in Sible, for the Scatchesin of these was not party par-paled pointer, were there shell in them, as Monsieur Moners imagined, but three Dolphins, which was the Arms of some Bishop of Rechescile, as two shall shew in its place.

Bishop of Geneva quits his Bishoprick.

1261.

1266.

1 268.

1 282.

100

1285.

Articles of agreement between the Earl of Savoy and Bishop of Geneva.

May choken after him, governed that Church seven years, and had force small difference with the Lord of Gez, called Simon of Jainville concerning several Villages which had held of the Bishoprick; but this being composed, some years after there are the same variance between him and the Lord of Term, which was ended after the same manner: At length this Prelate being sorry he had less his former manner of life, quitted his Bushoprick, and betaking himself again to the same Profession, dyed a Charrent Monk, in the year 1275, and man of Memberny succeeded him, and after him Robert of General, Chamon of Memberny succeeded him, and after him Robert of General, Chamon of Minney, Son of Milliam Earl of General, Chamon of Minney, Son of Milliam Earl of General, but he enjoyed it buttwo years.

In the meast timeshere had passed some acts of Hostility between the Earls of Soverand of Generals. The field of these, who was said IV, came to General, whate with cheataings he demanded they should pay him the changes of the War, which he shad been at against the Earl of Generals, upon the Carres accounts of Hollium of Generals, who was then Bishop, would have him be satisfied with what he had already gotten without the Giry, staning to give him feoring within: He also proposed an agreement to be made with the Earl of Generals, but that parry which was sortened with the Earl of Generals, but that parry which was sortened in the Ciry, and were willing to stouch as the Siry are place of street, to desent him whatehe Earl of Generals he follows a place of street, to desent him reightanting Street, in the Ciry, and were willing to stouch at his cost, That he would not conclude any React wind the Gount yeard the short had that these should be a face common because their the great the Ciry, which Treaty was observed whill the Gount yeard the Ciry, which Treaty was observed whill the time the greatest parts on the made and short the Great livid The Bishoop string the greatest parts on

1290.

Chabert.

he

the Earls fide, was forced to agree, and confirm it : So that at this Treaty it was concluded, That the Earl of Savoy should become Earl of Genevois. But the name of Earl being hateful to the City. he was content with only that of Vidame, which fignifies the fame with Vice-Dominus, he had also a Bayliff, who was called in the Language of that Country Chatelain du Vidomne. But he acknowledged his dependance, notwithstanding, on the Bishop and Church of Geneva, who granted him this during their pleasure. But in process of time, the Princes of Savoy encreasing in power, scorned to be acknowledged by a Word importing subjection, where-

fore they gave their Bayliff this Title of Pidame.

Six years after Hambers Dauphin of Viennois, who was one of the Earl of Genevous's Confederates, let upon the Town, whilf the Earl of Saver was fortifying it, that he might make him quit fo advantagious a Post: Beatrix of Savoy, Mother-in-law to this Dauphin, affifted him with a confiderable number of Souldiers, which she had caused to be raised in Foliany. He would have secretly surprized the City on Sunday after the Ascension; but he could not carry it so sliely, but his design was discovered. Notwithflanding which, he felt on the Suburbs, and burnt a great part of them, and encamped before the City, intending to befiege it and win it by Assault. The Earl of Savor was not in the City, and the good Bishop, William of Constance, knowing not which way to turn himself in this affair, writ to the Dauphin very submissive Letters, entreating him to delift from his purpofe,; but all his fubmissions and Tears were ineffectual! For the Dauphin attacked the City with all his Force, and had near won it, had not the Citizens defended themselves most gallantly, and forced him to raise his Siege; but in requital he pillaged the Castles of Thy and Sala, belonging to the Bishop, and placed therein Garrisons. The Bishop finding himself not able to encounter him with Secular Weapons, makes use of the Spiritual Sword, and Excommunicates him and his Mother-in-law. About the twenty feventh of Octaber, in the same year, and a Month after, he aggravated his Excommunication. The Earl of Savoy having taken the Field to repel the Duke, marched to L'Ecluse and the Castle of Laye, which places were very advantagious to him.

William of Constance being dead, one called Martin succeeded him, who held that Seat but a very small time, and had for Successor Aimé du quart, who had been Chanon and Chanter of the Church at Lyons. He found himself likewise to be in the same troubles as his Predecessors, occasioned by the differences betwixt the Earl of Savoy and Genevous, and inclining formetimes to one fide, and formetimes to the other, he caused himself to be suspected by both parties. Amé Earl of Genevois built the Castle of Gaillard, a League distant from Geneva; from whence he made inroads into Savoy: Nevertheless, he paid Homage to the Church for several Lands, and made an Alliance with the Bishop and Commonalty of Gene-This Bishop made a remarkable Decree, to wit, That they should begin the year from Christmas, and not as heretofore from Easter. And in the year following, he made a Declaration, by con-

1291. phin of Viennois affaults the City of

1291.

1707. william of

1304.

1306.

fent of the Earl of Savoy, touching the Office of the Vidame or Stew-

The enmity continued betwixt the two Earls. Ame III. Son of Ame the II. Earl of Genevois, would drive away Edward, who was then Earl of Sayor, and hinder his feetling himself in Geneva, where he continually strengthned himself. Fain would he have gotten the other out, that he might come in; and joyning with the Dauphin Hugues, he deals with the Governour of the Castle of En. tremont, who was the Earl of Savoy's Vasfal, and so far prevails with him as to obtain liberty to put in there a Garrison from the Dauphin. Whereupon the Earl, to whom this place was of importance, leaves Geneva, to take, if possible, this Castle again: But whilf he was busied about this Siege, the Earl of Genevois accompanied with the Dauphin, Lord of Forigny, came to the Bridge of Arve, where he defired to speak with some Chanons and Citizens who inclined to his fide: He shews them they could promife to themselves no advantage, in driving him away, and receiving in his stead the Earl of Savor, who had deserted them in their necessities, that he could if he pleased, enter by force, and put all to Fire and Sword, were he not withheld by the fear of God, the respect which he had for S. Peter, who was Patron of the City, and the kindness which he had for them, who took his part That he had more right than his Enemy, and that if they would not receive him as a Friend, he would treat them as Enemies. The Deputies finding his request reasonable, made an alliance with him, under which they also comprehended the Dauphin, mutually promising to defend one another, and maintain the Priviledges of the City. But when it came to have the peoples content, they of the Faction of Savoy would by no means hear of it, so that one half of the Town took up Arms against the other. The Captain of the Castle in the Isle was for the Earl of Savoy, and he of the Borough of Four for the Earl of Genevois. Each of which parties betook themselves to these two Captains. The first of these puts in a Garrison into S Peters and under the Piazzas; whilst the others introduce the Earl of Genevois and Dauphin into the City by the Ivory Gate, called then by the name of Porta aquaria, with both his Horse and Foot. Notwithstanding all which, the Faction of Savoy prepares to encounter them, animated by Widon, Tavel, Guiges of S. Apre, Vincent, Frombert and Perissodin of Bourdignin, who were principal Men amongst them. The Earl of Genevois was routed, one hundred thirty and two being left dead upon the place. The Conquerors lay hold on the chief of the contrary Faction, caufing Jacquemet and Peter Boffelets to be hanged, and confiscated the Goods of feveral others of their accomplices.

In the Month of August these two Lords return, and having been repelled, they plunder the adjacent parts of the City, and demolished the Castle of Ville le Grand, which belonged to the Bishop.

The year following was remarkable for several Jars between Lemis of Savon, Lord of Vanx, and the Bishop of Geneva: The first of these had caused Money to be coined in Nion, which was within the Diocesse of Geneva, which the Bishop would not suffer:

1307.

Earl of Genevois treats with the City.

1307.

Earl of Gene-

1308.

But

But referring the Case to Arbitrators, it was declared, That the said Lord might coin Money of mixt Metal, of a different Stamp from Geneva, even within the Liberties of the City, provided he did Homage for this, to the Bishop and Church of Geneva, a fourth part of the Profits whereof should go to the Bishop. This happened about the Earl of Gentbeginning of April, and in the following Month dyed Amé Earl of vois dyes. Genevois, Son of William II. and was interred at Montagny, after a long War with the Earl of Savoy for the recovery of his right.

1309. and City dif-

Neither ought the year 1309. to be forgotten, being remarkable for the wrangling of the people with the Bishop, for the Citizens The Bishop having made open complaint against him, pretending he had usurped over them, he therefore cites them to appear before the Metropolitan of Vienna; and they not standing to his decision, he excommunicates them, and by this means made them condescend to his The people were affembled by the found of a Trumpet and ringing of the great Bell, together with the Bishop and Clergy in the Church of S. Gervais, where the Bishop was acknowledged Lord and Prince, with all Jurisdiction and mixt Empire, and that the Syndicks should not do any thing to the prejudice of his Authority: Being moreover ordered to fatisfie for the damages which came by the aggressions of the Citizens, since the War with the Earl of Genevois; and farther, to build Halls at Molard, a two thirds of the profits of which should come to the Bishop, and the other to the Citizens, for reparation of the City Gates. And this was like a clap of Thunder to the liberty which Geneva hath, and doth yet pretend to. Reminding one day a Genevoise of this, he answered me : That this Passage made rather for their Liberties than against them: For fays he, The complaint of the people was a certain token of the Usurpation of this Prelate, and that Excommunication shewed very well the violence they suffered; that what was forced was invalid, and might justly be repealed. That the Burgundians had after the same manner usurped over their City, which had not therefore lost its Right. But we may observe, that it was not only the Bishops of Geneva, who had possessed themselves of the Temporalities of their Diocess, according to Monsieur Chorier in his History of Dauphine, where he tells us: "The Prelates "alone were the obstacle to the ambition of the Dauphins, respect "to their Authority carried it. Frederick I. had given the Citys of "Gap, Valence, Grenoble and Die, and that of S. Paul, three Castles "to be held by Homage to their Bishops, with all the Rights of the In the Letters Patents of these Concessions, he gives "Regale. "them the Titles of Princes, which was an honour common to all "Bishops: But nevertheless their Successors have established preten-"fions to false and imaginary Principalities. Howsoever the case was, this Aime du Quart enjoyed not long the effect of his Excommunication, nor the Grant of Henry the Eighth, who gave him the Assessment of a Denier on every Bushel of Corn, and two on every Gallon of Wine which was transported out of the Town, in consideration of those great services he had received from him. Priviledge was given him from his Camp before Breffe, the third year of his Reign on the first of October.

The Bishop of Geneva's Authority over

1310.

13114

1312. A new Bishop chofen.

1313.

1317.

1319.

1 320.

1321. A great Fire at Geneva.

1330. A Battel fought between the Earls of Genevois and Savoy.

1334.

1342.

The Earl of Savoy dyes.

Peter of Focient Provolt of the Chapter of S. Peter, was chosen in his place the Thursday after Easter; and the year following William the Third, Son of Ame Earl of Genevois did him Homage for his Earldom, for his Commission of Terny, Balleyson, Remikey in Albany, Monfalcon, Les Eschelles, and for all that he held in the Courts of Arve and Rhofne, the Marches of Thonon, and Dependances on the Castle of Chatillon, save the Fidelity due to the Emperour; whereupon he fortifies Gaillard on the Arve and places there a Garrison, which might serve for a place of retreat to his Souldiers returning from their Inroads into Savoy. On the other fide, the Earl of Savoy caused the Castle of Malvax on the Marches of Gex to be re-built: But two years after they were both demolished upon the occasion Edward of Savoy, Son of Earl Amé, did likewise hoof a Murder. mage to the Bishop Peter of Focieny; and they promised mutual as-But this hindered them not from demolishing some time after the Castle of Genevois in Fociety belonging to the Bishop: on the other side, William Earl of Genevois enraged against the City, cut down the Vines on the fide of S. Victor; and Edward in requital, took the Castle of Seysfel, almost at the same time, that the said William dyed: after whom succeeded his Son, who continued his hostility against Geneva, coming oftentimes with them of Focient, plundering the Countrey-houses about the City.

The eighteenth of March in the year following, a great Fire happened at Geneva; all the Lakes side was burnt down, as likewise the New Street called De la Riviere, which from that time was named La Rotifferie. The Book called the Citizen, mentions another fire, which happened in the year 1330. but he is mistaken by

a whole Age, as we shall make apparent in its place.

This year 1330. was remarkable, by a Battel fought under the Caftle of Monthouz, between the Earls of Genevois and Savoy: two thousand men lay dead on the place, but the Earl of Savor kept the Field. The Chanons of S. Peter made their advantage of it, by an Anniversary which was established to pray for the souls of the sain; and the Prebend of that day was of feven Florins value to every one of them. Hugues of Genevois took the Castle of Ville le grand, part of which he demolished; the Earl Ame of Savoy, and Lewis of Savoy purfued him, but he had already made his retreat, and they reduced the Cattle to its first state.

The City had never been well fetled fince the last Conflagration. which was also followed by another greater than the former: For on the fourth of September being Sunday, there was two thirds of the City burnt down, together with the Cloister and Chanons houses, and Bishops Court, and S. Magdalens quarter, the whole Church and Parish of S. Germains, with the Bells, Reliques and Vestments belonging to the faid Church: there perished eighty persons besides.

Peter of Focieny being dead, was succeeded by Alamand of S. Joire,

after he had governed one and thirty years.

In the same year dyed Ame the Fifth Earl of Savoy, who left his Son Ame the Sixth his Heir, who fince was the Earl of Verd, because at a Tilting in Chamberey, he and his company were attired in Green; and being very young when his Father dyed, he had for Governours, Governours, Lewis of Savoy Sieur of Vaux his great Uncle, Vasfal of the Church of Geneva, and Amé Earl of Genevois his God-father.

He did Homage to Alamand in the Castle of Clermond, upon condition this should not hinder the Rights of the Church of Geneva; forasmuch as the said Earl could not by reason of some urgent affairs, be present at the faid Church or Cloister, according to the manner of his Predecessors.

The Earl of Savor likewise promised great matters, and charged his Vidame or Bayliff, and all his Officers at Geneva, to observe the agreement made by him, and to fuffer the Citizens to enjoy their full Priviledges. But in the same year he requested of the Emperour Charles the Fourth, the Vicaridge of the Empire in that Countrey. and obtained his defire: so that strengthened with this Title, and with that of Vidame or Steward, he laid claim to the Temporalties of

Geneva, as Amé the First Earl of Savey had done before him.

The good Bishop Alamand being deceased, William of Marcossay obtained this Dignity; and a while after the Emperour Charles the Fourth came over to Geneva: The new Prelate and Syndicks by order from the great Council, humbly belought him to revoke the Grant of the Vicaridge given to the Earl of Verd: neither had they any difficulty to obtain their fuit. For the Emperour, by a Decree in Council, declared he meant not that the Vicaridge given to the Earl of Verd, should extend it self to the Temporalties of the Church, and particularly of Geneva: whereupon he issues out an Order, like unto that made by Frederick: but the Earl of Verd refusing to obey it, he was suspended by the Emperour, till he quitted his claim, after the same manner as it had heretofore happened to Earl Ame, in the time of Nantelinus the Bilhop. This Emperor made two Deeds of Revocation, the first at Francfort on the 10.0f Sept. 1366. and the other in the same City, on the fourth day of the aforesaid Month. In the first he annulls and makes void the Vicaridge granted by error to the Earl Ante of Savoy, by consent of the Princes of the Empire, and restores them to their ancient Liberties. The fecond was in the nature of a Mandate to the Archbishops and Officers of the Empire, to publish it in all parts, to the end the faid Earl might not pretend ignorance. In the year following there was a third Declaration made at Hertingfeld, in which he expresty revokes the Vicaridge heretofore granted at the importunate fuit of his dear Cousin Amé Earl of Savoy, making for ever void all Power, Jurisdiction and Right, which either he or his Successors might claim on Géneva or its Dependencies, qualifying the faid City with the Title of Noble Member of the Empire. Finally, upon the Contumacy of the faid Earl, there was issued forth a fourth Decree given at Prague the fifteenth of February, to strengthen this Revocation, under penalty of one thousand Marks of Gold, the one half forfeited to the Treasury, and the other part to others.

Yet the Earl restored not what he possessed to the Church of Geneva; whereupon the Bishop of Marcossay applys himself to Pope Gregory the eleventh, whose Seat was then at Avignon, into whose hands they both resigned the difference, promising to stand to his

1346.

1356.

1365. Gerard Tavel, Rodolphus de Postella, Perennet of S. Germain, Perret Copounay, Syndicks. 1366. Charles the fourth comes

to Geneva.

1371.

de

decision. The Pope enjoyned the Earl to relinquish whatsoever he had belonging to the Church, and to deliver to the Bishop the Imperial Letters relating to the Vicaridge; continuing to him the right the faid Earl had to the Videmnat or Stewardship, and to the Castle of the Isle, which he did by an Act made at Thonon; restoring to the Bishop and Church of Geneva, whatsoever he had taken from them, promising inviolably to observe the said agreement. This was Published on All-Saints day, in S. Peters Church: fo that William having fettled the Church in peace, died and was buried in S. Peters, on the left hand of the Quire s having presided eleven years. of Murel or Morellis succeeded him, and was made a Cardinal by the Apripope Clement the Seventh. After him Ademarus Fabry, a Domi-Fryer was Elected, and only ruled three years: The Author of the Book called the Citizen, ranketh him thirty five years before; but it is certain then Alamand of S. Foire held that leat; and they of S. Marthe, cite the Acts of the Consistory of the Vatican, of the 17. July, 1385. And moreover a Bull of the Antipope Clement the Eighth, of the as of August in the same year, which make it plain, that he lived much about that time.

1387.

Priviledges of the City.

John of Mo-

1385.

Bifhop.

promising for himself and successors, truly to observe it. This was Printed since the year, 1507. And contains several Articles, some of which are not worth our notice; the chief of them are, That all Processes brought before the Vidame or Steward; shall not be transacted in Writing, but by word of mouth in the Mother Tongue. That Criminal Cases should be Tryed by the Syndicks chosen by the Citizens. That no one should be put to the Rack by them. That is should be lawful to none but Citizens to sell Wine. That the care of Watching the Town, should be committed to none but Citizens: And that neither the Bishop, or any other deputed

by him, bould exercise any Authority after Sun-setting. That the Citi-

He published an Act to confirm the Liberties and Priviledges of

the City, directed to Jaquement of the Hospital, and James Ramus,

zens Burgesses, and Freemen of the City, might choose every Year Syndicks or Recorders for the Town; to whom the Commonalty should give full

Power and Authority.

1389.

The Earl of Savoy endeavors to infinuate himfelf into the City.

In the mean time the Earls of Savoy, that they might get footing by degrees in the City, and procure the peoples favour; fometimes applied themselves to the Bishop, otherwhiles to the Syndicks; and sometimes to both together, that they and their Court might be admitted to fojourn there; prefixing commonly a certain time, which, when expired, they defired a prolongation of it; declaring they had no defign on the City by these permissions. Sometimes also, they would require leave to do justice on their Subjects; who now and then were found in the City during their abode. There is to be feen a dozen of these Acts and Concessions, since the Year, 1390 to 1413. The Earl made moreover an Authorick Act. dated the 26. of April, 1391. By which he Declared that also what concerned the exercifing of Authority by Lewis of Cossonney, and his Council refident at Geneva by the Concession of the Bishop and City: He did not mean this should derogate from their Power and Priviledges; nor by this Deed, they had obtained to assume any power or advantage over the faid City. Made at Geneva the faid Year, in the presence

1391.

presence of Cossonney, R. of Chalens, G. Manchandy, Gales of Kern, and

figned with the Seal of the abovementioned Earl.

William of Lornay, chosen after Ademarus, presided twenty years. This Bishop Cited by his Chancellor Humbert of Villars, the Earl of Genevois and Lord of Term, upon case of Felony; for which he was declared an Outlaw, and his Lands forfeited to the Church. It was thought the Bishop could not be judge in his own Cause, but it being not his, but the Churches interest; the sentence was held valid.

About the end of the Fourth Century, the Emperor Wencestans, made a declaration to the same effect as Charles the Fourth, touching the Revocation of the Earls Grant, and farther confirmed the Cities priviledges in such terms, that no Emperors or Kings of the Remans should at any time violate them; which was done at Prague, the

22. of June, 1400.

Humbert of Villars Earl of Genevois dying without male issue in the month of March, 1400. left his Countreys to Ode of Villars his Uncle, who after hehad held them a year, agreed with Amé the Eighth, who laid claim to them; and so ended the quarrel between the two Earls. Nevertheless Blanche, Humbert's daughter, laid claim to the succession, and appeared before the Bishop by proxy, requiring possession of Remilly, promising him to do homage for it. She was answered that the said Lands were fallen to the Church. That moreover Amé the Eighth Earl of Savoy, terming himself also Earl of Genevous, had already requested this investiture, and promised homage for all the Lands of the said Earldom: so that they could proceed no farther till she had agreed with the above mentioned Earl, which done, she should be gratified in any thing reasonable, as it appears by an Authentick Act of the 13 of March.

Amé the Eighth got the better in this contest, and did homage in the Church of S. Peter, before the great Altar according to Custom, and because the Lordship of Termy was judged lapsed to the Bishop and Church of Geneva, the said Bishop and Chapter willing to gratise the Earl, gave it to Girard of Termy, on condition he should hold it from Amé the Eighth; and the said Amé should pay homage

for it to the Bishop and Church of Geneva.

William of Lornay dying, John of Bertrandis was chosen in his flead, who was Doctor in the Laws, and Chanon of S. Peters; he was sworn on the great Altar, and promised the Chapter, and four Syndicks deputed by the Commonalty, to maintain the liberties and priviledges of it; which was confirmed also at the same time by the Emperor Sigismond against the Earldom of Savoy's Vicar General; shewing him likewise how unreasonable he was in requiring homage of the Bishoprick and Citys of Lansane, Geneva, and Valay, of whom none was due, that the said dignity was revoked by Charles the fourth his father; wherefore he admonishe him to desire from such a demand, not troubling any more the said Cities, which belonged only to the Empire.

The Bishop of Bertrandis was present at the Council of Constance, where John Huss was burnt, and had some place of eminency there; for he was a Cardinal, and very learned, being suspected to lean towards Huss his Opinions. From Constance, he went into Spain to the

The Earl of Genevois charged with Felony.

1398.

1400.

The Citys priviledges confirmed.

The death of Humbert,

1401.

1402.

14044

Ame does homage.

John of Bertrandu chofen Bishop of Geneva. Jan- 10.

1409.
Allemand Willet.
Will. de Worey, John de
Bonnet, Mermet de
Vuffans.
Syndicks.

I 4 I 4.
The Bilhop a favourer of John Huss.

Antipope

Antipope Benoist, and passing over to Monpellier he obtained of the French King Charles the Seventh, that the Genevoises should not be molested by his Subjects, under pretence of the difference betwixt them and the Earl of Savoy; setting before him, that they not being subject to that Earl, they therefore ought not to be dealt with as Savoyards.

1415.

The Bishop builds Halls. The year following he accompanied the Emperor Sigismond to Geneva, in honour of whom there was made for three daies together solemn processions. The said Prelate built new Halls, to the Charge of which the Syndicks offered to contribute, provided they might have a third part of their Revenue. Some say that he also founded the Chappel of the Maccabees joyning to S. Peters Church; but it was more likely, John of Brognier, as we shall make it appear afterwards who was also Cardinal of Osie. John of Bertrandis became at length Archbishop of Tarentaise, having been nine years Bishop of Geneva.

1417. The Earls of Savoy created Dukes.

1420-

The Duke of Savoy writes to the Pope.

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It was this Emperor Sigismond who erected Savoy into a Dukedom, and created the Earl Amé the Eighth, Duke at Monluel. About a year after he came to Geneva with Pope Martin the Fifth, in company of Fifteen Cardinals: He had his Lodgings at the Cordeliers de Rive, and sometimes after presented his request to Pope Martin, to obtain the Soveraignty of Geneva, pretending it was the Churches Interest in general. This was granted him, provided he could get the Bishops consent; whereupon he addresseth himself to John of Pierresize the present Bishop, promising him, if he gave his consent; such a Reward as he should never have occasion to repent of his kindness: The Bishop replied, he was newly entered in that Office, and not being as yet sufficiently acquainted with it, he referred the matter to the Clergy and people, of whom notwithstanding he would ask advice. He caused the people then to assemble in S. Peters Cloister on the last of February, the Bishop opens to them the Dukes suit; and first produces the Request presented to the Pope for that purpose, which contained what follows. That at Geneva, and the adjacent places, there were several Gentlemen of considerable Estates, who protected them, who had been quilty of crimes in the City, and thereby escaped unpunisbed; the Bisbop wanting power to make himself obeyed, if the Duke of Savoy did not interpose; which is the reason they could not live peaceably in the faid Town, for which cause the supplicant would willingly give the Bisbop a recompence far exceeding this Lordship in value: And for a smuch (added he) as it is impossible, holy Father, to prevent these dissentions, That it would therefore please your Holiness, to inform your self of the truth of the matter; so that the Temporal jurisdiction may be transferred to your devoted Son Ame Duke of Savoy, who passionately desires to remove these scandals; preferring above all things, the exercise of Justice, and publick Peace. Which request was passed by Pope Martin on the 28. of March, 1419. And at the end of it was written; So let it be, if expedient and pleasing to the Bishops of Grenoble, Macon, and the Abbot of S. Sulpice of the Order of Ciftern Monks in the Diocess of Belay. He fer before them likewise, how the Duke not content with this, had required a Commissioner to execute the Commission which he had withstood; and in fine he had made him an offer of exchange, whereupon he defired their opinion, and whether he

should continue his Oppositions with the assistance of the Church and The Citizens and Syndicks having heard the forementioned business, and having withdrawn to consider on it, unanimously made answer in the name of the Commonalty by Hudriol Heremite a Citizen: that feeing for near four hundred years the City and dependances had been under the power of the Church, under which they and their predecessors had received gentle usage, and been governed in peace; it feeded to them, neither profitable nor honourable for the Church and Prelate; but rather dangerous and of bad confequence to the State and Commonalty, to think of any Translation or Alienation; and although that in times past, there have been greater occasion for it, than at present; seeing there were Territories and Lordships contiguous to Geneva, such as of the Earl of Vaux. Lord of Statigny; and the Lord of Gex, brother of the Earl of Gene-vois, and several others then living, who disturbed the peace and quiet of the Prelate. But now all the faid Lordships being ended. and reduced under one fingle Prince; the Duke of Savor, who exercifes Justice in his own Dominions, and keeps a good correspondence with them his Neighbours. They would never permit any alteration, but would remain both they and their fuccessors, under the Government of the Church and Prelate; Requiring him therefore according to his duty, and Pastoral charge in pursuit of the Oath which he had taken at his entrance; well and faithfully to govern the Church, and keep its Rights as he had hitherto done; promifing for their parts, to afford him any requisite aid and affistance against any who should molest him. The Bishop thereupon, makes an ac- The Bishop cord with the Citizens and Syndicks, never to fuffer any alteration or change in the State, without the express consent of the Syndicks and contract. Citizens: Which he folemnly vowed, to observe according to the usual Ceremony at his first entrance, with his hand upon his breast; and the Syndicks and Counsel took their Oath on the four Evange-This Treaty is intitled in Latine, A Transaction between the Reverend father John Patriarch, and Minister of the Bishoprick of Geneva on the one part; and the Citizens, Burgesses, and Commonalty of Geneva on the other, against the endeavours and suit of Duke Ame to Pope At the bottom of which are written the most part of the Names, and Sirnames of them who were prefent at the faid Council general, who represented the Commonalty; being in all to the number of 727. There being likewise the four Syndicks, Aymé Sallanche a Lawyer, Peter Gaillard, Nicod of Vigier, and John of Juffy. After whom some of the principal Chanons set their hands, Namely, John and Ame of Arenthon, Angelm of Chefnay, Chanon of S. Peters; Rodolphus of Porta, and John of S. Thomas, Divinity Profesiors; Bartholmew Lombard Dr. of Laws, Ayme Maillet, Raymond of Orfieres, Henry of Barmes Lawyers; Mounsieur Anthony Dr. of Physick, Peter Roset, Pancasel de la Rive, Aymonet Fabry, Nicolas of New-Castle, Mermet Lulin, Jaquemet Gautier, John de la Roche, James Revillied, Henry Chevalier, John of Boloz, Girard Milliet. In short, the said Act was figned by four Notaries, Fulfend of Bruille, John of Vand, Nicholas Chevrier, and Anthony Fontanelle; in the year and month aforesaid.

1420. The Emperor declares Geneva an Imperial City.

All persons who were interessed in the City, were very well satisfied at this days work; and they had new cause to rejoyce some months after, by a declaration from the Emperor Sigismond which contained that Geneva was an Imperial City; terming it, Nobile Imperis Membrum; wherein are mentioned at large the priviledges of Geneva, which he declares he would take into his protection; strictly charging all Princes, Barons, Captains, and all other Officers of what quality loever; and especially Ame Duke of Savoy, not to molest in any fort the faid Patriarch, and Bishop of the Church of Geneva: unless they would incur the indignation of the facred Empire; given at the Monastery of the Royal Court near Prague the sixth of June, 1421. Signed Michael Chanon of Prague.

1421. John of Pierre-Jeige, the founder the Bishops Palace.

It is likely it was this Prelate who built the Bishops Palace, his Arms standing on the outside of it; which is a Band charged with three Dolphins. For Frison, in his Book intitled Gallia Purpurata, blazons the Arms of this Bishop, with Guleson a golden bar, charged with three Dolphins in azure; moreover in these Arms there's behind the shield an Archbishops Cross, which cannot agree with Amé of Gransons, as we have already mentioned, seeing he never was an Archbishop; whereas John of Pierre-scize, hath been Archbishop

of Befancon and Roisen.

1422.

After John of Pierre-scize, whom others call John of Rochetaille: there was chosen in his place John of Brievecuisse, or of Courtecuisse, Confessor to the French King Charles the fixth, and Bishop of Paris, who was Bishop of Geneva but one year; he was of the Country of Normandy, and had left Paris because he had opposed the K. of Englands interest; there hath been one of this same family Bishop of Grenoble. This last Bishop of Geneva was succeeded by John of Brognier, who was born in a mean Village near Annecy, called Brogny; where when a Boy, he kept Swine: A Cardinal passing by, took a likeing to him and carried him with him to Avignon; where he brought him up to Learning. It is reported before he went thither, he came to Geneva, to buy a pair of Shooes at the Taconnerie, which is the street wherein is fold Leather and Shooes; for Tacon in the ancient Language of the Savoyards, signified Leather: but he having not mony enough to pay for them, the Shoomaker observing his perplexity; faid to him, Go go, friend, you shall pay me when you come to be a Cardinal: which proved a kind of a Prophecy, for being one, he called to mind this man, and requited him with the Office of Steward of his Houshold. He was called Cardinal of Offie; and it is for this reason, that John of Bertrandis having had the fame Title, it was thought it was he who built the Chappel joyning to the Maccabees; which at present is called the Philosophy School: for it is certain, it was John of Brognier who founded it; feeing there is yet feen a little Hog carved on the outfide of it, which he caused to be set up for a memorial of his profession; and in several parts of his Arms, which are a Cross doubly traversed, covered with a Cardinals Cap. The same Arms are in a Chappel at Brogny, which he likewise founded, as Mounsieur Morery hath obferved passing through this Village; he lies buried in the Chappel of Geneva, and had for his fuccesfor Francis of Mies, Priest of S. Marcel, his Nephew or Sifters fon; fome name him Francis of Savoy, Severe

The prediction of a Shooemaker concerning John of Brognier.

1426.

would have him called, though I know not with what reason, John of Chalan, which is the name of a Noble Family in the Country of

In the Year 1430. there hapned a great Fire at Geneva; which the Book, called the Citizen, affirms to have happened in the Year 1330. telling us, he find it out of a Manuscript belonging to the Library at Geneva: feveral others have mentioned it after him; for most Authors in this particular are like sheep, who when one hath leaped into a ditch, they all follow without observing whether their leader hath been mistaken. Three great Fires happing in thirteen years feemed improbable, which caused a friend of mine to go and inform himself by the Original from whence this hath been taken. It is a Manuscript in Parchment, Entitled, the Dial of Wisdom, written in the year 1417. but at the bottom of it was written some years after, an account of the Fire which happed in the year 1430. on the 21. of April. These are the very words which though barbarous, yet are authentick as having been written about the same time.

Anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo tregesimo die vicesima prima mensis Aprilis, qua fuit dies veneris, fuit integraliter combusta Eccle-sia sancti Petri Gebenn excepta turri à parte lacus, que permansit illefa. Ipfa figuidem die igne ruit feu cecidit altum \* campanule vocatum Avullieta, in quo fundita fuerunt duo cimbala communia: in turri vero à parte \* curie seu Burgiforis, fuerunt fundita, licet non totaliter, duo magna & grossa cimbala. Ipsa siquidem die ibidem succubuit Campanule Orologii existens in summitate turris anterioris prope crucem lapideam, supra fores iplius Ecclefia, fuitque ibi destructum groffum, magnum & optimum Orologii cimbalum. Ipsa etiam die fuit incendio eodem combusta Ecclesia Marie Magdalenes, & multe domus alie, quas nolo \* ibi ponere : cepitque ignis pessima hora in quadam grangia prope ripam lacus fortissimo borea tum regnante, sità circa domum Petri Curtillieti, aliter Pecolati: consumavit predictum incendium cursum in predicta Ecclesia sancti Petri, nec ultra transivit.

This Fire was fo great, that it burnt intirely S. Peters Church, except the Tower on the fide of the Lake, and it melted down the Clock and Bells; that end of the Town which is called S. Magdalens, was likewise destroyed by it, the fire having begun in a Farm near the Lake, the wind lying Northward carried it into the very heart of the Town; and this was without question the same conflagration of which Bogge Florentin relates himself to have been an eye-witness. The time answers exactly, for he says, it was during Martin the fifths Popedom, and he died but in 1431. for his nocturno quoque igne is without doubt the same in meaning with the Manuscript, cepitque ignis pessimà horà.

na tempore Martini Quinti summi Pontificis plurimæ egregiæque domus exustæ sunt. Ipsi conspeximus rem visu miseram & sletu dignam. Hujus ignis calamitas multos evertis bonis.

During the Regency of Francis of Mies, the Duke of Savoy, Amé the Eighth, aged fifty fix years, took a resolution to retire from the world that he might the more freely ferve God, and turns Hermit at Ripaille near Thonon; he refigned to his eldeft fon Lewis, the Dukedom of Savor; and to Philip his youngest son, the Earldom of Gene- The Duke of vois. He would not howfoever let go the Revenues, left they Savoy to should

1430. A great fire in Geneva.

\* The Steeple called the Spire. \*Of the Townhouse or Borough of Four.

Lib. de miferia conditionis bumase. Nocturno quoque igne in urbe Geben-

1432.

1449.

should grow extravagant; he therefore caused his son Lewis to dwell at Thonon with small attendance, and he being a Hermit, befure spent little; fo that he gathered vast sums of mony which helped him to the Popedom, having been elected by the Council of Base, in requital of

Pope Eugene his obstinacy.

The report of his holiness of life, together with the Duke of Milan 1439. his son-in-laws diligence, did not a little contribute to his advance-He was named Felix the fifth, and was Crowned at Balle by the Archbishop of Arles; but by the opposition of Pope Eugene, who was then upheld by the Princes of Germany and Italy, it was some confiderable time before he was acknowledged Pope, unless it were in Switzerland, Savoy and the neighbouring Countrys, for he had not yet arrived at Rome. After Eugenes death, those Cardinals who had been faithful to him, would not yet acknowledge Felix; they therefore made Nicolas the fifth Pope, fo that Felix's Authority was very much leffened, infomuch that he was fcarcely acknowledged Pope in his own Country; although he was at great expence to keep up his Authority, having stript Francis of Mies of the greatest part of his Re-1444. venues, after whole death he makes himself Administrator of the Bishoprick of Geneva and Lausane. He resided sometimes in one City, and sometime in the other; but oftner at Lusane, where he built the Convent of Cordeliers. During his Popedom and Administration of these two Bishopricks, he dispatcht several Letters and Bulls, dated from Geneva and Lusane; which are all collected into fix great Volumes kept in the Library of Geneva. Felix the fifth defirous to maincain his Authority against Nicolas the fifth, follicited very much his fon-in-law Galeazzo Duke of Milan to help him to the utmost of his power; but he did but laugh at him, faying, he hath given me a wife without a portion, and I have given him a Popedom without a Reve-

> a golden Scutcheon. The Clergy had received him in procession, and had made folemn prayers for him during three days together, as the golden Writ of Frederick II. imported; Pope Felix hoping to draw him to his fide, offered him his daughter with 200000. Crowns of gold for her portion, which the Emperor refused, and advised him further to lay down his pretence to the Papal dignity; which he did in the year 1449. and for a recompence was fent Legat into France, and Cardinal of S. Sabine. Whilest he enjoyned the Bishoprick of Geneva, which was fince the year 1444. to the year 1451. he had a Patriarch who served as a Vicar in Geneva; for there is to be seen in the fixth year of his Popedom a transaction between John of Grolee, Prior of S. Victor, Administrator for Felix in the Bishoprick of Genevs on one part, and between the Syndicks on the other; and Richard of Terny Lord also of Terny, and the Lord of Montchenu on the contrary part; by which it is agreed that the faid Administrator, Syndicks and Commonalty might make ditches and trenches at Vernets, to turn the Arve from its usual passage, the whole Course of this River

nue. For Amé had promised him much, but had given him nothing, he would also keep himself in favour with the Emperor Frederick III. who had confented to his Election. It was this Emperor who when he was at Geneva, caused to be painted on the top of the Arch at the entrance of S. Peters Court, the Imperial Eagle plum'd with fable in belonging to them, and that the faid Lord of Montchen Should quit. upon confideration of a certain fum of mony, all the right which he could pretend to the faid Vernets; there is likewise to be seen the names of Francis of Savoy, and of one Ame of Monfalcon, during the

Popedom of Felix the fifth.

It is observable the house of Savoy, although then sufficiently powerful, did not disturb Geneva by pretensions of dominion over it; for Duke Lewis, Felix's son, made certain contracts wherein he quits all claim to the Soveraignty of that City and places adjacent, peaceably refigning them to the Church and Commonalty: And Felix the fifth, although enjoying the Popedom and Bishoprick of Geneva, declared by an Express; but that his dear sons, the Syndicks, Citizens, Burgeffes and Commonalty of Geneva, having been by him requested to fend him some Companies of Soldiers to the affistance of the City of Lausane, where he then made his residence, having no obligation thereto; they had fent him upon special favor a Company of 600. men. which have been very ferviceable to him; and foralmuch as this may be made an instance of the Cities subjection hereafter, he therefore being defirous to obviate what soever may be disadvantagious to it, attefted with Apostolical authority, in truth and certain knowledge, affirms, that this affiftance hath not proceeded from any acknowledgement of servitude, but meerly out of a filial and kind liberality, with. out any president or ancient custom; and that the said Citizens, Syndicks, Burgesses and their Successors, are no ways obliged to such things, unless it come from their own free-will, leaving them in their ancient liberty. Two years after he was affifted by them against the Fribourgers, under the Conduct of Captain Burdignin, who was then principal Syndick. Felix died soon-after at Lausane, and was interred at Ripaille. It is reported he had lying under his head in his Tomb inflead of a Pillow, an old Parchment Bible, at the end of which were found these words touching Geneval . \* Geneva Civitas situata inter montes, Arenosa, parva, gentes semper petentes aliqua nova. There was chosen in his stead, Peter of Savoy his young son of eight years of age, having left Thomas Coprian Archbishop of Tarantaife, his Administrator, and Vicar of his Bishoprick. But this young Bishop died in Piemont seven years and eight months after his election, and there succeeded him in the faid Bishoprick, John Lewis of Savor his youngest brother, last son of Duke Lewis; he was as yet very young, his father had defigned him for fome Ecclefiaftical promotion; but his inclination lay not that way, for he wore always the garb of a Soldier and was much efteemed for his skill in Warlike affairs, defending Geneva from all oppression of its neighbours: none daring to violate his Authority, nor touch the liberties of the people. He had a brother called Janus, who was Earl of Genevous, and who took on him the title of Earl of Geneva; but he made him refign his Title and pretentions. He had another brother named Philip, commonly called Philip without Lands, who, troubled that his father should leave him without Philip. any provision made for him, believing his mother was the cause of it, endeavoured to fet his father against her, accusing her to him, as having some Gallants on whom she bestowed her riches. He was seldom seen with his father, who lay for the most part at Thonon sick of

Duke Lewis quits his claims to

1445.

Geneva. 16. May. 1446.

1448.

1450. Felix dies.

1451. \* The City of Geneva fitu-ated between the Moun tains; of fmall extent, and encompassed about with Sand: its people are ever Novelty.

The Story of

1460.

ent line

11:6

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-050

the Gout. This young man grew so insolent, that at length he killed the Master of his Mothers houshold, whilst he was hearing Mass, and caused his fathers Chancelor to be seized on, and carried away to Morges; where by false accusations, he procured his being drowned in the lake: which disorders continuing, the Duke thought himself not safe in his own Country, and desired his son John Levis Bishop of Gonews, and the Syndicks and Council to receive him into their City, as in a place of surety; which having obtained of them, he came and had lodgings in the Convent of Gray Fryers of Rive, his Court being likewise at Geneva; he lived some time in peace, only disturbed with

the pain of the Gout.

His Dutchess Anne of Chypre, being she had an opportunity of con. cealing her treasure, whether she feared some disgrace might befall her, or whether the was willing to gratifie fome friends, fed feveral large Cheefes to be bought, the infide of which she made to be taken out, that the might put therein feveral pieces of gold, and lading them on mules fent them into her own Country; of which her fon Philip being informed, and having learned through what parts they were to pass, he got before them near Fribourg, and caused the men to unload, and took away with him their carriage; he payed with one part of this booty those he had taken with him for his affiftance, and fecretly conveys himself to Nions; whence he fent to Geneva some of his company to treat with the young men of his acquaintance, and with the Syndicks and others, defiring them to let him enter by night, which he obtained; and had no fooner entred, but he went directly to Rive to his fathers lodgings without the least stop, and having knocked at the door, one of the fervants came and asked who was there; he answers, I am Philip of Savor, who would speak with my father upon business of concernment; the servant returning to his Mafter with this answer; Open, faith he, let what will happen. Philip then being entred, falutes his father, faying, good morrow father; his father replies, God grant thee unhappy days and years ran; what Devil brings thee hither at this time? to whom Philip modeftly answer'd, Six, it is not the Devil, but God almighty who oscalions my coming here for your good; for I some to give you notice, you are robbed, and you do not know of it : Here is Madem my Mother who will leave us nothing; so that if you do not take care, she will leave not onely your Children the pagrest Princes in Christendom after your death, but even your felf wholst living; in faying which he shewed and gave him all the Treasure, save that which he had spent, which (added he) if you will fuffer, I will not, but will punish these Thieves, wheresoever I find them. At the same time he began to look under the Bed, if there were any of the Country of Crores; for he mortally hated them, especially fince this trick of his Mothers, for be imagined they were the inventors of it. From thence he makes fearth in every chamber; but as it happed, they having gotten notice of his coming, had timely faved themselves in several houses in the Town where Philip durst not attempt to look for them, fearing to raise a tumult amongst the people, which occasioned his return without doing any hurr. The Duke his father enraged at this, defired the people to affemble in the Church where he was lodged; which they did, and he made his complaints:

but the Syndicks dared not to appear; the people excused themselves, and laid the blame on the Syndicks whom they sent for. The two first of them were found innocent, the third saved himself and departed the City; and the sourth, who had hid himself in the lowest rooms of the Convent of Rive, was convicted, consessing his intrigue

with Philip, and was immediately hanged.

This having not yet appealed the Duke, he leaves Geneva, and goes to his Son-in-law Lewis the Eleventh at Lyons; with whom having treated concerning certain places of Dauphine, which he had held ever fince the Refignation of the last Dauphin Humbers, he remitted the Titles of the affairs of Geneva to the King, of which he had possessed himself, to be revenged of the Genevoises, the Bishop his Son having given him the Records. So that the King transferred them to Bourges in Berry, and from thence to Lyons, where they are kept at present; and all Merchants passing through his Country's were forbid to go to Geneva, but to France; and moreover the Duke obtained of the King, that his fon should be apprehended and kept in prison till he grew wifer. The Genevoises did all they could to have their affairs restored, having gotten the chief Citizens of Lignes, to be their intercessors to the King, and at that same time humbly befought Philips enlargement. The King having heard their request, conferred to it, provided they would obey the Duke as their Prince; to which they would not agree.

This Duke died a while after, and his son Amé the ninth, succeeded him; who set effectually on the establishment of the affairs again in Geneva, as being indeed his interest, but in vain; whereupon he granted leave to the Merchants of Geneva to bring in, and carry out through his Dominions for ever, all Merchandizes; which shews, say the Genevailes, that he accounted them as Strangers and not as Subjects.

There was held the year following an affembly of Masters and Workmen in the art of Coyning at Bourg, in Breß; where John Chabot, otherwise Porter, was chosen chief intendant on that work. There came thither from Geneva, Aymard, Faury, and Amé Blondel, with twenty seven of their workmen. We read in the Records of those times, of one Philip de Composi, Vicar General of the Bishoprick; and after him Anthony of Malvenda, who were sworn to keep the Liberties and Priviledges of the Town; the same did one, called Claude of Spain.

Amé the ninth being dead in 1472. the last of March, lest his Wife Toland his Childrens guardian, who was Sister to King Lewy the 11. and the King had espoused the deceased Duke her Husbards sister; yet all Amé's Brethren had greater kindness for the Burgundians than

French.

The Duke of Burgundy having been defeated by the Switzers in the famous Battel of Morm, retreated to Gen; the Dutchels of Savoy who was then at Geneva, gave him a vifit with her children, after fome discourse, took leave to return again in her Chair what the Duke searing she should take part with his enemies, bethought himself, and commanded one of his Captains to follow her, and carry her into Burgundy; whose design was perceived by a Gentleman of Piedmont, Master of the Dutchesses houshold, who endeavoured to

A Syndick

The affairs removed from Genva.

1463.

1465.

1466:

1467.

1469.

The Duke of Burgandy conveys the Durcheis of Sawy into Burgandy.

fave her, but all he could do was onely to hide the young Duke in a heap of Corn, charging him to lie quiet. Whilft this was doing, Malcomanda being come up to them, commands the Durchess to turn her Horse, and follow the Duke of Burgundy. She made some refistance; and it is reported this Captain who was a rough fellow, gave her a box on the Ear, and conveyed her to S. Clande, where he kept her four months prisoner, and was from thence carried to Rozvre; where she remained for a while longer. In the mean time the Duke of Burgundy being vexed he had mist of the young Duke, commanded some Troops of his Lombards to forrage the Country about Geneva; whereupon the Bishop caused all the Lombards in the Town to the number of two hundred to be hanged and drowned for a requital. The Switzers after the overthrow of the Duke profecuted their victory, and fell the fecond time upon the Country of Vanx; neither spared they them of Geneva, because the Bishop John Lewis, had made War with the Valeysans their Allies : but the Deputies of the Town with the Savoyards, went out to meet them, defiring them to defift; that if there were any mifunderstanding betwixt them, it might be easily rectified at some appointed meeting, which was agreed to be held at Fribourg, where it was determined, the Switzers should restore whatsoever they had taken from the Dutchy of Saver, upon confideration of a certain fum of mony, and fome places which they should still keep in their hands. So that they of Geneva were forced to pay 2800. Crowns of gold as a reimburfment to the Switzers, for their expences in the Wan. But the City being impoverished by reason of the removal of the Fairs, could not fuddenly raise this mony, desiring the Switzers to allow them time for payment; to which the Chief of them conferred, but the Soldiers mutinied; faying, they would have their pay, let it come from whence it would; accusing them who had the management of affairs, that they had already received the mony and spent it, whilst they must undergo all the hardship of War. The common Soldiers then thus mutinying had private Cabals, wherein it was agreed to fetch their pay by main force. They therefore to the number of feven hundred of them, on the first day of Lent came to Zug; marching along the Road with flying colours without their Superiors leave, and in their march met with others who joyned with them with intention to plunder Geneva. So that being come to Fribourg, they found they were two thousand; but the Embassadors from Lique interpoling appealed them, upon condition the Genevoiles should pay both use and principal, which amounted to near fix thoufand Florins of gold, and give Hostages for the more certain performance of it, to which they were forced to give their confent; only obtaining some small time, which being expired, they were as much put to it as before to raise the mony, being forced to borrow of the Cifizens their Rings and Jewels, and to melt their Chalices and Cros-

The Switzers muchy for want of their pay.

1476.

The Bishop
John Lewis
makes an alliance with the
Switzers.

fee and rolay great Taxes on the people.

The Bishop John Lemis sensible of the miseries of War, endeavors a perpetual. Alliance with the Suitzers, to which they consented; but the people were so stupid as to slight the benefit procured them by the Bishop; which he perceiving, was contented to let it be only in

his name and during his life, by which means he fecured himfelf from his enemys abroad, but not from his own Domesticks. He had two Favorites, the first of which was Prothonotary, and of the Family of Terny, whose name was Pommieres, Governour of Renel in Piedmont; and the other a Gentleman of the house of Chissy. Thefe two Favorites being jealous one of another as to their Mafters favour, could never agree, fo that Pommieres not able to brook his Rival, betakes himself to the French Court, where he discovers himself to the King: telling him as a great fecret that his brother in-law the Bishop of Geneva, and the whole State of Savoy at Chiffy's follicitation were about taking the Duke of Burgundy's part. The King liking this advertisement, recompences him with the Bishoprick of Viviers. De Pommieres not content with this, would carry it on further, and would have Chiffy feized and brought to the King, that he might be made to discover all the Bishops intrigues. He came then to Geneva with three or four of his brethren, and staid there about fifteen days, pretending their journey was only to fee their friends, and recreate themfelves awhile. In the mean time there came feveral into the City to help his undertaking, and to lay hold on chiffy; they being advertifed where he lay with the Bishop, as Pommieres himself was accustomed to do when he was in favour, they ventured to take him in 3. January. the very Bishoprick. For though the Bishop had guards as is usual with great persons, yet he minded not whether they kept strict watch, but permitted them to go about the Town at their pleasure: fo that they served only for show. In the morning as soon as ever the gates were opened, Pommieres and his company made a shift to get entrance into the Chamber, where the Bishop and Chissy lodged; the latter of which they made rife, and drew him out of the room in his fhirt into the street where their horses were ready; they set him on one, his hands being pinioned, and carried him thus out in his shirt through the gate of Rive, the Bishop not daring to utter a word; but the youngest of Pommieres brothers was wholly taken up in the entertaining some Ladies whilst his brethren were getting away. noise of this rape being spread over the Town, they were immediately all up in arms; which the young Pommieres perceiving too late, he fets spurrs to his Horse thinking to pass through the gate of Rive, as they did before him; but finding it shut, he turns his horse thinking to get through Corraterie, but it was too late, for they had began already to fasten it; he endeavoured nevertheless to get out, but as he was under the wicket, they let fall the Portcullices, which lighting on his horses crupper struck him to the ground; so that he was taken, and led to the Bishop, who put him into the hands of Chiss,'s relations, to keep him till the other should be restored, as they were forced to do awhile after. The Bishop John Lewis was resolved not to pass by this affront, but to be revenged; whereupon he caused the Bishop of Viviers to be watched; notice being given him, that on a Sunday he had appointed to treat some Ladies in Piedmont; he thereupon takes horse with about forty more, and arrives at Piedmont where De Pommieres was, enters without opposition, for little did they think of him, and finding him at Table, immediatly killed him and fome of his companions.

1477.

1479. The Bilhop kills the Bifhop of Viviers.

The faid Bifhops Character. 1481. In the same year there was a great scarcity of provision, so that a Bushel of Corn was valued at sourteen shillings; which was likewise followed by so great a mortality, that 7000 died in the City. The Bishop John Lewis went the year following to Turin, and died also awhile after of a Pestilential seaver. This Bishop was a younger brother, of a couragious and undaunted spirit, a lover of War, but unfortunate, yet of a free and generous temper, amorous, and revengeful against those who had affronted him; but on the other side very ready to forgive, when there was occasion, as he made it appear by this instance; for being in love with a Millers wise, and the husband sinding him in the Chamber with her, could not refrain from thrashing him soundly, till he had lest him near dead on the floor; yet John Lewis passed it by, and gave him the Cloaths he wore when he beat him.

1482.
The disagreement of the Genevoists in the choice of their Bishop.

After his death, there role a great contest between the People, Pope, and Chapter, concerning the choice of a Successor. would have Francis of Savoy Archbishop of Aux, brother to the deceased, and the Chapter would have Urbain of Chivron; but the Pope not liking either of their choices, gave the Bishoprick to the Cardinal of S. Clements his nephew, called Dominique of la Rovere. This Cardinal thinking it a hard matter to fettle himself in this Bishoprick against the will of both People and Chanons; he therefore makes an exchange with John of Compois Bishop of Turin. But Chivron who was chosen by the Chanons not willing to refign his pretended right, thereupon arose a great strife; but at length this last carryed it, and enjoyed it for some time. Urbain of Chivron in requital religns his right to Francis of Savoy whom the people approved of, who entred by force with his brother Philip Lord of Breffe. Compose having heard of his coming, got away in the night, so that on the 25 of July, Francis and Philip made their entrance into the Town, and put therein a Garison; a while after came their Nephew Duke Charles, who was highly honoured and treated by them; for they spent at one entertainment above four hundred Crowns, which

1485.

1484.

was a great deal of mony in those days.

On the other hand Compois goes to Rome to make his complaint to Pope Sixtus, who judged he had right to the Bishoprick from which he had been unjustly thrown out; which Francis not yielding, the Pope excommunicated the Town, which lasted three months; but at length Chivron having gotten to be Archbishop of Tarantaise, by Francis of Savoy's means, all was pacified; for Compose had given him the next presentation to this Archbishoprick, whereupon he resigned the right which he had to the Bishoprick of Geneva to Francis, who being sworn, took upon him only the title of Administrator or Protector of the Church of Geneva.

1487.

Duke Charles the second of that name, Duke of Savon, son of Charles the first, and Godson to Amé the ninth; advertised by his Uncle the Bishop of Geneva of some Acts and Decrees set forth by his Council held at Chambery, to the Church of Geneva's prejudice; he therefore repeals and makes void the said Acts, strictly charging his Officers to forbear proceeding thereupon, which was given at Pignerol the 14. of December, 1489.

1489.

Thefe

These Letters were delivered to the Council of the Earl John of Genevois, Uncle by the Fathers fide to the faid Charles. The Earl dispatched Letters of Credence, promising more care for the time to come. The Duke likewife fent to the Council of Geneva, intreating them to let him remain there some time, as his Predecessors had had refused to let him have tome Write amin's of the and

The Bishop being dead at Turing the Chapter chose Charles of Senfel, who enjoyed the Bishoprick for some time to but Anthony Champion Prefident of Turin and Chancellor of Savoy, who had been married, and was then Bilhop of Mont-Devis in Piemont, obtained of the Pope the Bishoprick of Geneva, and Charles of Seyffel having been chosen in due form and manner, would not give him place; whereupon there arole a great strife and Law fuit betwixt them? fofar, that Champion having gotten a Decree from the Metropolitan of Vienna against Seyffet, and affished by the Lord of Breffe, came resolved to obtain his right, either by fair means or foul. were feveral small skirmishes on both fides on the Bridge of chance where some remained on the place, and Seyffel was forced to yield to the ffrongest. informed that a Savey.

Duke Charles the Second being dead, there started up in Fourient one John Gay of Megiva, who raifed the Pealants into a Mutiny against the Nobility who oppressed them; setting before them the hope of Liberty, and the example of the Cantons of Switzerland. with whom and the City of Geneva they might make a League. These Peasants to the number of sixfcore, wore Red Coats, who fer upon the Gentry of the Countrey without any exception? but the Lord of Breffe having gotten them of Berne and Fribourg, to fend to them Deputies; they drew to Geneva the chief promoters of these Tumults, and with fair promises follined them, and sent them home; but being scattered, they were laid hold on and hanged.

Bishop Champion after the usual Oathecalled a Synod, in which the Decrees and Conflictations of the Bishops were reviewed and amended symbich were Printed in the laine year, under the Title of Conflictutions of the Synodiafil the Bulbon teleof Genevas nothing an n He dyed two years after, having held the Seal but four years. Philip of Saven being but feven years rof agen Son of the Lord of

Breffe, was chosen in his flead, arrebe filit of Blanche May of Monto ferrat, Widow of Charles the First sur Pope Alexander the Sixth WAS confirmed his Election a fligned Amile of Monfalcon Bathop of Land Jane, and the Bishop of Nice, to be his Guardians : which Philip was Bishop under four Dukes of Savoy, Charles his Uncle Philip his Father, land Philbert and Charles his Brethren As he increased in years, he grew more furbonde a Soldier than a Church man as TiB Uncle Lenie before himy & Twas commonly faid of him, that the was more fitting to be made a Duke than his Brothered While the was young and his Fathernalite, he I was forced to wear an Ecclend aftical Garb; but after his death Charles then being Duke, and very familiar with him, het brow it off, but not the Revenue it and wild

Return we dow to the Government of Philbert. This Duke care to Geneva with his Baltage Brother Renou to They were for greatly pleased with the City, that they desired leave of the Bishop and

bez et

1490. 13 March The Duke defires leave to remain for fome time at Geneva. 3 Octob.

Two Bishops chosen to succeed in Geneva, who are therefore at variance.

1491. 1492. John Gay caufes the Peafants to take up Arms a-gainst the Nobility.

1493.

Ly is accused by Kené.

1,000

1495.

1601.

Savey comes

Council;

René the Dukes baftard brother endeavors to make him Soveraign over Geneva. Council to keep Courts of Justice in it only for their own Subjects, which was granted them for some time. Philbert giving himself over to pleasure, less the management of his affairs to Rene, a fierce and imperious young man, and who watched all opportunities to make his brother Master of Geneva, that he might be revenged on the Syndicks who had refused to let him have some Writings wherein the City were concerned; his first attempt was the impriloning of a Genevous, called Peter Levrier, by virtue of Letters Decretory from the Duke. The Lieutenant of Gex, had laid hold on him near the Townhouse, from whence he carried him to the Castle of the Isle which was the Dukes abode; whereupon the Attorny-General and Syndicks made their complaints to René, shewing him that such an imprisonment was wholly unlawful, forasmuch as that jurisdiction and power belonged only to the Bishop, his Vicar or Steward, or other secular Officers; so that not being able to suffer such an action, they defired the Lieutenant should bring back the Prisoner to the place from whence he had taken him, upon which there was an Act made in favour of the Bishop, Church and Syndicks. These last returned him the same measure, for being informed that a Savoyard called Thomas Papuli, had corned brass mony in the City, having given notice to Rese of the power and jurifdiction of the Church and City; they sentenced the malefactor to have his right hand cut off before his own door, and from thence to be led to Champel where he was beheaded, and his body to hang on the gallows, and his hands and head tobe fet up in the place called the Liberties.

A marriage was resolved upon between the Duke of Savoy, and Toland of Savoy his Cousin German, the better to strengthen him in his Countrys, but the died before the marriage could be consummated; and was buried in the Chappel situated at the Cordeliers of Rive.

René who had the fole management of affairs intrufted him by his

hrother, endeavoured to strengthen his Authority and make him ab-folute in General; both publick and particulars had every day forme new oppression laid upon them, although he received from both more respect than he deserved, for he had every day Presents made him in hopes they might at length winhim by kindness, and keephim from enterprizing any thing against them, by which means he received more profit than the whole revenue of that City amounted to; all which could not make him delift from his violences. For remembring there was a gendeman called Eyria, who in the time of the deceafed Duke had been in great credit, and whom he could not then injure, he was refolved now together with his whole family. He therefore accuses him to have defigned to poylon the Duke, by a perfumed Apple & for a confirmation of this produces two winnesses who make Oath, they heard him together with a Physician at Lauri contriving how they should effect it; the Duke being staffe to be wrought on, believed it, whereupon it was refolved that they should surprize the Physician: they feat therefore no Montiet the Provost of the Dukes houshold, who defired the Physician by hisman, to visit him; the poor Physician who mistrusted nothing, as being innocent, came to him without delays; where instead of a Patient, he finds a Provost, who

1498. 24. of May.

1499. 12. of June.

1500.

Eyria accused by René.

1601.

Sales contes

ouncil,

1501.

feized on him, and carried him away bound hand and foot to Geneva, where he was thrown into the Prison of the Island, and Judged by the Provoit. At which the Syndicks and people were exceedingly moved, and complained to the Duke; shewing him this was an infringement of their Liberties and Jurisdiction, which the Duke himfelf was fworn to observe; yet did not René forbear to pass on put-ting him to the Rack and made him confess, and accuse whom he pleased; which done, he caused him to be beheaded, and set up his Quarters in the Liberties notwithstanding the Citizens opposition. Afterwards he feized on Eyria, and most of his kindred and friends, whom he had caused to be accused by the Physician, and would have dealt after the same manner with them; but several Persons of Quality having interposed, their sentence was deserred, and René began to grow odious to the people.

The Duke after his affianced Ladies death, espoused Margaret, Maximilian's daughter, who was first betrothed to the young King Charles of France, but being repudiated by him, and married afterwards to the King of Castile; after his decease she was married to this Duke Philbert. They made their publick entrance together into Geneva, which put the Town to great charge, in Plays, Masquerades, and This drew infenfibly the Youth into debauother divertisements. cheries, and the Duke being young himself, and a great lover of these pleasures; it is no wonder if these pomps and divertisements were as so many charms to lay assept the Genevoises.

Egria escaping out of Prison at Chilon flies to Berne, and makes his complaint to the Council there against René; beseeching them to shelter him under their protection, and to shew to the Duke his brothers oppressions; which they did, so that he began to lessen his affection towards him. There was at that time a Preacher belonging to the Dukes Court of the Order of Dechausser, or bare-legged, called Frater Mulet; who fet before him one day in his Sermons, The poverty and mifery of his Subjects; exhorting him to help them thenceforward, in driving away the Thieves from about him, the real blood-fuckers of the People. He compared the Duke to a great purse full of little purses filled with mony, the biggest of which was empty; meaning thereby them who enriched themselves at the Dukes colt, and advising that all the little purses should be emptied into the The Duke and those present, perceived very plainly that he defigned the Bastard by these words, who was the greatest of those Tyrants that robbed the people; and indeed his credit from that time dimnisht, as well for what had past in the Pulpit, as his great pride; for he had ordinarily a greater attendance than his Master. The Duke beginning to flight him, his followers likewise deserted him; this abated a little his pride, and fearing he should be shamefully fent away, he thought it was better handsomely to ask leave, than to stay till it was granted him without asking. He came then one day to the Duke to whom he held this discourse: My Lord, I have ever been, and am still your most humble Servant and Subject, and moreover your poor Bastard brother; for your deceased father acknowledged me as such. I have served you hitherto with that zeal and devotion as might be expected from a servant and brother; so that if my service hath not been such as you deferve,

A Preacher declaims against René.

René begins to grow, the fourth of March, out of favor with the Duke his broferve, yet hath it been to the best of my power; but for as much as I perceive of late that my service hath not been acceptable to you, therefore I am not willing to trouble you any longer; wherefore I befeech you to suffer me to retire into my own house, notwithstanding which you shall find me most ready to obey you as often as you shall please to command me. To whom the Earl thus answered, Bastard, ron say you have truly and faithfully served me; be it fo, yet am I glad you ask leave to be gone, and I will have you depart not only from the Court, but likewife out of my Dominions in three days upon pain of death. The wretched Rene finding his brother so angry departed weeping attended only by his Domeflicks, and made what hafte he could to be gone; of which the sindicks having notice, notwithstanding his oppressions, came to take leave of him, offering him their service. He went into France to King Lewis the Eleventh, whom he endeavoured to exasperate against the Saveyards. At the same time Duke Philbert and Margaret his Dutchess departed for Chambery, being informed by the President of Divonne, and Amblard Goyet Deputies of the Town, that they had no right to that City. The Dutchess then perceiving Geneva belonged not to the Duke; the built not there a Church and Monastery as she intended, but at Brow, near the Borough in Breffe.

A malefactor dles under the torments he fuffered to make him confess his crime.

1502.

After Rene's departure, Eyria was called home, and entertained in the Princes Service; and thus Geneva was freed from a great deal of trouble and vexation by René, and the Dukes departure: but instead of this it had worfer forrows; for besides the plague which raged violently in the City, there hapned another fad accident : the Syndicks kept in Prison one called Cotton, sufficiently convicted of a crime deferving no less than death; but it being customary not to pronounce sentence, before the Prisoner confessed his crime, he was therefore put upon the Rack; but what soever torment he suffered, he would not make any acknowledgement. At length a certain Person of the Country of Piedmont informed them, that the way of his Country was in fuch like cases to put a napkin with water in it down the throat of the malefactor to his stomach, and then at one jerk they pulled it out again. The Syndicks would needs try this fellows experiment, which was immediately followed by the death of the Malefactor, which put the Council and City into a great fear, left their enemies should lay hold on this occasion to trouble them, as indeed it happened; for some belonging to the Duke, and who had the same kindness for the City as René, represented this mishap to the Duke with the greatest aggravations imaginable, adding, they deferved to have their priviledges taken away from them, and that moreover he might justly do it, seeing the City by right belonged to him; the Duke hearkning to them, Commanded his chief Attorny to undertake the business; the Syndicks fent Bonna and Levreri their Deputies, who shewed the Duke it neither belonged to him or his Council to take cognifiance of that affair. The Duke not much moved by this tart reply, tells them it should be put to Arbitration. He for his part chuses some of his Counsellors, who with the rest of the Arbitrators were fworn to be impartial, and judge according to Right. The Titles of both parties were diligently enquired into, but they of Geneva got the better; the Arbitrators declaring by joynt consent,

consent, that he had no right or title to the said Town; which having said, he plainly declared himself in these words: I have been given to understand otherwise, but seeing it is as you say, I vow to God, and S. Peter, to contest no farther; and touching this particular cause I consess and acknowledge it belongeth to the Bishop my brother to take cognisance of it, and not to me; so that I refer the whole matter to him when he shall be of age to judge of it. After this manner all was pacified,

The plague which continued at Geneva, was attended with a great want of rain, which brought along with it a scarcity of provision; which forced the Country people (who dared not before approach the Town) to come into it, whether moved by devotion or urged by want; for they came in procession from all parts to our Lady of Grace, to desire of her Rain, but they could not obtain it; and the scarcity continuing the next year following, a bushel of Corn which was worth before but two shillings, was now valued at a Crown, the Crown going but for three shillings and two pence, so that the poor Peasants were forced to live on herbs and roots, which

fometimes they had not patience to drefs.

One Le Mortel a famous Thief made himself much talked of in those times, it was known by all what trade he followed, the people about the Town securing their goods in the City for fear of him; where likewise it was no sooner night, but the Masters called to their men to keep fast their doors for fear of Mortel, which afterwards became a proverb; but all their care did not avail them, for he broke in every where, especially where they were most cautious of him; he feemed to be not fo much follicitous after the mony, as how he should do his work dexterously, for he took but small summs only to spend with his Comrades; whether he did his work by flight of hand, or by charms it is uncertain, yet it is reported of him that he fo enchanted the people, that they loft all ability of speaking or resisting. The first thing he did when he came in, was to take the Keys even from under the Master of the houses pillow although awake; he opened the Cup board, Sellar door, lighted a Candle, laid the Cloth, eat and drank, no body hindring him. The next morning after this he usually went to the Tavern with his companions, the Vintners received him gladly, for besides his being a good Customer to them, he never defrauded them of any thing; when he wanted mony, he would bid his Hoft to feek in the Corner of fuch a Chamber, which perhaps no body had entred a long time, where they were fure to find their due to a farthing.

Every body wondered he was not punished by the Magistrates: he was indeed several times imprisoned; but the Syndicks dared not act contrary to their Laws and Customs, which were to condemn no man without his own Confession; for when he suffered the Rack, he was more firm and constant in denying the truth, than a Martyr could be in confessing it; whether this came through want of the sense of pain, or that he was so stout as to despise it, so that he valued the Rack no more than a fillip; for when he was stretched upon it, he would pretend to have been exceedingly tortured, and would desire them to take him off, promising to confess the fact; but when he was questi-

A Famine in

Mortel a famous Thief. 1504, oned about it he would answer, Well, what would you have me say? repeating their words after them, and defiring them to give him the other stroak for the sake of the Ladies. He died not such a death as he deserved, though dreadful enough, for he was seized with the Plague fo vehemently as that it took away his speech; his Mother who attended him in his fickness fearing he should escape it, and come one day to be hanged, put him into a Coffin, and caused him to be buried

10. of Sept. 1504. Duke Philbert dies.

6. of June.

1505.

Duke Philbert died in the flower of his age of a cold gotten in hunting, and being a good and virtuous Prince, he was much lamented; by Geneva especially, who met not with the same good qualities in Charles the second his successor. It was four years before he came to Geneva, though he had often promised it, which put the City to a needless charge in their preparations for him, whilst in the mean time his Officers frequently violated the peoples Rights and Priviledges. The Duke had daily complaints made of this, but he did not regard it.

Monaton Secretary to the Bishops Chancellour having been dispatched to Ancy, (where the Duke then kept his Court) to obtain Letters in favour of the City as to the maintaining of its Priviledges. brought others exceeding his Commission. There were sent other Deputies to annul what the former had done, and were commanded to carry the President of Divonne a present, who then governed to

the value of one hundred Crowns.

22. of April. 1506.

Duke Charles being at difference with them of Valey, required help from Geneva, who fent him two hundred men under the Command of Captain Burdignin. The Duke not contented with this, fent for fix piece of Ordnance which was fairly denied him, being answered, that those few they had were only sufficient for the guard of the Town; upon which Rollet Nicholas who held a correspondence with the Duke, fent him an account of those who had chiefly opposed his request, who were Peter Faccon, Levrery, de Fonte, Hurich, and some others whom the Duke vowed to destroy. The three first of these warned of this withdrew to Fribourg, where they purchased the freedom of that City, only paying a Crown every year, by which means they might live fafely at Geneva, under the protection of this Canton, and so avoid the Dukes displeasure who would not enter the Town. nor fwear to maintain its priviledges, till Levrery was delivered into his hands. The Prothonotary of Aux who was fince Bishop, succeeding Amblard Goyet, Abbot of Filly, in the charge of the Bishops Chancellor, cast Levrery into Prison; but his friends giving notice thereof immediately to Fribourg: that City fent their Deputies with all speed to procure his release, and from that time the Duke ceased his violences on Geneva, fearing the Confederates; yet his Officers brought in divers innovations contrary to the Cities Priviledges, for which cause Levrery was fent to complain to the Bishop who was then in Pied. mont, and Anthony Pecolat to the Duke, who having after long expe-Etation now resolved to come to Geneva, they presented him with two little barrels of Silver, and the Dutchess his mother with a Vermilion Cup gilt with Gold, weighing nine ounces. At length he comes, having first taken an Oath to observe the Priviledges and Li-

27. of July. 1507. 6. of April. 1508. The Duke and Dutchefs of Savoy come

to Geneva.

berties of the Town, and made farther declaration wherein he acknowledged he had no power or jurisdiction in Geneva in these following Terms. For a much as our well beloved the Syndicks and Council of the City of Geneva, at our request have permitted us to keep our Court in the Hall over against the Statehouse, during our residence; we therefore attest and acknowledge this concession not to have proceeded from any sense of duty or acknowledgment of right from the Syndicks and Council, but purely out of good will; which we do not design shall extend to the prejudice of the Liberties of the faid City. After this he soon returned to Anecy.

Philip of Savoy Bishop of Geneva, not liking the Ecclesiastical State, having prefided fifteen years, gave his place to Charles of Seyf-fel brother to the Baron of Aix, who had been chosen seventeen years before, but driven out by Champion. Philip was by his brother made Earl of Genevois, and afterwards betook himself to King Francis the first, who gave him the Dukedom of Nemours, marrying Charlotte of the house of Longueville in the year 1928. he died at Marseilles, and

was buried at Anecy.

Charles of Seyfel was of a sweet and pleasant temper, but unlearned and imprudent. He made a journey to Strasburg at the Cities charge, to request of Maximilian King of the Romans a Confirmation of the Cities Liberties, Authorized by an Edict made by the Emperor Frederick Barberousse, by which it appeared the City was free, and exempt from some certain dues which were claimed at that time from her.

November. 1510.

1510.

It was in the year following, that the Walls about the Suburbs of S. Gervais were finished; for the necessary expences of which there was an Excife laid on Wine and Mony raised by way of loan. The Duke likewise gave his affistance, but they procured a Writing under his hand that he fent workmen to advance the work, not as a Prince who had right to the Town, but onely out of kindness as a neighbour; but his after-carriage answered not these his declarations, He was a Mediator of the Peace made betwixt the King of France, and the Confederate Switzers; which induced him to believe his credit was fo great with the King, that with the joynt follicitation of the Confederate Switzers, he should be able to procure the establishment of the Fairs in Geneva, from which he promised himself a double advantage. First, for that he should have Toll paid him for the goods brought through his Country. And Secondly, get footing in Geneva, and by degrees subject it to himself. He got then the Confederates to infert this Article in their Treaty, and to fend at the same time Deputies to Geneva, promising them again their Fairs, if they would agree to these following Articles.

1511. The Walls of S. Gervan 18. March.

endeavors to

First. That the City and Bishop should appoint an Officer to keep Articles of account of the profit of each Fair, one third part of which should be given to the Duke, Bishop, and City.

Secondly, That the City should once a year make a Present to the

Thirdly, That the warding the Gates should belong to the Duke, during the time of the Fairs.

Fourthly, That the Duke should have henceforward Fines paid for every new building, both in City and Suburbs.

Duke and City.

ISES

All

1512.

All which was proposed to the Consideration of a general Council assembled the twenty second of July, and was as generally rejected; the Duke gave not over his pursuit for this, but tried other ways, which were likewise to as little purpose; the meeting held at B. den no more answered his expectation than the former.

Francis Mallet his liberality.

. 737

Corn being very dear in this year, Francis Mallet Governor of Berne, and Dean of the Chappel of the Maccabees, a native of Chambeers, lent to the Lords of the City his Plate, which they caused to be Coyned to buy Corn, which was given to the poor, and for a requital

was made a Citizen gratis.

In this year there was an infurrection of the people against the Vidame or Steward Aymé Confilii; the occasion of it was this, There were two Prisons in Geneva, and to each of them a Jaylor; one was only for the Clergy and was called the Bishoprick, the other for Laymen in the Isle of Rhosne, of which the Vidame was Governor having under him a Jaylor; who having been excommunicated for a certain fumm of mony which he owed, and not obeying, the fentence was aggravated, and the Creditor would constrain him by the Bishops Authority; the Bishops Treasurer went to the Isle to take him, and carried him to the Bishoprick, giving him in Charge to the Jaylor of that Prison; the Vidame supposing the Bishops Officers had not any such power on the Dukedom, demanded his Prisoner of the Bishops Jaylor, which he refused, excusing himself in as much as he dared not do it without The Vidame enraged at his denial, caused his his mafters confent. Sergeant to seize on him, and carry him to the Prison of the Isle, which coming to the Treasurers ear, he ran about the City crying out like a mad man, help, help, Gentlemen, against the Vidame, who imprisons our Princes Officers for doing their duty: the people thereupon tumultuously gather about the Vidame's house, and would break open the doors, but some in Authority coming in the mean time, the Vidame furrendred himself to them, and so there followed no other mischief, he was carried to the Bishops Prison; but at length, this breach was made up, and the Prisoners on both sides released; motwithstanding the Duke when he heard of this was not satisfied, but came from Chambery to Geneva with the Bishop, desiring to have these mutinous persons (as he called them) punished; but the Bilhop hat ving made full inquiry into the business, found that the Vidame, was in the wrong; which he shewed the Duke, but he was not the reas fatisfied, for that which was reason to the Bishop, was not the lame to the Duke. The former of these thought they which had laughold on the Vidame had reason to maintain his Authority, as being their Prince: and the Duke on the other fide believed they had proceeded contrary to equity, for a fmuch as he efteemed himself Prince of Geneva, he would therefore have the Bilhop put to death the Authors of this Sedition, whom he thought were those who had obtained the freedom of Fribourg, for he would not do it by his own Authority, left he should provoke this Canton; and the Bishop not consenting; he was so enraged against him, as to tell him he had made him Bishop, but he would deprive him of that dignity, and make him the poorest Priest in his Diocess; but the Bishop dying at Mairane, some time after his return from our Lady of Puz, faved him that labour

The Vidame

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The Doke

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1513.

Geneva much lamented his loss, having been ever a maintainer of the Priviledges both of Church and State. The Pope and Duke having heard of the Bishops decease, were both concerned in the choice of a Succeffor.

The Pope would dispose of it as he had done heretofore, but the Clergy and Laity of Geneva, would not lose their right in this affair; whereupon they betake themselves to their Arms, and shut the City Gates, affembling in S. Peters Church to chuse their Bishop; they could not pitch upon a fitter person than Ame of Gingins Abbot of Beamont, and they were induced to such a choice by these following confiderations. He was a Chanon, and of a noble and ancient family, and moreover allied and beloved by the Confederates, who held at that time a good correspondency with Pope Julius the second; he was also very zealous for the Liberties and Priviledges of both Church and State, and of a very comely personage, whose onely fault was, that he was too great a lover of the female Sex. The Chapter then having chosen him by the peoples consent, dispatched a Messenger to the Confederate Cantons, defiring their commendatory Letters to the Pope to obtain his Confirmation, which being obtained, the Envoy sets forward to Rome, all at this good Bishops charge: but the Lords of Savor were not all this while alleep, for John of Savoy Prothonotary of Aux, whom we have heretofore mentioned, got the start of him, who is the same whom the Author of the Book, called Christian Gaul, terms John Francis of Savoy, and whom Severt

takes for the Bishop John Lewis.

John of Savoy was born at Angers, being fon to a poor woman of the faid Town, who could not be lavish of that which she never had, although free enough of her body; she lived in the same condition, Geneva. when the Bishop of Geneva, Francis of Savoy, was Arch-bishop of Aux This woman waskind to this Prelate as she had been and Angers. formerly to feveral others, the had a Child by him which he was loth to own, whom his Relations brought up in the Court of Savoy. The Duke seeing this young man as he grew in years, to become neither amiable in body nor mind, only gave him some lean Benefices, which he held till Charles of Seyssel Bishop of Geneva died; upon which he determined to procure that place for him, that he might use him as a fit instrument to obtain the temporal jurisdiction of Genevs, when he should have advanced him to that dignity, as having neither courage nor conduct enough to oppose his design. ported before his instalment, he took an Oath to relign him the jurisdiction which he desired. The Duke at the same time, to give less suspicion to the Syndicks, requested them to grant him leave to keep his Court in the Town, that he might administer Justice to his Subjects whilft he should stay there; giving them a declaration in which he attests this Concession to have proceeded meerly from good will, and not from any obligation, neither did he intend by it any invasion of their Liberties.

Pope Julius not penetrating into this intrigue, gave the Bishop-

rick at the Dukes follicitation, to John of Savor, whom the City was obliged to accept to avoid the thunderings of the Vatican. He made his entrance in as great pomp as the rest, although with less welcom;

Amé of Gin-Bishop of

John of Savey obtains the Bishoprick of

July. 1513.

31. of Auguste 1513.

yet how soever they dissembled it the best they could, and made their

excuse for opposing his reception.

The Bishop likewise disguising his designs, answered them with a great deal of mildness, (for he would not spur his horse before he was well seated in the Saddle;) farther, when he had taken the usual Oath, to testify he had forgotten all, he bestowed Offices and Pensions to those who had been his greatest opponents, amongst others to Berthelier, whom he made Baylist of Pensy even against his will, and to the Abbot of Beaumont for a reimbursment of the charge of his Election on the day of his entrance, he produced the Dukes and Confederate Cantons Patents for to bring the Fairs from Lyons to Geneva, with the safe-conduct for traders who should come there, which were published, yet were they kept at Lyons, so that this appeared plainly to be but an amusement; on All Saints-day having read his first Episcopal Mass with great solemnity, he bestowed largesses on the people,

where that of Pardons was not the leaft.

1513. 29. of Novem.

The French Amballador confined.

Towards the end of the year the Syndicks and Councellors being met in the Common-Hall, where certain persons of Berne and Fribourg entred into the Council, who had followed Monsieur de Villenefve President of Dijon, and the most Christian Kings Embassador to the Switzers, requiring he should be stopt at Geneva, making protestation if they should let him escape, of the resentment of the Confederate Cantons. The Council knew not what to refolve touching this matter, foreseeing that if they should detain the Ambassador, they should incur the Kings displeasure; and if they should let him go free, they would disoblige the Switzers; so that not knowing what course to take, it was advised to have recourse to the Bishop upon this affair; but he being absent, it was concluded he should have guards fet over him in the name of the City, Bishop, and Vidame; and for greater fecurity he should be lodged in the Bishoprick, that the City gates should be kept shut, and a sufficient guard fet to hinder violence either from one side or other, and in short that a Messenger should be fent to the Bishop to know his pleasure; but before they could receive his answer, Deputies arise at Geneva from Bern and Fribourg; requiring that the President should be delivered to them. On the other hand the King of France, the Duke of Angoalesme, and the Duke of Bourbon writ to the City to release him; in this strait the Bishop was fent to, who ordered this answer to be given the Deputies, that the Bilhop being a Churchman, he could not furrender the President, for should he be put to death, he should be guilty of an irregularity, and degraded from his Episcopal dignity, and the City deprived of its Pastour; and if the Syndicks should do it in their own names, it would prejudice their Liberties and Priviledges, which made them Judges in Criminal causes without appeal to any person; and that in granting the Confederate Cantons request, they would acknowledge them their superiours, by which means they would be esteemed betrayers of the peoples Liberty, adding withall they would do the King wrong, who perhaps might one day give them cause to repent it; so that the Confederates Deputies should be defired to forbear their request. That yet if they could convict the President of that which they accused him, they should soon have justice done them, rather out of respect to the divine Law than any other consideration. Which answer

answer was delivered them by the Syndick Levrier, but the Deputies replied, that the business was a matter of that nature as could not be ended by ordinary course of Law, instantly urging them again to deliver the President into their hands, which if they would not their Superiors should highly refent it. To which it was answered, that they for their parts would not deliver him to them, but if they would take him, they would not refift them. They were contented with this shift, and went to the Bishoprick to take him by force, they carried him bound hand and foot to Fribourg, and from thence to Berne. where he underwent the Rack, and afterwardswas releated upon

an agreement.

be The year following died John Ame of Bonnivard Prior of S. Victor. and fecular Abbot of the Abbys of Pigner of and Payerne, to whom fucceeded by refignation his Nephew Francis Bonnivard. He had ordered in his Will, that five great Culverines should be broken in pieces after his death, which he had caused to be made to serve him in his Wars against the Baron of Viry, and that one half of the metal should make Bells for S. Victors Church; the Syndicks defired his Executors to let them have these pieces of Artillery, and they would give them the same quantity of metal to make Bells; which they refused, atledging the intention of the Testator was to have them employed in the service of God and his Church, for an amends of the evil he had done, having made them with the Churches Treasure; but the Syndicks to take away this their scruple, brought to them a Divine, who proved that in doing what they requested, they would do God and the Church greater fervice than in that manner the Teffator had emovned, because the Bells should be made howsoever, and those pieces of Ordnance would serve to defend the Town which was the Churches Land, whereupon they were granted them.

Pope Leo's Brother having espoused the Duke of Savor's Sifter, he thereupon intreats the Pope to confirm the Concession which the Bishop had made him of his Rights over Geneva, which he granted him; but it was opposed by the Conclave of Cardinals, affirming the Prelate had not power to renounce his Temporal Jurisdiction, neither could the Pope confirm fuch a renunciation, unless the Subjects had conspired against their Prelate, and that he had not strength fufficient to chastife them, so that this design could not take effect.

The Duke remaining in Piedmont, and the Bishop of Geneva in his Abby of Pignerol which fell to him by the decease of Bonnivard, he abode there with small attendance, taking mony from all hands to pay the Pope and Duke the first-fruits of his benefice, and the charge he had been at in the Court of Rome at his Election; a certain person befeeching him one day to be favourable to a friend of his Condemned to pay a Fine; he answered that he could not remit it, for as for his part he had nothing but a Crossers Staff and a Mitre, the Duke of Savoy having the Bishoprick and Abby: and in effect the Duke had appointed one to receive the Revenue of the Abby, allowing him only enough to maintain him; he would have done the fame with the Bishoprick, had not the Bishop hindered him by returning to Geneva, where he was no fooner arrived, but he quarrelled with a certain person named Pasquet, who was accused of Usury; but

1514.

Five Culverius left by the Prior of S. Victor to

1515:

this was contrary to the Laws of Geneva, which forbad Citizens should be brought in trouble for this reason; There was great formalines upon this point between the Bishop and Citizens, who could not obtain the Priferers deliverance. His relations found out an expedient, which was, that having married his Daughter to a Citizen of Berne, his Son in law came with letters in his behalf from his Superiors, and managed fo well his Father-in-laws cause, that he was delivered for fmall charge. I what or Mangalia and

imprisoned.

The Bilhop Holes of Savoy conceived a mornal harred against a Lawyer called Glandin Vandel because he had pleaded a Cause against one of his Servants, whereupon he imprisons him upon a false accusation, being esteemed a very honest Man; the Syndicks and Counsel desired that the Informations should be put into their hands to proceed thereupon, as Judges in criminal Cases; on the other fide the Bishop and Vidame would have it brought under their cognisance, and fearing a fedition, they would have conveyed him privately out of the Town, that they might deal with him as they thought fir. But Vandet had four Sons, one of which named Thomas, Curate of S. Morges, knew how to use a Sword, as well as a Prayer-book. कां। रूर्व धेर्म Robert was of his Fathers calling, who with the other two having notice of the delign, resolved to rescue their Father; but they lost their aim by mistaking the time, but the next morning they failed not to discover to the people what was become of him; the people ennaged at this action, fee upon the Bishops Pensioners, telling them, they leved their Mony better than the Civies Liberties. The Council being Allembled, the people made their Complaints to them, that the Priviledges of the City were violated, and that the Bilhops Penfions occasioned is; the Pensioners informed of the business, presented themselves, bringing with them the Letters of their pension, which they tore before the Council, protesting they were not so much the Billiops fervants, as to forget their Obligations to the City, defiring nothing more than to manifest their zeal for the publick interest, for which they were willing to facrifice both their lives and fortunes. The people flocked from all parts, John Bennard ran to the Steeple to Ring the great Bell, and Convocate the general Council, which was then of as dangenous confequence as to fire the Beacon in the Valley, which was a figual of some great emotion; Bernard finding the Steeple door thut would have broke it open, had not he been withheld by

The Syndicks went to the Bishop, befeeching him not to anger the people, whose rage was ever to be feared; but to preserve their Liberties according to the Oath taken at his entrance, delivering to them his Prisoner. The Bishop being alarmed at these Tumults, would not be obstinate but released Vandel, and delisted from profecuting him. He bore notwithstanding a deadly hatred against Bernard in his mind for his forwardness, and not during to meddle with him in Genera, he watcht him one day when he was gone out of the City upon some occasion; where some persons planted by him for that purpose seised on him, and led him away bound to fully where he determined to punish him; yet he released him at the request of the Earl of Genevous, and some Ladies, the Earl being then in the City, on-

ly making him to ask him forgiveness.

Popular

The Bishop and his Steward could not inrich themselves in General, seeing the City had so little kindstess for them; but their Coverous ness set them on the pool Priests of the Diocess, which rendred this Prelate extream odious; his person could not be acceptable to them, and his mind was as ill shaped as his body; so that he became the libble of every mans raillery. One folis Peopler a pleasant sellow and boon companion, disting one day with the Bishop of Mantienne, Chamere and Chanon of Geneva, incompany likewise of the Abbot of Bedimont, who discouring of some unfull dealing which he had received from the Bishop form of Siron; Petvlat bids him not be troubled, for says he, non viable dies Petrs, be will never live to 8. Peters days, as is commonly said of all Popes, meaning he was taken with an incurable distemper, to wit the Prents Pox, and so by confequence he could not live long; which words were taken notice of by two spyes who made report of them to the Bishop, interpreting them, as it he had a deligate take away his life, which he either believed or pretended he did, that he might make this serviceable to his purpose, which was to bring the City into subjection.

He diffembled his resonance the best he could in expectation of a six opportunity, which at length this offers is self after the Duke had been a white at Lyans, to visit the Queen his Neece; he sent to the Bishop to come to him, which he did, commanding his Carerer to save the provide Fish-pyes to eat as they envelled; the Carerer to save charges had bought state sish, one of which pyes being brought to the Table, the Bishop either not having a stomack, or distribute the fish, would eat none of it; it therefore sell to the sevents share, who eat it up every bit; now there was not one who had eaten of it, but either died or sell dangerous ill. The Bishop glad of this occasion, although sorry for his servants lots, cattled his Visione to draw up an accusation privately against Pecolar, who was not a man of that temper to throw water on this sire; yet they proceeded no farther in it, being hindred by more tingent assure which the Duke had then be-

This Prince willing torry the Synatch's affections towards him, defired them to fend him three pieces of the Cannon left by Bonnio and which being refused him, he thereupon conceived a deadly harred against the City, which was sometied by one of his Countiers called Claudius of Seyflet, who had been Professor of the Civil Law at Turin, and since Master of the Requests under the French King Lewis the twelsth, afterwards Bishop of Marfeilles, and listly Archbishop of Turin. He Counselled the Duke not to suffer two Bishopricks in the heart of his Countries, to wit, Geneva and Lausane.

The City was frequently disturbed by disagreements among themfelves. There was no small strike once amongs them upon a very filly
occasion, about a Mules skin. The bishop had an Officer castled Claudim Groff, who was at variance with a young man of the City, who
was related to his wife, named Andrew Malvends, his father came of
a Noble Family at Valence in Spain. This young man aforementioned having one day hamstringed Groff his Mule in the Stable, spread
a report, it was the Children of the houses Master who had done it;
and not content with this, he gets ten or twelve young men of the

Pecolat jokes on the Bishop.

Groffi's Mule hamstringed. Parolat joices on the Bithop.

Town, of which Bertbelier was one, and took along with them a Town, of which Bertbelies was one, and took along with them a fool called little John, with whom they walked about the City all night, making him bawl out at eyery turning. Over if any person wants askin of the groffelt beaft in all the Town, they may be surnified at a very reasonable rate, alluding to the pame of Groff; whereat he makes his complaint to the Vidame and Epitcopal Council, telling them that they were not content in putting this trick, upon him who was in Office, but they must need expole it in raillery throughout the Town. The Council ordered the Vidame to learth mothe matter, which having done, he found Besthelies whom he mortally hated to be one of the Crew; he would have apprehenced them, but fearing they would be too strong tor him, he requires the Syndicks and Counthey would be too ffrong for him, he requires the Syndicks and Council to affift him, which they did, but the young men hearing of it hid themselves. They were publickly furnmened to appear in the Cafile of the Isle, on forfeiture of a hundred Florins a piece, which rurned to their advantage; for the being contrary to the cultom of the City to lay any greater Fine than a Crown, unless in case of Felony or fuch like; they complained by their Actorny, that they observed nct the Statutes in their particular, this not being a Quine their complaint was brought before the Epiloopal Council, where it was declared they might defend themselves being at liberty, sede non ligata: they came forth therefore from the places where they had hid themselves, and came and followed their suits in the meantime the Duke and Bishop being informed of the matter, came to Geneva-with the Archbishop of Turing who advised them not to be too hasty in taking vengeance; that this was not sufficient to make the Cardinals confent to the taking away their Temporalities, but this might ferve to continue the difunion amongst the people. The Bishop fends for the persons accused, and particularly those whom he knew were not against him, to whom he makes a remonstrance by the Archbishop of Turin, shewing them they had committed an action, for which they might be juffly pumified, baving affronted the Bi-shop and his Lieutenant; yet their Pastour was more inclinable to mercy than justice, having respect to their youth; and would therefore pardon all but the Authors, whom he faid were Berthelier and his Confederates, desiring them not to take part with him: which having heard, they thanked him, and promised him they would submit to what he had enjoyed them, being glad they had thus escaped.

The Duke returned to Chambers, from whence he sent his Brother the Earl of Genevois, to Genevas. He makes a hunting match, and the place appointed to meet in was at Wache. The Bishop, the Abbot of Beaumons, and several other persons of quality accompanied him, whom he liberally treated; consulting privately with the Bishop about what they were suddenly to enterprize. The Bishop withdrew to a seat he had in Focient called Thy, accompanied with some gentlemen belonging to the Earl, whom he sent to the Village of Presinge, where were two Genevoises, Claudius Servans, and John Pecolat, whom having apprehended, they brought them to the Bishop, who committed them to Prison; but he soon released the first of these, which caused it to be suspected that the said Servans had be-

trayed

trayed his companion, which made him odious to the people. Pecolar was questioned about the Fish pyes, and the words he had spoken, non videbis dies Petri, it being laid to his charge that he and his companions (whom they charged him to discover) had a design to poyson the Bishop, he was Racked three times without confessing any thing; at length the Bishop caused him to be hanged up by the arms all the time he was at Dinner, his servants blaming him for his folly, in suffering himself to be thus tormented rather than confess the truth; telling him, Servant had confessed the whole matter, and named particular persons, amongst others the Bishop of Maurienne, and the Abbot of Beaumont, whom his accomplices would make their Bishop, after they had dispatched John of Savoy; and entertaining him with these words, they made him say what they pleased, nor being able any longer to endure the torments.

After this the Bishop chiefly desired to get Berthelier into his power, but he kept in the City and stood upon his guard, and at length got away, being attired like a Herald of Fribourg, where he went in company of some Merchants of that Canton; the Bishop and Vidame hearing of his escape, summoned him publickly to appear and anfwer to his Accusation. He addresseth himself to the Council of Fribourg, complaining to them of the unjust dealings he met with at Geneva, adding moreover that all this had hapned to him for no other reason, but because he had been a Citizen of Fribourg; that they would entreat the Council of Geneva to inform the Duke and Bishop, that if they would fend any one to Fribourg to impeach him, he would render himself Prisoner, or if he could obtain of them a safe conduct to make his defence at Geneva before the Syndicks his lawful Judges he would there make his appearance, provided they of Fribourg would depute some person to be present at the hearing of the Tryal: the Fribourgers granted his request, and sent an Express to the Princes, lodging Berthelier in the mean time who was but poor, in the Hospital. The Messenger found the Princes at Geneva, who had purposely come there in expediation of meeting with Berthelier. They returned answer, that they would gratifie them of Fribourg in any reasonable request, but asto the sending one to prosecute Berthelier, they could in no wife confent to that. That if he would have Justice done he must come to Geneva, where he should not fail of it, provided no stranger assisted at the Tryal, it being contrary to the Cities priviledges, which affert the Syndicks to be the only Judges in criminal Cases, not suffering any others to affift at the Judgment but their own Council.

In the mean time the Duke resolves upon a journey to the Cantons for some reasons of State, particularly about the difference which was not only at Geneva betwixt the Bishop and the Citizens thereof, but likewise betwixt the Citizens of Lansane and their Prelate. The Bishop of Geneva had the Duke on his side, and the Genevoises, the Consederate Cantons; on the contrary, the Bishop of Lansane had the Cantons for him, and the people the Duke of Savoy for them. He went first to Pribourg about Bertheliers business, fearing they might decide the business in his favour; from whence he went to Berne to confirm the ancient Alliances, and to add some new Articles. He

Pecolat put upon the Rack.

Berthelier fought after by the Bishop.

had passed through Lausane in his way to Switzerland, and had offered his mediation to them of that City, which they accepted; but he deferred it till his return, after which he gave his judgment, which was far from contenting both parties as he had promised himself; for there was neither of them but was very much distatisfied: for instead of calling himself an arbitrary Judge, he terms himself a natural Judge, as if he had been their Prince and Soveraign; at which both the Bishop and People were so offended that they agreed without

him, and began to feek an Alliance with the Cantons.

After this the Duke returned to Geneva, where he tarried awhile 1517.

about Pecolat and Berthelier's business, although his occasions required his presence in Piedmont; and it having been shewed him at Fribourg, that the Bishop of Geneva had acted contrary to their priviledges in imprisoning Pecolat out of the City; he therefore caused him to be brought back, and to be imprisoned in the Bishops name in the Isle, causing him to be examined again by the Syndicks; he retracted his former confession being before them as having been extorted. The Duke and Bishop would have him again be put on the Rack, but the Syndicks refused it without greater evidence: the Princes proposed the matter to the consideration of several foreign Lawyers, as well as to their own Council, to shew they were not carried away by passion; but these differed in their judgment: for the Civilians being led by their Masters the Bishops interest, condemned him, and on the contrary the others acquitted him. The syndicks whose Province it was to pronounce judgment, knew not what to refolve of, temporizing as much as possible to justifie these two Lords desire of revenge: the Duke and Bishop hastning this business to a conclusion, flarted a matter which they were not aware of, viz. That the Prifoner was a Clerk, and by consequence a Subject of the Ecclesiastical Court, and belonged not to the Syndicks jurisdiction. sported him then out of the Prison of the Isle to that of the Bishoprick, where they were resolved not to spare him, but being sick, he was visited by the Physitians, to see whether he was able to endure the Rack; they differed in their opinions, but they who affirmed he was able to endure it, were soonest believed; but because at The, he was observed to be very constant in enduring the Torment, and being fuspected to have some Magical charm in his beard, which rendred him insensible, he therefore had a Barber sent him to shave him close, for his beard was very long. Pecolat in this extremity ruminated in his mind how to keep himself from being overcome by these torments, which he faw were making ready for him, the Barber having washed his chin, turned aside to empty his Bason, carelessly laying down his Razor near him, which Pecolat fnatching up, cut out a great part of his tongue; the Barber feeing him bleeding in the mouth. wholly aftonished called up the guards and Jaylor, notice being sent to the Princes of this, they took care to preferve him for greater forrows; being recovered, they would have him again to the Rack, and because he could not speak, they would therefore have him write; but the Episcopal Council could never agree, and particularly the Judge of the Clergies excesses, whose office was to pronounce sentence, being the Syndick Levreri's fon, whom the Duke hated as

Pecolat cuts out his own tongue.

much as his Father, whose head he at length caused to be cut off. This Judge told his Friends in private, what a dreadful thing it was to let this poor Man be so long misused, that for his part he would never give his consent that he should be again put on the Rack; and that were it not out of respect to the Princes, he would have long since acquitted him; and to procure his Release they must have recourse to the Archbishop of Vienna, Metropolitan of Geneva. His counsel was followed, and an Order was obtained from Vienna, by which the Advocate of the Treasury was cited to give an account of the detaining of Pecolat, and sorbidding him and all other Episcopal Officers, yea the Bishop himself, to touch the

Prisoners person.

Which Order being brought, there was no Body found who durst publish it, although the Duke and Bishop were not at Geneva; the bringers of these Acts were cudgelled for their pains: One Bonnivard, Governor of S. Victor, was fo bold as to carry it to the Bishop; this Victor was a young Man more daring than wife, a Citizen of the confederate Cities, of good Kindred as well in Savoy as Piedmont, fo that he valued neither Duke nor Bishop, but hited the later, and favoured Pecolat, and was very zealous for his Countries Liberty. He took then a Serjeant along with him, and as the Bishop came from parting with the Duke, he delivered to him the Archbishop of Vienna's Order. The Bishop being galled at it, complained to the Duke; the Duke fent for Bonnivard, and told him the Bishops Complaints. To which he boldly answered, My Lord, 'tis true, That the Bishop of Geneva detains one of my Servants, and hath put him on the Rack; and I have protected him in acknowledgment of his Services; but what I have done is justifiable by Law, having not Suffered my Self to be carried away by Passion; neither do I think you can take it ill that I have executed the Metropolitan's Order; you who are a Prince, and a lover of Justice, and who would not hinder Right though your own Interest lay at Stake. The Duke pretended to be fatisfied, and parted the next Morning for Piedmont; having first caused Pecolat to be removed into the Castle of Penay.

We read in the Chronicles of Geneva, That in this Year, before the Dukes departure, the Bishop John of Savoy lying sick of the Gout, and hearing a noise in the Street, asked what was the matter? His Nurse answered him, 'Twas a Thief who was led to be Hang'd; whom (added she) if you will pardon (my Lord) he will all his life time pray for your Health; Whereupon he sent him his Pardon. We find likewise an Act made this Year, in which the Vidame is termed the Bishops Officer, although the Duke pretended he was his; for usually those who bore this Office were.

of Savoy.

The Bishop about this time set out for *Piedmont*; and after his departure, the term allowed the Advocate of the Treasury being ended wherein he was to appear at *Vienna*, he stirred not, less the should do any thing to his Masters dishonour. Whereupon he was again cited: and at the third time this Clause was inserted, That if he did not appear, the Prisoner should be released, upon

Decemb.

1518.

Geneva Excommunicated. Penalty of Excommunication. And not appearing, there lacked only the Excommunication to be taken out; which being effected, it was fet up in the Night over the Church doors. Three Days before Easter (in those times they did the same for simple Debts) the Chanons and Priests coming to say Mass, sound this bar forbidding them to go farther. The People being informed of the Matter, began to murmur, and lastly to gather in Tumults, exclaiming against them who were the Promoters of this Excommunication. The Clergy and dependant Officers, who made up a considerable Party, seeing themselves deprived of the Sacraments, joyned to the People, and all together set a crying, To the Rhosne, to the Rhosne with those Villains and wicked Officers, who hinder us from Receiving our Lord.

The Syndicks ran to appeale them, feeking the Episcopal Officers, befeeching them to release Pecolat, otherwise they would be exposed to the Popular rage. They being affrighted at this, wrote to the Lieutenant of Penay to release him speedily; but the People not trusting to them, joyned with the Messenger to see Pecolat released; which fell out well for him, for immediately after came Letters from Rome, which made void the Metropolitan of Vienna's Censures, and forbad the Prisoners enlargement. Messengers were sent to hinder the first Order; but the People valued not the Popes Letters, bringing Pecolat along with them, whom they lodged at the Gray-Friers, as in a fit place for shelter, where he remained a long time before he could speak, by reason of the mutilation of his Tongue, but at length he recovered his Speech, at the intercession of a Saint to whom he was more particularly devoted, (if we may

believe his own relation.)

Berthelier proposes an Alliance to the Fribourgers.

Whilft they were foliciting his deliverance, Berthelier did the fame at Fribourg, to be recalled from his Exile: and moreover negotiated an Alliance between the Cities of Geneva and Fribourg, discoursing several of both Cities about it, shewing them the advantage which would accrue thereby; and not only to them, but to all the other Cantons, as well for the free Transportation of all Merchandizes, as also to make use of Geneva as a Fortress against their Neighbours, especially against the Duke of Savoy, he being always to be suspected, notwithstanding his pretences to the contrary, being not able to forget their Forraging his Country in the Wars he had with the Duke of Burgundy, they having at that time a part of it in their possession; that by means of this Alliance the Duke would be frustrated in his Design of Soveraignty over Geneva; which Discourses sell not to the ground, for they were taken into consideration by the Council; who fent to him, telling him, They would procure his Safe-conduct; which having obtained, he should endeavour to effect this Alliance. They obtained then of the Duke and Bishop a Safe conduct for Berthelier to make his Defence at Geneva. He prefented himself to the Episcopal Council, and afterwards to that of the City, requiring his Accusers to appear and declare what they had against him, and he would endeavour by Gods affiftance to clear himfelf, and make it appear that he was an honest Man. This happed awhile before

Febr. 24.

Pecolat was released. The Vidame, who had formerly prosecuted him, was cited, and made his appearance before the Syndicks, with the Solicitor Navis, who produced several Articles against Berthelier, containing all the extravagancies and debaucheries of his youth: March 41 which indeed were not a few; and his frequenting Seditious Meetings, amongst whom he was ever the chief. He excused himself touching this Article, alledging they were Persons who maintained the Liberties of the City against Usurpers; that he associated with them in nothing but this their just design. Then they accused him as having conspired to take away the Bishops life; which they grounded upon the Confession of Pecolat, and one called Carmentrant, Berthelier justified himself in this particular, alledging that Pecolat had been illegally Imprisoned, and that this Confession had been extorted by the Rack, which he had fuffered on fimple conjectures: And as to what concerned the other charge, it was evident 'twas but a trick devised by his Adversaries, Carmentrant having been hired by the Bilhop (whose Pensionary and Domeflick he was) for this purpose. The Vidame not having sufficient matter against Berthelier, sent every day an account of his proceedings to the Princes who were in Piedmont; who fearing the Syndicks would clear him, defired them to admit some of their Party to affift at his Trial: But the Fribourgers having understood it, wrote to the Duke how greatly they were furprised at his intention, seeing both himself and Bishop had but lately declared, That the Cufroms and Rights of Geneva would not fuffer any to be Judges in Criminal Cases but themselves. The Princes perceiving that they were disappointed in this contrivance, offered Berthelier and his Accomplices their Pardon, if they would request it; which had been proffered him before at Fribourg. To which he returned the fame Answer as before, That having not been guilty of any Offence, he had no need of Pardon; wherefore he intended to stand by the decision of Justice. The Princes considering his Trial would end in their dishonour, would have Judgment suspended, forbidding them on great penalties to proceed therein, till they should either come or fend; which the Syndicks did to avoid the displeafure of these two Lords, whom they rather feared than loved.

In the mean time Berthelier began again privately to carry on the Alliance with Fribourg, gaining as many Citizens on his fide as he could: But the Duke had several Favorites at Geneva, amongst whom was the Syndick Monthion, who bore a great fway both amongst the Council and People. Moreover one part of the City being Savoyards by their Original, and being accustomed to have the Duke for their Master, preserred his Dominion before the Alliance with the Switzers, valuing their profit more than their Liberty. young Men of Geneva coming to Thurin in expectation of some employ, were immediately laid hold on by the Provost and carried away to Pignerol, before the Bishop of Geneva, who was the Abbot of that place. They were accused for being Berthelier's Accomplices, although one of them was his Enemy, and Son of Navis the Vidame's Attorney; the other was John Viterman or Blan-

They met at first with gentle usage, to make them accuse those who were the objects of the Dukes and Bishops has tred. But they answering, They knew nothing of that matter, were again fent back to Prison. In the mean time Bonnivard of S. Vittor, whom we have already mentioned, passing through Turin in his Journey to Rome, recommended their cause to a Lawyer his Friend, and wrote to them a Letter before he parted, which he fent to the Jaylor to deliver it to them; who conveyed it to the Bishop; who upon the receit thereof was exceedingly enraged against Victor, who had already occasioned Pecolar's Release, he therefore caused them to be kept close Prisoners, and put them on the Rack. The great Torments they underwent made them confess the pretended Conspiracy of Pecolat, and to bring in Victor as a party. At the same time the Bishop sent this Deposition to the Syndicks, and withal, that if they would not believe it, they should fend two Persons to hear their Confession; but not giving credit to the matter, they fent no Body. This forced Confession declared that Victor, with two other Persons in custody, had determined to poylon him; which if they could not effect, they would after this manner one Evening come a Mumming to his House, and raising a quarrel, he should be stabbed in the tumult; by which means Victor might fucceed him. Which plainly appeared to be ill contrived, feeing Victor was not so familiar with the Bishop as to give him such kind of divertisement, being rather his professed Enemy: and farther, the Bishoprick was not so easily obtained, feeing the Abbot of Beaumont elected by the Clergy at the Peoples request, could not obtain the Papal Confirmation, who certainly would never have gratified an Affaffin.

Two young Men beheaded.

These two poor Creatures then were beheaded by the Dukes Authority, having publickly retracted their Confession, and asked Almighty God forgiveness for their other fins. The Provost have stened their Execution to silence them. Their Bodies being quartered, Three of them were fent into several parts of Piedmont, and the Fourth part parboiled with the Heads to be fent to Geneva. Victor returning awhile after from Rome passed through Turin, where the Bilhop had given order to have him apprehended; of which having notice, and having many Friends, he walked near eight days about the City to affront the Bishop; at the end of which he choused his Spies, pretending to stay there longer, but took Post one fair Morning for Geneva; whither within a short time were brought the Heads and Quarters of the Two fore-mentioned young Men in Two Barrels, marked with the Arms of the Earl of Genevois the Dukes Brother: they who brought them lodged that Night on this fide the Bridge of Arve, and the next Morning early they fet them up on a Walnut-tree, with a White Cross and this Inscription: These are the Traitors of Geneva. The first who faw them ran to carry the News about the Town; a great part of which came to behold them. This was a fad Spectacle, especially to the Father and Mother of Navis. The Father was still the Vidame's Solicitor against Berthelier, and saw himself so ill requited for his Services. The good Citizens were grieved, but durst not

fhew their indignation, contenting themselves only with the Renovation of the Propositions made them by the Burgers of Fri-

bourg.

The Council of the City, as likewise that of the Bishop, being met together to consult of the means to appeale the Princes, whole displeature they feared, deputed the Vidame Ayme Consilii, Michael Nergaz, and Francis Talichet, all three of the Dukes Faction, to shew the Princes in all Humility, that the City was very much amazed that they had thus used Two of their Citizens, and that the generality of the City had given them no occasion of offence, but if any particular Person had, they might have had him punished at Geneva: and therefore defired them to declare who had offended them, and if they were in fault they should be obliged to a speedy reparation. They departed then to find the Duke, who openly gave them but slender welcome, but privately consulted with them as Friends, treating them with the greatest respect. them to Pignerol towards the Bilhop, who gave them as kind entertainment; at length he made a Speech to them in publick to this effect: That he was very sensible there were several good People at Geneva, from whom they had received faithful Service, and which they sould be ready at all times to acknowledge; but that there were also several Mutinous and Seditious Persons, guilty of the highest Crimes, even of Conspiring the Death of their Prince, of whose number were these two who had been made Examples: that there were some in the Town, who to avoid the punishment due to their Crimes, endeavoured to personade the People to make an Alliance with Fribourg; which would not only tend to the Princes disadvantage, but to the City's it felf, which would lose by this means the Customs which were paid for the Carriage of Merchandizes into Fribourg. That if the Cities did embrace this offer, they would certainly most severely punish the Authors of it; in which if the body of the Town would assist them, they should respect them for good and faithful Subjects: adding, they desired that the Principals, who were Berthelier and Ten or Twelve others, should be punished with the greatest severity.

The Deputies, who had themselves dictated this Answer, defired it should be committed to Writing, being directed to the Coun-To which the Princes confented, on condition they would not deliver it to them till they were fworn to execute what it Letter to the contained. They at their return offered it to the leffer Council; the greatest part of which liked not the condition, saying, There might be perhaps something which respected the publick Interest. and therefore they could resolve of nothing without the general Council, which was affembled the next Morning, where the Deputies appearing, related they had no other Answer than that which was contained in the Letter, and that they had in charge not to open it but upon the fore-mentioned condition. The People would not agree to the Propofal touching the Oath, but determined to fend back again the Letter whence it came. Nergaz then tells them, Gentlemen, fays he, The Duke of Savoy bath declared, That if his Letter be not read, and the Contents observed, no Genevoise shall enjoy his Possessions in safety. The People inraged

Deputies fent to the Duke.

Deputies pre-

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at this cried to the Deputies, Have you staid five or six weeks on the other side the Mounts, making your selves merry at our cost to bring us this news? To the Rhosne, to the Rhosne, with such Traitors; and it wanted but little but they had been facrificed to the popular fury, but for fear of the Princes the Council appealed them: they returned the Letter to the Deputies, after they had severely reproached them with it, bidding them do what they would with it, for it should not be read on the condition offered.

Befancon Hugues together with fome others make an Alliwirh the Fribourgers.

This advanced not a little the defign of the Alliance with Fribourg, it being the only private and publick discourse of the Town, but all would not confent to it; fothat Befancen Huges one of the Syndicks, and feveral of the Council approved of it, and had feveral meetings about it with those who were men of courage and resolution. They concluded that if a general Alliance could not be effected, there should be a particular one made in behalf of those who had subscribed to the number of three hundred, with charge to the Deputies, to confer about it with those Fribourgers on whom Berthelier had prevailed, which was done not without opposition from them who were Pensioners to the Duke, for he had such as well in Fribourg as Geneva. The Deputies had this answer both from the great and leffer Councils: that if the City, or at least the greatest part of it would make fuch a contract, it should be accepted on reasonable terms, provided no foreign claim hindred them, especially that of the Duke of Savoy; for if Geneva was subject to him, this could not be done without violating the Alliance with him; they then would be ready to confent to this Alliance or Burgership, and from that time would prote I them as their own Citizens. The Deputies returned with an Express from Fribourg, to make relation of their negotiation; some accepted it. others refused it; so that this heated them one against another, notwithstanding the remonstrances made them by the Deputy of Fri-. bourg. There were continually feen Assemblies of both parties, which day and night circuiting about the Town, made fongs of one another. with mutual gibes and reproaches.

Those on the Dukes side termed them who had accepted the Burgership Eignots, meaning Eidgnossen: which they counted not injurious but rather honourable, this being a Dutch word fignifying Allyed by an Oath, it being the fame the first Switzers made use of when they mutually affifted one another against the Tyrannical usurpations of the gentry of their Country, and from hence hath fprung the word Huguenots, of which there hath been such different and ridiculous Etymologies: for some affirm that this term Huguenot came from the two first words which were delivered in an Harangue of some deputed Switzers to the French King, beginning thus, Huc nos venimus. Others imagine it is derived from a certain Gate called Hugon, in I know not what City, near the which Gate they held the first Synod; the learned Monsieur Peteau, found out another original derivation, as I have read in the Memoires of M. de Pieresk. He tells us then that at Tours or Amboise, where as is pretended this name first began to be used, the people have a tradition of I know not what kind of spirit who ran in the night about the streets, whom they called Frier Bourru, and afterward King Hugues Ghoft. It is well known

Eignots of

the Protestants at first went only to hear Sermons by night, not daring to assemble in the day, and for that reason were called Huguenots, which is as much as to fay Spirits; people who appeared only in the night like King Hugue's Ghoft: but the true Etymology is that which we have already given; they who understand not the Dutch Language differently pronounce it. The Boys of the Town ran about the streets hollowing, Long live the Eignots. The note of distinction was a Cross marked on their Doublet. They called the Dukes party Mammeluffes by the name of those Souldiers who were the Soudar of Egypt's flaves, who having been Christians had renounced their Christianity, and abjured the liberty of their Country to joyn with Tyrants; defigning by this name to accuse them of the Dukes faction of the fame baleness, and from hence hath sprung the Original of these factions which lasted several years. These Eidenots assembled in the night, took upon them to watch the City, and feasted one another.

Which the Princes understanding sent Embassadors to Fribourg to make their complaints, faying, they perverted their Subjects contrary to the ancient Alliances, in admitting them Citizens, entreating the Magistrates to desist; to which they answered, that they had not done any thing to the prejudice of their former agreements with them in treating with Geneva, for as to what concerned the Bilhop, they had no Alliance with him, and confequently might contract with the Citizens, who although they acknowledged him their Prince, yet did not that hinder them from being free and at their own disposal, he having accepted them upon this, and not any other condition; yet would they do him no wrong, for if he could prove them of Geneva to be others than what they termed themselves, the Alliance should be void; that they were so far from diminishing his Ecclesiastical Authority, that they were rather on the contrary for maintaining of it to the utmost of their power, and as to the Duke of Savoy, they would make a referve in what concerned his Rights in the Treaty, and that if he could make it appear the City was subject to him, they would proceed no farther. And lastly, if both of them had found themselves aggrieved, they were content to fland to the judgment which should be given, and not to act contrary to their Alliance.

The Deputies from Savon not fatisfied with this came to Geneva, where by flattery and threatnings they required there should be no farther contracting of Burgership, and after all their endeavours perceiving they could not obtain their design, they complained against the Fribourgers in the general Assembly of the Consedrate Cantons, declaring the wrong which was done the Duke of Savon in admitting them of Geneva into the Burgership of their City, seeing they were his subjects; which was contrary to some Treaties: for supposing the Genevoises were not his subjects, yet were they comprehended under the title of Hindersassen, which is as much as to say, inhabitants of their own Country, which the Treaties of Alliance sorbad to change into Burgership. The Deputies of Geneva answered that their City had never been subject to the Duke or any of his Predecessor; that by this word Hindersassen, was not so much meant a City surrounded

The Princes complain against the Burgership.

by his Countrys, as strangers setled in his Dominions; that it was rather the Duke who dwelt with them, feeing the Country he held about Geneva had heretofore belonged to the Bishop, of whom the Dukes held it, for the confirmation of which they produced their These contests and proceedings held a long time before the Titles.

The Abbot of Beaumont, and Francis Bonnivard Prior of S. Victor. young Citizens, were zealous for the liberty of their Country; they together with feveral others fent to Fribourg, to request the priviledge of Burgership; which was granted them upon condition the general Council of Geneva confented to it, which was sworn to by the

greater number of fuffrages which carried it.

In the mean time the Duke and Bishop united in their interest, gave Commission dated at Montcallier, to the Sieur de Salleneufve, a man expert in business, to be their temporal Deputy in Geneva, but the Citizens refused him; alledging it to be a new and unheard of thing to fend them a Governor, feeing they never had any before

but their Bishop.

1519. Feb. 24. Berthelier acquitted by the City.

May 7.

Berthelier had still sollicited for a definitive judgement of his Case. which had been suspended by the Bishops command; but after the Alliance made with Fribourg, he was no more fear'd, the City declaring she would reassume her liberty; and that it belonged to the Syndicks, and not to the Bishop, to try Berthelier. He was judged in the presence of the Vidame, and a definitive sentence pronounced in these Terms. That as to what concerned the Crime of High Treason, having examined the proofs, they were found invalid, and therefore they acquitted him; declaring him innocent of this crime: but touching the excesses he had committed, such as Assaults and Batte. ries; they had Fined him according to the tenour of the Statute in that case provided.

The Duke raises an Army.

Some days after Duke Charles the third, fearing left the Profecutions which he had began against the Genevoises before the Cantons, should turn to his prejudice, and that instead of acknowledging him for their Prince, they should pretend he was their Vassal, he determined to deal with them after a more violent manner. then fecretly an Army beyond the mountains, that the Fribourgers might take no notice of it, and the better to conceal his defign he fent the President Lambert to the Cantons, desiring the business might be friendlily ended. The Genevoises having gotten intimation of the defign, dispatched Besançon Hugues, and John Malbuisson to Fribourg; but Lambert entertained the Fribourgers with fuch fair speeches, that they knew not whom to credit; he endeavoured also to perswade Befançon Huges who was his kinsman, that his Master had no ill intention; which caused Hugues to be suspected of corrupt dealings. In the mean time the Duke had gathered an Army of fix or feven thousand men at S. Julien, before the Fribourgers could be perswaded to believe any fuch thing.

He fent immediately an Herald to the Syndicks called Chablais, who required that the Council should be assembled, which being done, he was introduced. He had on his left arm, a Coat of Arms, and a wand in his right hand, and entered after this manner without discovering

An Herald fent to Geneva.

himself, or so much as saluting the Council, he was requested to feat himself by the Syndicks, and make known his Message, which he thrice refused; but at length he sat down not by the Syndicks, but in a feat above them, and spake to them as follows: Let it not feem strange to you, Oye Lords, Syndicks and Council of Geneva, if I would not fit down at your command, and that I do it now of my own accord, for this is the reason; I am come here from the part of my most dread Prince, yours and my Lord and Master, the Duke of Savoy, whom it belongeth not to you to bid fit down, but to him to fit where and when he Shall think fitting, above you, as your Soveraign Prince and Lord, and as representing his Person I have done. So from my feat I make known to you my Message, which is, That he biddeth and commandeth you to make ready his Lodgings in the State-house, with that splendor and magnificence which becometh a Prince of his quality; likewise that you furnish him and his company with victuals, which are about ten thousand footmen, besides horse: for he designs to come in this equipage to do Justice: Which spoken, he was desired to withdraw, till they had consulted on the answer to be returned him, which he did, and awhile after he was recalled, and answer made him in these words.

We are equally surprized, Seigneur Chablais, at what you say and do: when we offered you a feat, you refused it, and after your refusal have taken it of your own accord, saying, you did it us representing the person of Monseur the Duke of Savoy your Prince and ours: That he is your Prince we believe, but not ours; for although we reckon our selves his humble servants, yet are we not his Subjects or Vassals, nor do we understand upon what ground it is pretended: yea, we are willing to believe that he is a more dutiful Son to his mother our holy Church, to whom we have submitted our selves, than to usurp her jurisdiction; so that it belongeth neither to him, nor to you representing him, to sit where you do. As to that part of your Message whereby you command us to prepare his Lodgings in the Townbouse, and not only Lodging for him, but for ten thousand foot, besides horsemen, adding that he will come hither to do Justice: truly we understand not the meaning of it, for he did not use to lodge in the Town-house. much less with such a kind of attendance; and if his coming be as you say to do Justice, there is no need of so great a multitude. For it belongeth not to him to do it here, but to the Bisbop, Syndicks and Council, according to the Customs and Priviledges which he hath sworn to observe; and if there be any one among it us who hath done him or any person else any wrong, we are ready to do him all the right he can desire; but our Kitchin is not large enough to entertain all his Company, yet if be pleases to come with his usual train, nay were there five hundred men more than ordinary, he sould as beretofore be welcome, and chuse what Lodgings best please him, except our Town-house, which we cannot spare; he shall be entertained if not according to his merit, yet according to the best of his power.

Which Discourse ended, the Herald replied, Gentlemen, you will not then grant my Lord his request, nor obey his commands. No, said they. Whereupon he put on his Coat of Arms, and told them from himself, I declare you to be Rebels to your Prince with fire and sword, and for a proof of this, I throw before you this Wand, let him that dares take it up. Which saying, he threw it in the middle of the Hall, and went his way. He had no sooner departed, but twelve Gentlemen booted and spurred,

wil

who came on the lame errand, entred into the Council Chamber, and spake thus to them, Syndiths and Council of Geneva, resolve to obey my Lord, otherwise you will have cause to repent. Which they had no sooner laid but they fet spurrs to their horses and departed in voca

The Syndicks and Council shewed to the people what had hapned, at which they were much amazed; yet the greatest part considering, either they must be slaves or lose their lives, generously chose the latter, resolving to fell their lives at a dear rate. The Syndicks commanded them to Arm themselves, constraining the Dukes faction to do the like; the Gates were shur, the Chains extended, and Sentinels placed. The Duke having received his answer by the Herald, drew near to Geneva, coming to Gaillard with all his Army, which encreased by the addition of those of Chablais and Forigm; he blocked up the passages lest any thing should be carried in or out of the City.

Yet the Genevoiles ventured to fend a Messenger to Friboary to give them notice of their condition; but he was taken at Versor, and led to Gen, where he underwent the Strappado, to make him give an account of the state of Geneva. A Merchant named Marmer securing

out of Germany had the fame usage.

The Bilhops Officers and Chahons would needs make tryal what they could do to keep off this tempest which threatned the Town. faying, they would go to the Duke to try whether they could appeare The Gates were opened then, and they were accompanied with feveral Citizens of the Dukes faction. In the mean time the Fribourgers finding the passages to Geneva blocked up, prefumed they understood the Dukes delign, and therefore sent in half to him Frederick Marty with an Herald, to know his prerentions; for if he injured Geneva either in general or particular, they would Marry arrived at Geneva, and was much aftonished to find affairs in such a posture, his coming bringing along with it small consolation, they having more need of Soldiers than Deputies. He comforted them the best he could, departing immediately to expose his charge to the Duke. A Deputy from Zurich who was going into France, accompanied him; and both addressed themselves to the Duke, who was then at Guillard upon the point of rerminaring the business with the Chanons. He at first entertained them but slightly, and gave Marty some contemptible terms; at length by the advice of his Council, he answered that he had determined to enter into Geneva, not to injure the Town or any particular person of it; but to affift it to the utmost of his power: that having been informed of their differtions, he very much feared their ruin, in whose destruction, his Country must bear a part: for this cause he designed to come into the City to make them agree by fair means, or otherwise by force: that his Cannon lay ready against the City in case of refiltance; which indeed was falle, he having not one piece throughout his whole Army bigger than an ordinary Musket; and that they would do well to perswade the Syndicks to come to a parly with him, that so they might appeale these quarrels without further rumult, and for this purpose there should be no act of hostility offered during that night. The Deputy returned to Geneva with this answer, which he imparted by

The Fribourgers fend an Herald to the Duke.

The Dukes answer to the Deputies.

by his Herald whom he fent post to Fribourg to his Masters, sending after him a footman, to the end that if one failed, the other might pals. In the mean time they promised themselves security for that night upon Marty's mediation with the Duke, but the Earlof Genevois the Dukes brother, marched up as far as S. Anthony's Gate, which larm'd the City, and a lighted Torch was feen on the Pinacle of the Steeple which some of the Dukes party had set there for a Signal. Citizens put themselves in Arms, but they were so little experienced in Martial affairs, that every one for look the place he was posted in. to run where the alarm was given, as if the enemy could enter no where elfe.

Whilst these things were doing, there was heard three dreadful claps of Thunder, the last of which fell on the Dukes house at Gaillard, and was so extraordinary, that it assonished both parties,

who attributed to it fome bad prefage.

The Genevoises consulted with the Deputy of Fribourg, whether they should give the Duke entrance, to which he answered. The Duke your Enemy is with his Army and Artillery at your Gates, and my Superiors your friends will not fee you wronged; but I know not whether they can. come timely enough: at the hearing of which they all threw down their Arms, as if the City had been already taken. The Syndicks with the Deputy went the next morning to the Duke at Gaillard, and agreed he should enter into Geneva with his Train, and fivehundred men for his Guard, promifing to hurt no body: which being concluded, all the Gates were opened, and the Chains taken down; the Duke declaring there should enter with him but five hundred men, and that he would make no long stay there. But the Earl his brother entred first through S. Anthony's Gare, armed from head to foot well mounted, and after him several Companies of Foot the caused the Gare to be thrown down, that the Duke might pass over it as in triumph. The Duke entered likewife armed ar all points, but his head; his Page James de Vatteville, who was afterwards made Avojer of Berne, carried his headpiece.bs

The Prior of S. Victor not trusting to the Dukes promise, got immediately out of the City, but at Vand he fell into the hands of two falle friends Francis Champion, Sieur of Vanbrun, whom he trusted as a brother; and a Monk named Briffer, Abbot of Montheron, who carried him to Eschallans, which was subject to the two Cities of Berne and Fribourg, and delivered him to the Duke, who caused him to be transported to Gex, and from thence to Grolee, where he kept him a disa novoc

two years priloner.

The Duke then being enered Geneva, brought in not only those he mentioned, but his whole Army. The Earl of Genevois took up his quarters in the Town-house, and at two of the Clock in the night he commanded them to deliver him the Keys of the Gates, their Artillery and other Ammunition; in this Consternation he was refused nothing. He quartered his men in this manner, Montrotier with his Company of Focient at S. Gervais; them of the Country of Vand, from Si Leger as far as our Lady of Grate. Monfieur de Condrees Troop, which was raifed at Chablais, at our Lady Du Pont, as far as Molara. Them of savoy and Genevois lay in the fuburb of Four, and the Nobi-

The Duke his Army in-

The I'v. gers fend

Geneus,

:fiffauc:

March 6.

The Dukes Victor impri-

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These Soldiers being ill disciplin'd lity from the Molard to the Rive. committed a thousand insolencies in the City, being not content to drink the Wine without paying for it, but let it a running about the Cellars, cut the Beds and scattered the feathers in the air: and yet were burneer cowards; for to try them the Earl caused a false a-larm to e given, which made these paltry Rascals hide themselves up and down in boles, Montrotier caused the Chain posts to be taken up, and to be carried to the Dukes quarters, who to compleat the Cirizens mortification, caused to be proclaimed in the chief parts of the City, the next morning after his arrival, Our Sovereign Lord the Duke of Savoy, gives notice that no person of ye shall dare to bear any Arms either offensive or defensive under pain of undergoing the Strapado; and further let what will happen, no person shall dare to appear in the streets,

or put his bead out of the window, because my Lord will do Jullice.

The Fribourgers fend affiftance to Geneva.

The Dukes Proclamation.

The Deputies answer to the

Dukc.

They who were not in favor kept themselves close; some there were who would needs brave it, and wear their Swords contrary to the Dukes order, but were forced to undergo the penalty, there being no remedy but patience. The Deputies from Geneva at the same time were urgent with the Fribourgers to affift them; they granted them one company, which was very inconfiderable in respect of their need: but the flower of the youth of Fribourg, having listed themselves for this expedition, their number encreased where ever they passed, some of the Dukes Subjects joyning themselves to them; so that they immediately grew to the number of six or seven thou-fand men, making themselves other colours, and advanced as far as General, without doing any other hurt than victualling on free cost. Being come into the Country of Fund, they apprehended the Governour the Sieur of Lulins, and bawing notice that the Duke was in Geneva, they had him fend his Master word, that whatsoever hurt should be done their fellow Citizens, should be returned them again. They carried him along with them, and entred in Morger without the least refutance, the inhabitants of which were fled, and had traversed the Lake. They encamped there, and Lulins advertised his Highness what had passed; this was on the day after this Proclamation had been made. The Duke judging he must change his note, caused it to be published that no Genevois should be molested either in his person or estate upon pain of death and sent Markin Gaprain of the horse to keep the passage of Nyons. Helikewise sent for the Deputy of Fri-bourg, and told him, saying, Mr. Deputy, I define you would endeavor to pacific matters; you see I have not injured any hody, and give you my word not to do it hereafter. Go you with my Deputies to the Camp, and let them fafely neturn. The Deputy who remembred the ententainment the Duke gave him at Gaillard, answered him, Sir, do you believe fuch a manua I can do this? and consinuing his jargon of Fribourg, Alas Sir, lays he, mould you have my go to my Libras and Superior sto carry your Mef-Sage, pray emplay your own forwards to carry your jokes, for my part I will not do it, you have not hept your promise with men or my Superiors, no more will you nom. In share he refused.

The Duke seeing this left him, yet sent his Deputies, who in a short time arrived at Morges, and demanded of the Captains wherefore they came in a hostile manner into the Dukes Country; to which

which they returned the same answer, why they had entred Geneva, their confederate City, in Arms. Which when the Duke had heard, he commanded his Deputies to go to the other Cantons, to intreat them to fend to the Fribourgers to retire.

The Dukes Army all the while lay upon the Genevoises, and that of Fribourg at Morges, and in the rest of the Country of Vand, which was subject to the Duke. 'Twas in the time of Lent: and because all Provision was scarce but Herrings, some termed this

Campagne, The War of Herrings.

The Duke affembled at Genevat he General Council, and demanded two things: First that they should renounce the Bourgetship of Fribourg, and find into the Camp as from the body of the Town, to affure them that neither the Duke, nor any of his Men, had committed any outrage, to occasion their coming in so Hostile a manner. That Hugues and Malbuisson had not been sent by them as publick Deputies, but that they went of their own Authority without the Councils leave. All which was granted him, because they dared not do otherwise, and they sent whom he was pleased to no-But when they came to Morges, the Fribourgers and the other Cantons gave no credit to them, because the former Deputies had shewed them the contrary. Yet the business was so throughly Articles beprofecuted, that an agreement was concluded on these following conditions: First, Because the Fribourgers required 15000 Crowns to defray their Expences in coming, they should have 4000 paid them in hand, and should return without hurring the Country, only Victualling as they passed on free cost. Secondly, That the Duke on his part should draw out his Army from Geneva, withour damnifying the City either in general or particular, leaving it in full possession of its former priviledges; and concerning other differences, they flould be decided as hesetofore. The difficulty lay in providing the 4000 Crowns, for the Duke would not pay them nor the Genevoises: but the Prince having called the Generat Council, they were forced to engage for the payment of 2000 of them, and for the other half the Earl of Genevoise delivered his Plate to the Pribourgers, upon condition the Genevoiles would redeem in the next S. James's and S. Christopher's day. So the two Armies withdrew, but the Duke staid behind at Geneva, till the Plagne, which swept away several of the People, obliged him to retire to Thomon; and immediately after Hugues and Malbuiffon returned to Geneva, believing themselves secure; yet the Duke sent for them to Thoman, by the Vidame Considir, whom that he might the more easily perswade to go along with him, he brought them a Letter of Safe conduct. They knowing the Dukes remper, would not carry his Letter with them, but left it with Huguer's Wife, enjoyning her, if the heard they were detained, to fend it specdily to Fribourg. They went then with the Vidame, who believed he had them fafe enough, and that they might easily be dispatched when their Letter of Safe-conduct was taken away from them. They had fearcely gotten half a mile from the City, but he asked them whether they had it not about them? They answered him, they had not; at which the Vidame falling into a passion replied, Wretches,

Duke and

Wretches, as you are, wherefore have you fet out then? How dare ve appear without it before my Lord, who ye know is enraged against you? and if any mishap should befal you, you would not receive more hurt than I (bould dishonour. Return and fetch it then, otherwise I will not go along with you. Truly, Mr. Vidame (replied they) we can go no where to fetch it, but at Fribourg where we have fent it as soon as we received it, to the end if your Lord should misuse us, he should have in requital at least some trouble for violating his Faith. But if you are for returning to Geneva, with all our hearts, for we had rather be with our Wives and Children than to go turn Courtiers. To which the Vidame replied, Well if it be so, we had as good continue our journey; my Lord hath passed his word, which is of more value than a Letter. They kept on then their way, and being arrived at Thonon, the first word the Duke gave them was, Whether they had the Letter of Sase conduct? but was vexed when he heard them answer He committed them to the keeping of the Provost of his Houshold, forbidding them to be fuffered to speak to any body but in presence of the Guards. The Provost led them to his House, founding them about the fecret concerns of the Town, where in the way they were followed by the clamors of the rabble, who cried out they should be thrown into the River.

The Duke feeing all his endeavours could not obtain from them their Safe conduct, dismissed them, having first made them swear on the Altar of S. Hippolyte, Patron of the place, not to think any more on the Burgership of Fribourg, nor to do any thing against his Authority, nor to concern themselves in affairs of the State, without his consent: and moreover made them to do him great submis-A while after he fent to the Council of Geneva, that they should borrow mony in Switzerland to redeem his Brothers Plate. The City fent in effect Secretary Porral, who had been a Syndick, and gave him Monathon for his guide, with the City Seal, to fign the Obligation. But passing through the Country of Vaud, this Secretary was taken and carried to Thonon, and being examined where the Letters lay relating to the Burgership of Fribourg, the Secretary through fear revealed it; upon which the Duke fent immediately to Geneva, to demand them. Answer was returned him, They dared not enter in the Town-house, because a Servant-maid had lately died of the Plague there. But being not fatisfied with this answer, he reiterated his demand, that notwithstanding he would have them, so that they were forced to obey him. This done he released Porral, and suffered him to continue on his Journy with Monathon. They met with mony upon interest at Berne and Lucerne to redeem

the Earls Plate.

In May there was a general meeting of the Cantons at Zurich, where the Duke and Deputies of Geneva promised to stand by their decision; which was as follows: That the Duke henceforward should not attempt any thing against the Bishop and Cities Jurisdiction. That the Burgership of Fribourg and Geneva should be suspended, neither party making any use of it; and that the Fribourgers should rest satisfied with the 4000 Crowns received for their assistance, for they claimed more. This second Peace was

1519. May. thus concluded betwixt the Duke and two Cires, and lasted two vears with much ado. The Eidenots and Manmelasses began to be reconciled, and seasted one another, making Alliances by Marriage, and sozgetting abcient differences.

The Duke considering Bertheller as a person who ever withstood August. his interest in Geneva, resolved to leave no means untried to be rid of him: but being desirous not to appear in it himself, he would altered to be rid of him:

would therefore make use of the Bishops name, who was wholly ar his service. To which end he sent several of his Subjects from Berthelier apprehended for the Geneva, who joyning with the Maninelastes, lodged at the Eidanges, and made almost as much disorder as the Army had done heretofore. All which had no other end Bur to take Betthedone heresolore. All which had no other end but to take Bertheher. He was sensible of it, every one giving slint warning; yet he
valued it not, declaring he was so far from searing Death, as he
rather desired it, as a Haven of rest after all his troubles. He had
a Garden out of Town, where he went every day to walk, carrying along with him a Squirrel in his Bosom, with which he was
wont to recreate himself. Three days after the arrival of them of
Forigny, the Vidame Consilis, with his attendants, had gotten before
him in expectation of his coming. Berthelier law him making towards him, and not being at all danneed at it kept on his wards wards him, and not being at all daunted at it, kept on his way. The Vidame laid hold on him in the Bilhops name, according as he was ordered, and took away his Sword. Berthelier boldly bid him keep it well; for faid he, Too fail give an account of it. He was carried to the Isle, no body interpoling, and had Guards affigned him; whereas he to shew how little he was concerned, commonly diverted himself with his Squirrel. They advised him to beg my Lords pardon. What Lord? faid he. The Duke of Savoy, replied they, our Prince and yours. He is not my Prince, answered he, and if he were, I would not ask Pardon, being innocent. It belongeth to Malefactors to beg Pardon, not to honest Men. You must die then, said they to him several times; but he, without anfwering them, wrote on the Prison-wall: Non moriar, sed vivame marrabo opera Domini. That is, I shall not die, but live and declare the Works of the Lord.

The first day of his Imprisonment there were fent to examine him, not the Syndicks, but a Provost made in haste, who had been hererofore a Tooth drawer, called John des Bois; (An honest Man would not have accepted a Commission of that nature.) who gave him notice, that he was commanded by the Prince to examine him, and to require his Oath. Bertbelier boldly replied, When the Sindicks, who are my Judges, shall question me, I will answer them, but not thee, who hast nothing to do in the matter. The Provost summoned him to deliver his answer the next Morning, and fent Poste to the Princes to advertize them of the pro-The next Morning the faid Provoft, accompanied with them of Focieny, marched in Bartle-array, carrying along with them a Confellor and an Executioner, to the Prilon, wherein was Berthelier, where his company drew up the Bridge. The Provoft commanded him again to make his answer. Whereto he replied, He would not. The Provost added, Then I command you on penalty

August 5.

Berthelier Executed.

of losing your head; and Berthelier answering as before, he pronounced this Sentence against him: Seeing then, Philbert Berthelier, that no in this, fo in other matters, thou hast always shewed thy felf rebe! lious against mine and thy dread Soveraign, having been guilty of the Crime of High Treason, and several other matters worthy of death, according to the Tenor of thy Indictment and Accusation: We therefore, Septence thee to have thy Head cut off, and thy Body to be hanged on the Gibbet of Champel, and thy Head to be fet upon a Spike, and fastned upon a Gallows near the River of Arve. Which Sentence thus pronounced, he offered him the Confessor, with whom he had not much discourse, Afterwards he was delivered to the Executioner, who led him out of the Castle in a close between the transfer of the castle in a close between the who led him out of the Calfle, in a place betwixt the Tower and Bridge; where, having made a short Prayer, he would have made a Speech to the Citizens before he died; but the Provoft would not suffer him, bidding the Executioner, Dispatch, and do his Office. The Hangman caused him to kneel down, which Berthelier having done, he cried out, Ah! Gentlemen of Geneva; which he had scarcely said before his Head dropped on the Ground. Which done, the Executioner put his Body in a Hearle, on which he got up, holding in his Hand Berthelier's Head, and crying our to the People, Behold the Head of the Traitor Berthelier, take all of you example by him. Besides the Soldiers, who were strangers, there were some of the Town who followed the Hearfe, and made a mock at their own evils: but good People kept within doors. The Head was fet up near the Heads of Navis and Viterman, and some years after it was taken down and buried in Holy Ground by fome Soldiers from Fribourg who passed by that way. There have been some, who considering the Heroical constancy of Bertbelier, and the tyranny of his Judges, have given him this Epitaph:

Quid mihi mors nocuit? virtus post fata virescit. Nec cruce, nec savi gladio perit illa Tyranni.

How can death hurt? fince virtue death survives, And Tyranny of Gibbers, Swords, or Knives.

His death affrighted them of Geneva, who did not then dare to deny the Duke and Bishop any thing; but it entaged the Fribourgers, who had a great desire to revenge it. Yet they thought it not convenient to raise an Army every time the Duke gave them cause of offence, they made their complaints to the Cantons, and demanded their Pay due to them for the former Levies, and that he should give them satisfaction for Bertbelier's death. The Duke acquitted himself from this Article, laying the blame on the Bishop, assuring them he did it unknown to him; and as to the payment, he denied that he was obliged to it, seeing the War had been unjust, referring them to the Genevoises, and demanding on his side reparation for the Damages done in his Country of Vaud. This set the Genevoises in an uproar, and the Princes took the advantage of their Dissentions to ruine the Eidgnots party, and bring their own in credit. They required the Council to be assembled,

and caused Eustache Chappuis the Bishops Chancellor, who was afterwards fent Deputy into England, to shew the people that the Election of Syndicks for that year had not been duly made, by the violence of some, who preferred their own private interest before the publick, and who had brought into the general Council persons excluded by the Statutes and ancient Customs, it belonging to none to fit there but those who were of principal Families: that they did this to have persons of their own Faction, which tended to nothing but to foment Rebellion: that the people for this effect had made an Alliance with Fribourg, which had put the Bishop their Prince upon calling in the Duke of Savoy his Cousin to his affiftance, who had spared neither his estate nor his person to hinder such a bad effect, which would not only fall on his Countries, but likewife the City it felf, as hath been found already by experience; feeing the Fribourgers demanded yet great fumms of mony, which could not be raised without impoverishing the City. The Duke endeavoured to hinder them from paying the mony, and withal shewed them there could be no good correspondence between him and them, whilst they were governed by the Authors of this Alliance; and concluded, defiring the people to declare the faid Syndicks not duly elected, and to put others less suspected in their places.

The people desirous of Peace, and that the mony should be paid, Syndicks put easily embraced this proposal. The Syndicks were discharged of their by their of-Office, after a declaration made to shew this, dismission proceeded fice. from no other cause but only for want of a due Election, which done they laid down their staves, and others were chosen in their places: they substituted likewise some Councellors, who were best acceptable to the Princes; especially them who were for breaking off with Prier Versonex, Fribourg: They caused the general Council to retract that Alliance, and deputed Richardet, and Goulaz, as from the Syndicks, to meet the Cantons assembled at Zurich with this instruction: First, that they should excuse the Duke touching the execution of Beribelier, and acquaint them it was done against his knowledge, the Bishop having punished him according to his deferts, as a Seditious person, and as one guilty of the crime of High-Treason, the term likewise of his Safe conduct being expired. Secondly, concerning the payment to be made to them of Fribourg; they should require it of them who called them, who were fince put out of their Office, as Authors of these disturbances. Thirdly, that they should be urgent with the Fribourgers to renounce the Burgership contracted with Ge-

The Affembly being fat, the Deputies from Fribourg made their complaints, and were answered by them of Geneva and Savor, according to the instructions given them. The Fribourgers replied, that who foever had put Berthelier to death had done unjustly, feeing he had been cleared by a definitive sentence of the Syndicks, who were his lawful judges, and he who had pronounced fentence against him being but a pitiful Tooth-drawer; and that the Princes had broken their promise, which they made them before they left Morges, that they would introduce no innovations till this difference was accommodated; that they had reason to desire a re-imbursement of their

Peter Monthy-on, Peter de Fernex junior, Will. Daguet ..

Fribourgers demand faris-Bertheliers

charges

charges, they having taken up Arms on just grounds, it being to help their fellow Citizens, received into their alliance according to Law, the Duke nor Bishop having no power to hinder them. They likewise maintained that the former Deputies were persons of worth, neither would they acknowledge these latter, whom the people say they have chosen by constraint. There were some replies made by both parties, but the Cantons decreed it after the same manner and form as at Morges, to which they were forced to yield, and agree with Savoy. The Duke ever since he had married Beatrix the Infanta of Portugal, kept his Court at Geneva, and desirous to leave a man of Authority for his Lieutenant, he displaced Consilis, and put the Sieur Salaigne in his room, who was of the family of the Beauforts.

1520.

Marcoffay's lot to be King.

In the Year following, before the Election of the Syndicks, on the twelfth day the Chanons were accustomed with other Ecclesiasticks to chuse one of the Chapter King by a bean with great expence: now it happed to fall to Marcoffay's share who was Governour of Pillounay, and being of the Country of Focieny, he had brought along with him as King leveral of his Countrymen for his Guard; at which the Townsmen who bore them ill will were displeased, and specially one Matthew of Canfignon, Sieur of Marglie, who having been heretofore wounded by one of Bonne whose name was Goudard, resolved then to be revenged; and being accompanied with about a dozen resolute fellows, flid through the prefs, and fingled out his man, who bore the Standard, ran him through the back for want of armour, and having left him dead on the place, made his escape out of the Town through the Halbards. The Duke and Bishop laid this Murther to the Charge of the Eidenots though guiltless, but they who had done it returned two years after into the City, having obtained their pardon through Confignon's means.

1522.

John of Savey dies of the Pox. The Bishop John of Savoy lived not long after these troubles, he died in the Abby of Pignerol, before he could arrive to S. Peters years, that is to say, before he had finished the twenty sist he was poyfoned, search having been made accordingly: but a standalous Chronicle relates he died of the Venereal distemper, which brought him into the Gout, which was accompanied moreover with silthy Ulcers, that lest him nothing but skin and bones. It is reported likewise that after his decease, his body was found to weigh not above twenty eight pound: before his death he resigned his Beriesces to Peter of Baume, who was of the family of the Earls of Montevest in Bresse, Regent of the Abby of Sure, and St. Claude, who declared his Predecessor died with great remorfe, especially for the disturbances he had occasioned in Geneva, which he intended to bring wholly sinder the Dukes subjection.

Soon after himdied Confilit, who a while before had been lifety arged of his Office of Vidame. His death was as tragical as his life infamous, his house was the rendezvous of all debatched perfors his wife ferving as a Bawd, by which trade she got where withall to keep house. De Sardet one of the two hundred Gentlemen belonging to the Court of France, and of the Family of the Viry's, frequented there with a hundred others more: he lodged in the house whilst his mony

afted

lafted, but having confumed it all in feating and extravagant entertainments, Confilir pretending to be jealous of him, thought by that means to get rid of him; but the Gentleman enraged at his bafeness, their quarrel proceeded so far that Sarder's Valet meeting one day Confilir in the open street, accosted him with these words, 'S Death, Mr. Whorefon, You have made my Mafter beat me, and therefore now I will be revenged of you for it; which faid, he druck him into the belly with his knife, and fled out of the City, Confilii was carried home, confilii flab. and died immediately upon it. The good Gentlewoman his Wife bed. counterfeited great forrow, and pretended to be very much incenfed for awhile against Sardet, but he made his excuses to her, and the better to make his peace with her they were married together. Sarderdied some time after, and she becoming a widow the second time, made use of that little beauty she had left her, to draw young men to her house, till Old Age finishing his spoils on her, had wiped out all her charms, and she ended the rest of her daies in an Hospital.

> 1523. chosenBishop.

On the twelfth of April in the year following Peter of Baume, having been chosen Bishop, made his entrance, and took the Oath given Piter of Baume him by the Syndicks on the Bridge of Arve; the people made great preparations for his reception, but he would have them referved for the Dutchels who was shortly to come there, as indeed the did awhi'e after with the Duke, and were magnificently recei- Preparations The Youth of the City were sumptuously apparelled in Da- made for the mask Silk, and in Velvet, and Cloth of Silver, armed each of them with a Half-Pike. But the comelieft fight was a Company of Amazons, who were Women richly attired; their Petticoats truffed up to their knees, carrying a Dart in their right hands; and in their left a Buckler or Shield gilded with filver after the manner of the ancient fhe-Warriers. They were led by a Spanish Dame, the wife of Francis of S. Michael Sieur of Avonly, who was to complement the Dutchess in her own Language. They bore in their Colours the Effigies of a large handsom Woman the Daughter of an Apothecary called great James, who could flourish a Colours with the most ex-

pert Enlign. The Dutchess had defired for her welcome to have her lodgings in the Townhouse, but it was denied her. A rich Merchant offered her his own house, which was more stately and convenient than it, but The would not accept of it. Their entrance was after this manner: The Dutchess was carried from the Bridge of Arve in a triumphant Chariot drawn by four Horses, which were covered with cloth of gold, set with precious stones, which dazled the fight of the beholders. The Duke her Husband followed mounted on a Mule together with the Abbot of Beaumont, and one of his Gentlemen, all three cloathed after the same fashion with gray Clokes and Caps to pull over their The Dutchels having passed over the Bridge was met by these Amazons, whose Captain presented her with a Spanish Sonnet full of Elogies, high Encomiums and offers of the Towns fervice; but she was so far from thanking them, that she would not so much as cast her eyes towards them. Afterwards she was met by the young men, who receiv'd as little respect from her as the former; at which the

Citizens were displeased; saying they paid her not these respects out of any sense of duty, but only to testing their affection to heras friends. Whereas on the contrary the Dutchels who was a Portugais shewed she esteemed them not only as Subjects, but as Slaves, after the Portugais sashion. There were some who were of opinion that they should do well to pull down the Theatres and Scassolds erected for their divertisement, seeing she seemed to take no delight in what they did for her; saying surther, It were better to employ the mony spent on these entertainments in fortissing the Town, and keeping them out, than in drawing of them in: After which sort they wounded them

felves with their own weapons! 26

Yet they continued to feaft them, being attended by the whole City with all the figns of mirth and jollity. The Dutchesses refervedness was excused by some, saying, the eran los costumbres de Portugal, that it was the Portugal fashion. Yet she did make the Ladies a sumptuous Feast, attended with Balls and Masquerades and Farces, so that since Philberts time the City had seen no such divertisements. There was likewise a Turney kept, in which the Townsmen shewed themselves as expert as the Courtiers in short this year was spent in devising how to make the Duke and Dutchess welcome, surnishing both them and their train with provision and houshold stuff, as well for delight as necessary. It may be truly affirmed, that they were better obeyed and served at Geneva on courtese, than they would have been at Chamber, by obligation.

The year following, the Durchess was delivered of a Son who was baptized at Geneva. He was named Charles, and died awhile after in Spain, before his father could make him as he had vainly promised Prince of Geneva; the Dutchess passionately desiring the might enjoy with this son the Sovereignty of that City: for she used to say in her own Language, the era muonch buona posada, that it was a very good

place to make an Inn of.

Emperor and King of France at variance.

1524.

About this time the Emperor and King of France were at variance, and would each of them fain draw the Duke over to their fide, but he kept himself Neuter, being the Emperors Brother-in-law and Vasfal, and the King of France his Uncle. The differences between Lnther and the Pope began to break out about this time. The Duke making use of this juncture of affairs to fish, as we say, in troubled waters, and wholly to fubdue Geneva to himself. The Walls and Ramparts were no ways amended; and the Bishop although well affectioned to the liberties of the Town, and the priviledges of the Church, yet might eafily be prevailed on, being very amorously inclined, and addicted to those pleasures which soften the severest minds, and stifle the most commendable virtues; having moreover several considerable Benefices in the Dukes dominions, of which he might be deprived if he opposed the Duke. Moreover the Youth of the City were so effeminated by Courtly delights, that they were more defirous of a Licence for their Debaucheries than passionate for the Liberties of the City.

The Vidame Salaigne being deceased, the Duke had put Verneau in his stead, who was caused according to ancient Custom to swear to be true to the Bishop; but the Duke pretended, it was to him or

his he ought to do it; the Bishop made some small opposition, and appealed the Duke the best he could. The Duke to pluck this thorn out of his foot, found out a means to fend the Bishop into Piedmont in the Emperors service, which he dared not refuse as belonging to the Emperor. He lest his brother S. Sorlin at Geneva to govern in his absence, who being likewise addicted to his pleasures, left the management of all affairs to the Episcopal Council. It was confulted one day whether the Vidame his appeal should be carried to the Dukes Council or not; the greatest part of the Councellors were his Subjects born, and leaned to the affirmative; Lewrer, alone, Judge of excesses, son of the other Levrery whom we have aforementioned, maintained, the Duke had no Authority in Geneva, and that the Appeal should be brought before the Bishop : of which the Duke having notice by his Favourites, he fent for the Episcopal Council, who all went except Levrery. He made several complaints, and used some threats toward them, but they laid all the blame on Levrer, whom he commanded to bring along with them, promising he should have no ill usage; who coming into his presence, the Duke spake thus very huffingly, There are some among you who say, I am not Lord of Geneva, and no body answering, he added, it is one Levrery, is it not? will not he be here? Levrery presenting himself, it was I my Lord, faid he, but when I said this, it was in Council, for which I am not to be questioned. Get you gone, said the Duke, and make it appear by good sufficient proofs in three days time, otherwise look to your self. Lev-rery departed the more troubled, by how much the more he saw it difficult to produce the City Writings, feeing they were in the hands of those who were affectioned to the Duke; so that his friends could not better advise him than to get out of the way : but he would not take their advice, chusing rather, as he said, to die in maintaining S. Peters Authority, and the Ciries priviledges, as Berthelier had done before him. He remained in the City beyond the time prefixed by the Duke, coming and going as before, which the more enraged his Highness, who believed he did it out of contempt: he caused him then to be laid hold on by his Bayliff and some Gentlemen as he walked out of S. Peters Gate: they brought him to the Duke, who coming out of his Palace, was going to our Lady of Grace's Church to hear Mass, to the end he might be near the Bridge of Arve, and speedily retire into his own Countrys in case the people should attempt his rescue; but there was no danger of that, for they were afraid of making the matter rather worse than better, should they have appeared in his behalf. S. Sorlin had withdrawn himself to Remilly, that he might avoid the obligation of defending Levrery. The Prisoner clothed as he was in a Velver Jacket, was fet upon a forry horse, as if he were fome rascally fellow, with his hands tied behind him, and his legs fastned under the horses belly, and was led in this equipage to Bonne. accompanied with a crew, who ceased not all the way to injure him; but especially one Francis Noel, (who to ennoble himself would be called Mr. de Bellegard, by the name of a certain Farm.) This perfon although formerly he had been his great companion, yet was more severe upon him than any of the rest; but his baseness was well requited, having broken his leg before he came to Bonne, where

Levrey fent for by the Duke. they delivered Lewrery to the Bayliff, after they had fearched him.

The pext Morning the Ladies who had honoured the Dutchess at her entrance into Geneva, came to intreat her to pacify the Dukes anger against poor Levrery: but in vain; for he had already fent the Provost of his Houshold, the Confessor and Executioner to Bonne. Where they were no sooner arrived, but the Provost according to his Instructions caused him to be put on the Rack, and required him to confess his Accomplices. He answered, he had none; at which the Provost resting satisfied, without further discourse, Sentenced him to be beheaded; which was executed the fame Night by Torch-light, after he had confessed himself to his Ghoftly Father, and that he had written on the Prison wall the fame words as Berthelier had done before him. It is faid when the Executioner led him to the place of Execution in the Caffle, he spake aloud as he went these words: God give me grace to die, for S. Peter's Authority, and my Countries Liberty. This business afto-nished the Citizens, who complained of their Pastors forlaking them: and in this general consternation the Duke might easily have made himself Master of the City: but by good hap, he withdrew to Thonon, and from thence to Piedmont, where Francis the First being taken before Pavie, he left his side and came over to

the Emperor Charles the Fifth.

In this Year Claudius Richardet, one of the Syndicks of the Eid-

gnots Party, declared in Council, That the City had been at great charge in entertaining the Duke, the Revenues thereof being exhausted they knew not after what manner, and that it was fitting Boulet the Treasurer should be called to an account for it. Who being one of the Faction of the Mammelusses, and enraged at the matter, cried out in a passion, What must we still be governed by these Eidgnots? The Syndick taking now his turn to be angry, broke his Syndical Staff on the others Head. Boulet thereupon makes his complaint to the Dukes Council at Chambery, who granted him a Writ to cite them of Geneva to make their appearance. He fet it up at the Bridge of Arve. The Syndicks regarded it not, faying, That neither the Duke nor his Council had any authority over them. But they were condemned for their contempt; and in pursuit of this, their Estates which lay in Savoy were confiscated. The Genevoiles sent their Deputies to the Duke and Bishop, desiring them to maintain, according to their Oaths, the Liberties of the City. But the Duke made them no fatisfaction. The Bishop pretended to be troubled at it; although it may be judged he was very well pleafed, as we may believe by what follows: For having gotten 300 Crowns of the Genevoises to carry their Appeal to Rome, he stirred not in the business. Some private Persons designing to do it fecretly, the Duke hindred them, and made them fly into Ger-

And not content with this, he sent Judge Bartalais and! the Vidame Hugues of Rogemont to Geneva, to the end the Genevoises should renounce this Appeal, and remit the Recognisance of criminal Cases to himself. Which Article was delivered to the Gene-

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Leerery put to death.

1525.

claudius Richardet breaks his Staff on the Treasurers Head.

ral Council, and the chief Syndick Nergaz passed it, saying, That matter brought no great advantage to the City: Bonier another of the Syndicks strongly opposed it, saying, He would never con-fent to it, and called them Traitors who would. But he remained not long in this mind, for a while after he took part with the Duke.

Upon this refusal the Vidame, by the Dukes order, defigned to weaken the Eidgnots Paction in apprehending some of the chief of Eidgnots them, who were Besançon Hugues, Peter and Claudius Baud, Amy deavoured to Gerard the Treasurer, Francis Rosses Inn-holder at the Blacks-bead, be weakned. John Lulin Inn keeper at the Bear, Peter of Toy, alias Poulain, and one Chabot. Which two last intending to save themselves by flying to Fribourg, fell at Versoy into an Ambuscade laid by their Ene-Poulain being well mounted made his escape, but Chabot was carried to Gex. Notice was given to the rest to stand upon their Guard. Williet the Baylist of Gex intending to apprehend Hugues, who was his Goffip, came and lay at his House at Chatelaine; but he being informed of his defign, was too cunning for him: for having received him the Night before with the greatest outward expression of joy, he made his escape the next Night with some Friends, and took the Bayliss Horse along with him. They were purfued by the Provost and his Men, and by his Highness's Guards, but they could not overtake them, having gotten already to Fribourg, where they made their complaints of the Dukes violences, befeeching the Lords either to continue the Alliance, or to make another. They had fair promises made them; after which they went and Addressed themselves to the States of Zwich, who notwithstanding the troubles which began at that time about Religion, gave ear to them, and dispatched two Deputies to the Duke at Anery. The Duke at their fult granted a Release to the Prisoners, and a Sase conduct to the Enginess, who had withdrawn themselves into Switzerland. Yet they would not accept of it, seeing it contained some dangerous points: wherefore they were more urgent to make an Alliance with the confederate Cantons; which was promised should be effected by them of Berne and Fribaura, when they should have feasure to consider more marrowly of the

when they should have leasure to consider more narrowly of the Articles of that Treaty.

In the mean time the Duke being arrived at Geneva, caused a General Council to be assembled in S. Peter's Closser, a place designed for that purpose, where he assisted in Person, sitting in his Chair, his Chancellor behind him, and his Guards round about him, for fear of any Popular Turnult; which Council hath been since called, The Council of Halbards. The Chancellor, Gabriel de Lands, demanded of the People, as from the Duke, that in consideration of the pains and trouble his Predecessors had underwent to maintain their State, they should therefore acknowledge him Soveraign Protector of the City, and that they should dislown the Fugitives and Burgership, which they were contracting with the Switzers. Which Proposals amazed the People, and yet they granted him nothing; he therefore seeing his endeavours fruitles, returned to Piedmont. Yet he came there again a while after, and began

Faction endeavoured to

The Duke to be acknowledged Sovereign over the City of Ge-

Bandierre grapears before the Connell.

Octob.

began to speak more gently to the Syndicks, affuring them he had expresly commanded that the Estates belonging to the City should be restored; adding moreover, that he would not in the least manner derogate from the Liberties and Priviledges thereof; for which

they thanked him.

The Vidame and Judge Barralis presented themselves before the Council, shewing them as Friends to the City, who defired nothing more than its Repose and Establishment, That seeing the Duke was Vicar of the Empire, and Soveraign in all his Country, he might also be acknowledged Soveraign in Geneva, without any prejudice to the Bishop or City; by which means he would watch over it for its preservation: and that moreover it would be a difficult matter to hinder him, if he were minded, to take by force this Soveraignty upon him: that they might eafily perceive the Bishop would not help them in their necessities: that the Duke was a mild and generous Prince, who would defend and maintain them against any who should oppose them. Upon which it was anfwered, They would deliberate on the matter, and confer with the Episcopal and General Council, and with M. of Geneva. mean time the Vidame and Barralis plied the Councellors so fast with good words, or threats, that the greatest part of them told the Syndicks, If ye will acknowledge him, we will likewife. But they held firm, and troubled themselves no more about it.

Twelve days after came the Deputies from Fribourg and Soleurre. who shewed the Council, That if they mould be any more troubled about their Priviledges, their Superiors would take them into their Protection. The Council were very much divided, and those who took part with the Duke oftentimes carried it from the rest, as they did then; for the answer given the Deputies was this, That they who had made their complaints to them, did it without the confent of the Town, and so they were dismissed with this answer. They wrote to the Cantons of Berne at the same time; as also to Fribourg, Soleurre and Lucerne, that they should not give heed to all complaints made them, without the confent of the Ci-The Fribourgers wrote back again, deliring to fee the Cities Charter; which was refused them, saying, They had no cause to

complain against the Duke of Savoy.

On the 10th of December the Duke caused another Council to be held, of whom he demanded three things by his Chancellor: First, That nothing should be done against his authority nor the Bishops. Secondly, That the Syndicks should be chosen according to the manner used six years ago. And Thirdly, That they should renounce all Foreign Alliance; which was promifed and publickly proclaimed: but this being not gotten by common consent, on the 22d of the same Month, appear'd before the Council John Bandseres, accompanied with the Children of those who had withdrawn themselves into Switzerland, together with Secretary Vandelli, and above 200 others who presented a Writing to this effect: That they and their Party owned and acknowledged the Fugitives in Switzerland to have done a good office, both to the Bilhop and City, in endeavouring an Alliance with the confederate Cantons,

Council divided.

1525. Decemb.

Bandieres appears before the Council.

began

protesting against the injury done them in their disowning of them. faying. They defired no answer, but only Letters testimonial from the City Secretary; which the Council would not agree to. On the same day a Letter was directed to the Bishop then at Pignerol, to come and fet the Affairs of the City in order, which feveral of the Citizens had deferted: and the Fugitives fent for their Wives and Children.

The Bishop upon notice of this news returned, and was received by the whole City with great joy. Two days after he fent for the Syndicks, to know how they had carried themselves; who having given him an account of all the Traverses they had met with, he faid unto them, Neither have I been exempt from the like troubles, for the Duke told me once in his Brothers presence, That he intended to have the Soveraignty of Geneva: but resolving with my self to maintain the Rights and Priviledges of my Church, even to death, I made him this answer, That being Peter of Baume, I was his humble Servant and Subject; but as being Bishop of Geneva, I was not his Subject, and that he had no Right to the City. He moreover shewed them it would be very necessary the deliberations in Council should be carried on more privately, and that in business of consequence

they should make use of little Balls, as they do at Venice.

Eight days after new Syndicks were chosen. The Fribourgers and Feb. 8. Bernoises were very glad that John Philippe', one of the chief of Philippe chothe Eidenots, was chosen Principal Syndick: whereupon they who were fled to Fribourg, to procure the Alliance of that State and of Berne, returned to Geneva. They informed the Council, by Befancon Hugues, of what they had done concerning the Burgership, effected with fuch great labour, and so many obstacles from the Duke; which Alliance was agreed to, provided it should last 25 years, or rather for ever, if it pleased both Parties, it being to be renewed and confirmed every Five years. The Articles were these: wiz. That the Three Cities of Berne, Fribourg and Geneva. should be faithful one to another; that if one should be invaded, the others should assist it to the utmost of their power. Three days after the General Council was affembled, at the ringing of the great Bell, where there were not above Five or Six Persons who would not confent to this Alliance: The Bishop being prefent protested against every thing which might prejudice his Authority in this affair.

The Chapter of the Cathedral were startled at the matter, the Feb. 37. Chanons and Clergy desiring to know of the Syndicks, whether they might repute themselves safe in the City? It was answered, They had no cause to fear, for if the Chanon of Lutry had received any ill usage, it was because he refused to deliver the Keys of the Church, when they would have affembled the last

Eight Deputies parted from Genevato swear to the Agreement, and Eight others from Berne and Fribourg arrived to do the same at Geneva; they were met by the Syndicks out of Town, and saluted with all the Cannon.

1526. Feb. I.

The Bishop returns to Geneva.

Feb. 21.

made with Berne.

1526. Feb. 25.

The next Morning the Oath was taken in presence of the GeMarch 12. neral Council, the People crying out, Thus would we have it, thus
would we have it; in a good hour were they born, who have procured
us so great good. At Night the Deputies were entertained and
treated with Plays and Bonfires at Molard, in token of joy; after which they returned, carrying with them the Copy of the
Oath sealed.

Mar. 14.

Mar. 28.

Not long after the City had advice, by an Express from Berne, that Monsieur de Lulin had addressed himself to the Duke in a Council held at Lucerne, to cause the Burgership to be revoked; and the same did Nergaz, Servant, and Forty other Mammelusses. The business was referred to be transacted at Berne, in a Council there, where appeared the Deputies of Geneva, Hugues, and du Molard. The conclusion was, That the three Cities would by no means revoke their Alliance, and that if the Duke would not rest satisfied, he should have the Letters of the Alliance, which he had made with Berne and Explosure, returned him.

April 7.

he had made with Berne and Fribourg, returned him.

Mammeluffes's Conspiracy.

The Eidgnots, who were at that time the most powerful, ill refented this appearance of the Mammelusses, who were forced to leave the Town by an emotion of the People. They withdrew to the Dukes Dominions. A while after they fent to know whether they might return? Answer was made them, They might, if they could prove themselves honest Men. But they dared not venture. At length, upon inquiry, it was found, That they, together with the Vidame, had conspired to seize on the chief Eidenots, and to cut off their Heads. Peter Gruet, the Bishops Vicar, was suspected to be of the Dukes Party: whereupon he was deposed, and the Abbot of Beaumont put in his place. The 42 Manmeluffes were fummoned by found of Trumpet to make their appearance; but not one of them obeying this order, they were condemned for their contumacy, and their Estates forfeited; which produced a long Lawfuit before the Confederares. The Vidame, upon information given him that he was accused of a Conspiracy, lest the City, substituting his Bayliff Dulcis in his room. Neither did he remain long in power; for the People would fuffer no more pleadings in the Stewards Court, but would have all matters decided by the Four Smdicks, fo that he retired into the Country of Focieny. The Jaylor of the Isle did the same, leaving a Person to look after the Prifoners; One of whom, being convicted of Felony, was by the Syndicks condemned to die. The Vidame's ablence was well known: but to take away all occasion from the Duke to complain, he was fought for in his House, by a Notary and Witnesses, where they were told, that he had left the Town. They had the fashe and fwer at the Bayliffs House. Whereupon it was concluded in Council, notwithstanding, to proceed on to Execution. The common Serjeant was ordered to supply the Vidame's place, which he did, and after the sentence was read, he led the Malefactor towards the Castle gate, causing the Baylist of Guillard to be called: according to custom the Duke had bestowed this office on Servant, as a recompence for his Services and Exile from Geneva. Servant fent a Man in his place to receive the Prisoner, who demanded of

the Serjeant whether he was Vidame? he answered no, but that he was the City and Councils fervant. Then the Bailiffs Deputy replied. I will not receive him at your hands, feeing you are not my Lords Officer; for neither you nor your Syndicks have power to command me: which having faid, he fet spurrs to his horse, and returned. The Common-Serjeant gave notice of this to the Syndicks, who bad him proceed, and gave him order for the Execution, which he obeyed; and ever fince that time, the Duke of Savoy hath held no Office in the City.

The Dukes ed down

1526.

The Dukes Arms stood over the Castle-gate in the Isle, but in the night they were battered to pieces with a hammer by an unknown hand. The Bridge in the Ifle over against the great Bridge, was like. wife found broken down: The Duke joyned this amongst other complaints against Geneva, and it was debated before the Cantons. till the year 1530. All outrages on either fide were forbid during this process, but there always hapned some disturbances. For to hinder the infultings of the Dukes party by the fear of disobliging the Switzers, there were fix persons constantly reliding at Berne, and as many at Fribourg.

The Bishop undertook to bring in again the exiled Mammelusses; June 21. the Council agreed to receive the most moderate of them, paying as a Fine Eighteen thousand Crowns of gold; but the Duke hindred, fometimes threatning to deal with them as enemies if they did, and otherwhiles promifing to introduce them all in general upon honourable terms.

The Articles of Burgership being made ready, when they were to be figned, feveral of the Dukes party absented themselves, and from that time they were suspected a little while after, there was a Diet held at Soleurre, in which the Confederates answered the Dukes Embassadors, that they should not mention any more that matter, feeing he could not prove that he had any right to Geneva and Lansane, who on the contrary had produced their Titles.

The Duke meditating revenge, prohibited all Merchandises and provision to be carried out of his Dominions to Geneva; but a Herald from the two Cities of Berne and Fribourg, passed through Geneva in his journy to Chambery, to give notice to the Duke that his Ambaffadors, would not be heard in the general Assembly in Switzerland Nov. 17. till he had taken off this prohibition, and reduced things to their former state; which he did some days after publickly in appearance, but he fent notice about privately, that he would have the former Order observed, and that his Subjects should be ready in their Arms at the first ringing of the Bell, and bear of Drum.

Towards the end of this Year arole a difference about a Prisoner of the Mammelusses faction, whom the Syndicks condemned to be be-headed as a Taytor to the Bishop and City; but his kindred obtained their confent to request the Bishops pardon, which should be produced at the place of Execution, with this proviso, that he should remain in Prison till he had paid a Fine; but the Bishop stood at the Castle gate, and gave him his Pardon, and the Officers unbound him and let him go; at which the poor man was fo transported with The Gout joy, that although full of the Gout, he ran to the Prison, and en- cured.

1526. Octob. 19.

Decemb.3.

1526. Decem.13.

Feb. 20. tred into it joyfuller than he went out, having never fince felt his di-

The Dyet held at Berne, on the 22. of December, 1526. had again ratified the Burgership with Geneva, and concluded to return the Copy of the Alliance made with him, because it was made without the peoples consent. In the month of May another being held, the two Cities of Berne and Fribourg sent to the Duke who was at Chambery, to demand the Letters of Alliance, which he would not grant, no more than he would make satisfaction for the damages done and Geneva, and dojustice on the Murtherers, his Subjects, who had killed a Genevain named Geneil, and Josse other persons: peither would be suffer the sugitive Mammelusers plead their care at Genevain manual succession plead the succession plead their care at Genevain manual succession plead the succes

va upon Letters of Safe-conduct offered by the Bishop Land

The Syndicks being informed that there were Soldiers lying in Ambuscade at Lancy, beyond the Bridge of Arge, commanded Besanger Hugues, Captain-General of the Town to take care accordingly; who canfed the Gates to be shut, the Chains to be extended, and an Alarm to be sounded. Which the Enemies perceiving, and finding they were discovered, withdrew. It was known afterwards that it was the Captain of the Dukes Guards, who had gathered some Troops to take the Bishop Peter of Baume, at our Lady of Grate's Church, where he went usually to Mass every Saturday, but hy good fortune he was not there that day; it is thought they designed to put him to death, and to chuse another in his room; which obliged him to withdraw secretly into the Franche-Comté, having sufficancelled the Letters Testimonial, which he had heretofore made against the Alliance of the Town with the Confederates.

Fifteen days after he feat the Syndicks a Copy of a Letter, dated the first of April, which the Emperor had written to the Duke of Sazor, which fell into his hands in passing through S. Claude; the Contents of which were that his Imperial Majesty having understood that they of Geneva had made an Alliance with the Cantons for to maintain themselves against the Dukes oppressions, and his Officers, who had violated the Bishop and Cities priviledges; it enjoyed the said Duke to sorbear his pretensions for the time to come of Sovereignty, otherwise he would make it appear that this displeased him, for he would maintain whatsoever his predecessors had established in

this Imperial City.

The two Cantons of Berne and Fribourg, wrote likewise to the Duke not to molest their Allies of Geneva. The Manimelasses sinding they could not prevail with the Cantons, to enter again the City, removed their suit to Vienna; but the general Council being met, there was a Copy of the Imperial Letter read, by which they were in hopes to find that Geneva was not subject to Vienna, and from thence forward, it was concluded that no person for the time to come should prosecute any cause in that Court. The Bishop Banne desirous to shew his affection to the City, and the care he took for its interest, made himself a Citizen thereof, as appears by an Act dated the fifteenth of fuly, a 527, at which the Duke being enraged, seized on the Abbies of Sare and Pigner of which belonged to him, which he offered to him again for the Videnas or Stewardship.

Man 1

1527.

July 13. An Ambailador at Lancy.

THE P. L.

1527. August 1.

Aug. 18.

The Emperor injoyns the Duke to defift from his endeavors after Soveralgnry over Geneva.

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D : mb. 3.

15000

1527.

ardship. The Bishop likewise of the same time remitted the enguinzance of civil Causes to the Syndicks, todesten the charge which persons were at in his Gourte at one had not were suffer who were seen to the court of the court

After the Mammelulles faction; there arofe another out of the City, which did much hurt to the Civizens, which was the Confraterni ty of Gentlemen of La Cuillier, or the Spoon, with whom were level ed some disaffected Chanons of the Dukes party. This Fraterinty was inflituted in the Caffle of Ward, where forme Gentlemen being at Table eating amongst other things Broth with Wicker Speeds they bragged that they would make them of Geneva do the fame They hanged each of them their Spoons about their necks for a note of diffinction, and chose Francis of Pontverre, Sienr of Terny, a man contragious and skilful in warlike affairs, for their Captain; they had from that rime feveral meetings to confult on their delign, at which the Duke was not at all pleased; fearing it would end in his prejudice. They did great hurt to Geneva, wasting the Country thereabouts, and misusing them whose business led them to the City. Complaints of this were made to the Cities, who instead of Soldiers fent Embassadors, which these Genslemen valued hot. They excufed themselves on account of the troubles which the change of Religion had produced in Switzerland; yet they fent at length two Companies confifting of about 800, men. Thefe two Companies being arrived they were defired to fer upon the Enemy, but the Captains refused to do it; saying, that they were Allies of the Duke as well as General, and that they were only fent to guard the City, fo that they were forced to have patience, and to provide them good quarof Mulqueteers, confiltr

The Deputies in the mean time went to the Dukes party, and concluded such a kind of Peace, that made these two Factions in some fort agree. Six weeks after they were called back again, by reason the Enemy continued his insultings. but the Soldiers in stead of fighting him, fell upon the Capons and Partridges. The Dukes party making a jest of it, said, That these Soldiers had made the Genevoises real Phoguenoss, seeing they car the Birds and lest the Feathers to the Genevoises, who wore them in their Hats for a token of their Alliance a for we have already mentioned that Eidenoss or Huguenoss, as it was indifferently pronounced, fignified Allies.

It seemed the two Cities were very apprehensive less they should break off with the Duke; for from the year 1527, to 1530. there was nothing enterprized against these Gentlemen of the Spoon but onely one sally made on the side of Gaillard, which was effected by the contrivance of Amy Girard the Syndick, who sent word to him who watched in the Bell-Tower, that the Enemy was seen at the Gate de Rive, although there was then a Truce made, which pur the City into an alarm. Three Companies of Foot issued out of the City in very bad order, there being but two Horsemen in the whole Army, which were the Prior of S. Victor and a Priest belonging to him. Bastien of Diespack Deputy of Berne, sollowed them with full speed on Horseback, who seeing the night approaching, by the consent of Victor caused the Townsmen to march back: awhile after the Captain of the Company of Fribourg, who was at Cartigny, was ordered

The gapaity of the Spoon:

A Mercorices

1 Ç28: Ennaifir cate brace the Protesteet

Meligion.

Geneva alarm'd. to quit the Village and Caftle. No fooner had they left it, but Gui-

The Mammelusses who were fled not returning after so many summons, had at length sentence of death pronounced against them by the Sundicks, to the number of forty sour of them, and their estates for tetted, which is the first of April, was seen at Sun-setting, a Meteor

A Meteoricen at Geneva.

-1428.all

Feb. 21.

On Sunday the fifth of April, was seen at Sun-setting, a Meteor seldom appearing, and which the people making no distinction call a Comet; it was a flying torch in the form of a fire-brand, which went from the East to the West, and less behind it wheresever it passed, sparks as it were of size; a quarter of an hour after it had disappeared, there was heard a noise like the report of a great piece of Ordnance, which coming from between the West and the East ended it selfs to wards the North; and for at least an hours space afterward there was heard such a kind of noise as comes out of a fiery surnace, at which the very beasts being affrighted, wandered bellowing from one side to the other.

1528.
Bernoises embrace the
Protestant
Religion.

The Fraterni-

ty of the Spoon appear before Geneva.

It was in this Year that the Bernoifes after feveral disputes and difcourses, banished the Roman Catholick Religion from their City, and embraced the Protestant Faith! Zuinglins and Occolampadius Preached it up in Switzerland, and Bertholdus Haller at Berne, whilft Luther did the same in Germany. The Bernoises would have certain Villages which the Fribourgers pretended belonged to them, to receive the fame Doctrine, which raifed a disturbance betwixt these two Cities, who both demanded affiftance from Geneva. The Genevoises fearing left in pleafing one they should disoblige the other, sent to each of them a Company of Musqueteers, confifting of about one hundred and fifty men a piece: John Philippe went Captain of them who were designed for Berne, and Richardet Captain of those who were fent to Fribourg. It was observed that these two Companies began to quarrel, and annoy one another at Geneva; but at length these two Cities were reconciled, and the Forces sent home again.

Some Roman Catholicks of Berne were forced to flie to Geneval, amongst others Conradus Wilhermin, and Anthony Bischebach, who sarm'd the Revenues of S. Victor, who being gone to Cartinny with eight Horsemen, and thirty two Foot Soldiers, to gather his Tithes, had the boldness to attaque the Castle. He lost Thiebald Losser there, but took Prisoner de Grenans whom he kept Prisoner three months in S. Victor. The Gentlemen of the Spoon desirous to try whether they could draw Bonnivard out thence, came one night with four or five hundred men beyond the Bridge of Arve, crying out, Treacherous Eidgnots, and you Cows of Switzerland, come over here and fetch Fodder: And at the same time they discharged their Carbines, which did no other hurt than the alarming the Town; the Bell rang, and Bonnivard came to Coquet, Captain of the Borough of Four, who immediately got together five or fix hundred men, maugre Hugues the Syndick then Captain General, who was thought to hold intelligence with the Enemies, to do Bonnivard an ill turn; there were some skirmishes, and so the Gentlemen withdrew.

From

From that time the Bernoises frequented more Geneva than the Fribourgers, and in all their discourses were still inveighing against the Priefts, and their forbidding to eat Flesh in Lent, and on Wednesdays and Saturdays; so that they persuaded several to disobey The Fribourgers on the contrary vehemently exhorted them to follow the Religion of their Ancestors, or otherwise they would forfake their Alliance. In this confusion the Genevoises ob ferving how Mens minds began to be divided, and that there were fome who talked of Reforming the Clergy, and the corruptions which they faid were crept into the Church, they addressed themselves to Bonnivard, Prior of S. Victor, who had the reputation of an honest and knowing Man, to have his advice in this matter. Who made them this bold answer, If you will be ruled by me, you thall do one of these two things: That is, If you continue debauched, as ye are at present, you must not wonder if others be so too. And, Secondly, If you will reform the Clergy, you must first shew them the way by your good examples.

These and other Remonstrances, which he afterwards made them, gave them occasion to pry more narrowly into Religious matters. The Fugitive Mammelasses had obtained of the Archbishop of Vienna, a Writ of Excommunication, upon their complaints against the Genevoises, which they caused to be set up. It happed that Bonnivard travelling to Berne, with the Deputies of Geneva, was minded to read this Excommunication, set up on the Church porch, in the Road to Snitzerland. But the Deputies bade him have a care what he did: For as soon as ever you shall have read it, said they, you will stand excommunicated. Bonnivard, smiling at their scrupulous simplicity, replied, Tou are much mistaken, for if ye have condemned the Mammelusses unjustly, ye are excommunicated by God shimself; but if justly, what power has the Archbishop

of Vienna over your Consciences?

These solid Discourses, together with the Exhortations of the Bernoises, inspired the Genevoises with courage to deny first obedience to the Pope, although they had not then renounced the Doctrine of the Roman Church; and these Sparks were the presages of a greater Fire which would be kindled amongst them.

About the end of this year, before Christmas, the Fraternity of Gentlemen of the Spoon were to have a meeting at Nyons, concerning Geneva. They were permitted to pass through the Town, as they were wont heretofore. Their Captain Pontverre came Nyons. It is through the Gate of La Corratiere, and would have went through that of S. Gervais. But finding it shut, although the Porter was endeavouring to open it, yet he falls into a Rage, abusing the poor fellow, and gave him a box on the Ear after he had opened the Gate, saying, 'S Bud, Ton Rogue, must Gentlemen wait all this while? and continuing to swear, is shall not be long first, said he, before we shall beat down your Gates, and march over them as we have done beretofore. Which having said, he set Spurs to Horse and rode away.

The Porter failed not to relate this to the Council and City; at which the People, moved with infligation, faid, Will it not fuffice them

Victor his advice to the Genevoises.

Fraternity of the Spoon hold a meeting at Nyons.

Bernoises

them to do us all the injuries they are able out of our Walls, but they must needs come in the City to affront us? Let what will happen, this must not be suffered. Yet the Council durst not openly shew their indignation, the Suburb of S. Gervais being only inclosed with Turks of Earth, patched up in haste upon report of Wars. Yet Guards were placed there, as likewise on the Bridge of Rhosne.

1529. Jan. 2.

Pontverre en-

In the beginning of the following year, about twilight, Pontverre, accompanied with three other Horse-men, entred again into the Town. He was discovered on the Bridge, although he muffled himself in his Cloke; when immediately there arose a cry, Here is Pontverre, here is Pontverre. They who were nearest him, clapped their Hands to their Swords, as he for his part did the like, endeavouring to defend himself in his retreat: but he could not so well guard himself, but that he received an ugly blow on his Nofe. Yet he, together with his companions, makes his way through the crowd; one of them who was with him was Monfieur de S. Simon, who endeavouring to get to the Gate of la Corraterie, he found it shut. Pontverre knowing not where to be-take himself, he climbs up the Stairs of the Hospital de la Mon-nore, upon his Horse; and being at the top, he lights off and hides himself under a Bed. They pursued him; and having found him, they made at him with their Rapiers, one of them pricking him in the Thigh, which made him crawle out in a fury; he wounded Amy Bandiers with his Dagger. But he was immediately fo beset on every side with blows, that he was soon killed in the place. The Syndick, Amy Girard, being present, caused the Clothes and Arms of Pontverre to be delivered to his Companions, whom they conducted beyond the Arve, lest the People should serve them as they did the Captain; his Body was conveyed to the Chappel of the Hospital of Monnoye, and viewed by the Syndicks: but being dead, there was no remedy. Two days after he was interred by mada de Brandis; who having obtained leave, she caused him to be carried to the Convent of Rive, and to be buried in the Chappel belonging to the Family of the Term's. There was found about him Orders relating to his Military Office, fummoning his Men to appear at such a place of Rendesvous, appara relled in White.

Fraternity of the Spoon inraged at Pontverre's death. The Gentlemen of the Spoon were extreamly inraged at his death, especially the Baron of La Sara, who threatned more than he could do: and Francis of Beaufort, Governor of Bellevanx, who afterwards laid down his Gown, and took up the Sword, naming himself Monsieur of Rolle, (from a Mannor he had purchased, known by that Title) They made their complaint to the Duke, who was not much moved at the matter, yet he sent Deputies into Switzerland to have satisfaction. The Genevoises were willing to go there to justifie themselves; but the ways were so block. ed up by the Dukes Party, that it was impossible to get safe passage. Yet Vandelly ventured on the Lake, taking the advantage of the Wind, and got to Berne; where he so well answered the Duke of Savoy's Deputy, that the Bernoises remained satisfied that the Genevoises Fact was not so hainous as it was represented. The

Bernoises made up an agreement betwixt them, and Vandelly returned.

Yet the Confraternity of the Spoon ceased not to molest the City, intercepting their provision, and making inroads even as near as the Suburbs. Berne and Fribourg granted some Troops to the City, and sent, together with them of Baste and Zurich, Deputies for a day which they intended to hold at S. Julien. These passing over to Geneva, informed themselves of the Rights of the Town, and found them much to the Inhabitants advantage. The Deputies made several journes from Geneva to S. Julien, in all which they did nothing else but obtain the Dukes consent to the payment of a certain summ of mony towards the removement. ving the Troops of Berne and Fribourg, who were about Seven hundred Men.

Yet the Gentlemen continuing their onsets, Eighteen Cavaleers March 18. amongst them apparelled in White, alarmed the Suburb of S. Vi-Hor, but there issuing out some Troops of the Genevoises and their Allies, they were forced to retreat. They returned on Thursday before Easter, coming up to the Gates to the number of 800, with Ladders to scale the Town. But their courage failed them; a March 25. Gentleman who had promised them 1400 Men, having failed in his promise. The Dukes declarations, which enjoyned these Gentlemen to forbear molesting the Genevoises, were not observed: for the Confraternity, having the whole Country at their command, did but laugh at these orders. Several Houses about Geneva were

The remaining part of the year was spent in Deputations from the Allies of the Duke of Savoy and the Bishop, in order to the difannulling of this confraternity; on which thefe two last mentioned infifted as prejudicial to their Liberties. The Duke produced his Reasons in the Assembly at Payerne, which were anfwered the best they could by them of Geneva. His Highness's Right was also examined: and this meeeting was continued to the first of Ottober. There were sent from Geneva, Besançon Hugues, and Nicolin du Crest; the Earl of Gruyers being chosen chief Arbitrator, who determined that this Confraternity should be diffannulled. The Deputies of Geneva made their Addresses to the Berl noises and Fribourgers, who told them they would break off with the Duke, and continue the Alliance with them. Which they did ha ving cut the Seal of the Treaty of the Alliance made with Duke Octob. 3. Philbert.

About this time there was held a General Council, wherein the Syndicks complain'd they could not attend so much to the Government of the City: and feeing the Bishop laid aside all business, it were better to depute Judges for this matter. Which proposal being approved, Claudius Richardet was chosen Steward, and had Four Affistants allotted him, who have been fince called This having been heretofore the Vidame's Office, the Bishop was sent to for his approbation of this choice, who was at that time in the Franche-Comte. He privately told the Depu- Clanding Saties, He was very well fatisfied, but he would have his confert con-

1529.

The Suburbs

Nov. 14.

cealed from the Duke, because he did not like to be troubled with him: for he had promised never to come into Geneva but in the Dukes company. There were fent other Deputies to him, who

were not suffered to speak with him.

Caldox ípreads a Plague in Geneva.

1530.

In the year following, the Plague raging in Geneva, there was one Michael Caddoz, who pretending to be struck with it, defired to be put into the Hospital. Which being granted, and his forty days expired, he began to acquaint himself with the Keeper of the Hospital, with the Priest, and several poor People belonging to it, who commonly for a small gain were wont to perfume and clean the Sores of the infected. Caddoz finding them disposed to hearken to his pernicious defigns; he thereupon propofes to them an infallible means to get mony in bringing the Plague where it had not yet been, especially in great Houses, whose Estates might fall to them by Inheritance; or otherwise they might pilfer without controul. They needed not much entreaty, all the difficulty lay in the manner how they should effect this. They concluded then to make a petilential powder of Linen-rags, with which they had wiped the Sores of the fick, and to disperse them in several places. Caddoz passing then one day over the Bridge of Rhosne, let fall a Linen Cloth, thinking no body had feen him; but a certain Perfon, perceiving he had drops something, cried out, This Rascal Caddoz hash let fall a Cloth, in which I believe there's not any thing of value; which faid, he would have taken it up. Another more cautious, bid him have a care what he handled. They therefore with a Stick tumbled open this packet, from whence proceeded fuch a flink as infected the whole Bridge, no Body knowing whence it came. There was a Woman fent for, lately recovered of the Plague, who seeing it, said, It was the matter of a Plague-sore. The Syndicks informed of the business, caused Caddoz to be apprehended and carried to the Bishoprick, where he was examined. It being asked him, what was in that Cloth he had dropt? He replied, It was the Corruption of a venereal Cancer in his Leg. Being questioned what moved him to do it, He anfwered, There were several who jeared him, because he had the Pox; whereupon he in revenge would give it them. The Magistrates not content with this answer, ordered him to be put upon the Rack. He then confessed it was designed for to breed the Plague. He was examined again wherefore he did it; and having told them who were his Accomplices, and their defigns, they were apprehended: and he and the Keeper of the Holpital had their Flesh torn off with red hot Pinchers, their Heads cut off. and their Bodies quartered; the Priest was degraded, and afterwards executed. The Keeper of the Hospital's Son was much pitied, being very young; but a word flipt from him, which coft him his life: for being demanded if he knew how to make this Drug as well as his Father : He replied, Yes; and fo was behead. ed; and immediately after the Plague ceased.

In the Month following, the Genevoises having granted to Ron-nivard a monthly allowance of four Crowns and a half, in confideration of the loss of the Revenues of S. Victor, which the Savoy-

ards had feized on, and which he had bequeathed, after his Death, to the City of Geneva. The Duke being informed thereof, en deavoured to do him an injury. He had, to draw him into his Dominions, given him a Letter of Safe-conduct, with which he went to Serffel, to visit his Mother who lay sick, being very ancient. A while after he went to the Bishop at Modor, where there was held an Affembly. He became acquainted with Francis Neel, who Bonrivard becalled himself Monsieur of Bellegarde: he trusted a Gentleman trayed. whom he gave him for his Guide and Companion to Laufane; but he was betrayed by this perfidious Wretch. For he had no fooner come up to the top of Mount Jura, but he was fet upon by one called Rofer of Thonon, who had espoused one of D. Philberts Bastards, and Bishop Eyries the Duke of Beaufort's Bastard. These were two desperate Villains, who having spent their Estates needed a Recruit which they expected from Bonnivard. Their Accomplices at Modon had observed his Purse, and it being full of Parpilloles, which was a Coin used in those days, of small value, all of them which he had about him, not amounting to above twenty Crowns of Gold; they believed each piece was a Crown. It was known fince, the Duke did not give order to take him, but Bellegarde and the others having written to him about it. he consented he should be detained. Bonnivard perceiving he was like to be fet upon, spur'd on his Horse, but being not well mounted, he could not ride far, they foon overtaking him. Nevertheless he lost not his Courage, but clapt his hand to his Sword: but his guide planting himself before him, gave the others opportunity to enclose him; they took him, and then carried him away to chillon, where he remained Prisoner fix years and an half: the first two years he was not kept close Prisoner, but the rest of the time he spent in a Dungeon which lay lower than the Lake, in which the Duke, when he was at chillon, caused him to be put. During all which time he was not examined, nor put upon the Rack. At last when the Bernoises had taken the Country of Vaud, they drew him out thence. It was observed that he had hollowed and worn the Rock by much walking in the Dungeon.

The Bishop favoured the Infultings of the Gentlemen of the Spoon: for his Letters dated from Arbois were intercepted, in which he gave Commission to chastise his rebellious Subjects of Geneva, who intrenched upon his Authority. One of the hottest of these Gentlemen was called Monsieur of Aluffans, who killed one day a Merchant of Geneva's Servant in the Country of Vand. The Deputations from the Allies to the Duke availed nothing, because he could not hinder this diforder, and was moreover glad to fee the Genevoises damnified. Notice was given that these Gentlemen having gathered Soldiers from all Parts, were resolved to make themselves Masters of the Town, three days after the Feast of S. Michael, and to put all to the Sword. An account of which was fent to Berne and Fribourg, the City in the mean time standing upon their guard, and continued to strengthen themselves. There was a Skirmilli passed betwixt them and the Citizens in the Suburb of S. Victor, near la Corraterie, where the Enemy had

August 1530.

The Fraternicy of the Spoon favoured by the Bishop. Septemb.

Octob. 2.

should

Beneife fends Forces to the atliffance of Geneva.

the boldness to present himself. In the night they came to the very Walls, but were not so resolute as to scale them. The next Morning they plundered the Suburb of S. Leger. Some Prisoners taken by the City, discovered their design. In the mean time the Allies understanding in what extremity Genevalay, by messages continually fent them, there set out from Berne seven thousand Men and twelve pieces of Ordnance, under the conduct of the Governour of Erlach; from Fribourg two thousand with four pieces of Cannon: and some time after five hundred from Soleurre with two pieces of Cannon. Two or three thousand Voluntiers joyned to this Army; which being arrived at Morges, stayed there four days, being given to understand that the Enemy was returned back. At the same time arrived Deputies from the ten Cantons and du Valey, to propose some Articles in order to an Agreement between the Duke of Savoy and Geneva. De Vauru, Ambassador from his Highness, approached the Bridge of Arve, to parly with the Deputies of Fribourg and Berne. He desired them to send to their Masters to call home the Army, telling them the Duke knew nothing of this last enterprize against Geneva, nor he neither: although it was well known he was one of the Captains.

The Caftle of

The Commanders of the Army of the Confederates fent to Geneva, bidding them appoint a place of Treaty, but they defired they might be excused, desiring to speak with them first, to consult together what was needful to be done. The Army then began to difincamp from Morges, having fired, as they passed, the Castle of Rolle, and most of the other Castles which belonged to the Gentlemen of the Spoon, whose Garrisons were retreated to Thomas or into Burgundy; all the Goods in them were burnt, and the Country of Vand almost ruined. A Party of Fribourgers, with the Genevoises, pillaged the Villages about the City, and could not be withheld, alledging for their excuse, That they would not dye with Hunger. Six score Musketeers belonging to Geneva, came to seek Forage at Megrim, where the alarm Bell sounding, they perceived they were discovered by a Body of eight or nine hundred Foot, and fifty Horse, who had divided themselves into three Companies, one of which lay in ambush in the Wood, and the two others lay along the side of the neighbouring Mountains; they came to the Wood, and fet upon them there so vigorously, that they lest fixty dead on the place, the rest were either taken or fled. Which affrighted the t vo other Companies fo, that they retreated as fast as they could, the Genevoises having lost in this Encounter but one young Man, who was killed, having parted from his Company to fly away.

Octob. 8.

Octob. 10. A Peace concluded. Two days after came the Army of the two Cities, and were quartered both of them in Geneva; where it was no sooner arrived, but there was a Discourse of a Treaty of Peace with the Duke. S. Julian was pitcht upon for the place, where the Deputies were to have safe Passage, A Peace was hastily concluded, leaving the Differences about the Vidownat or Stewardship, to be determined in the next Assembly, which was to be held in Smitzerland, as also the Charges of the War. It was agreed, that Prisoners should be released on both sides, and that no acts of Hostility

should pass from either Party, under Penalty on the Dukes part of the Forfeiture of the Country of Vand; and on the Genevoiles, of the revocation of the Alliance. Which done, the Army departed home, having remained ten days in the City, which had been eaten up within by Friends, and plundred without by The Gentlemen of the Spoon threatened it continually, because their Castles were burnt.

Neither did the Duke of Savoy cease from raising Soldiers. The Confederates fent notice to the City, that there were 10000 Lancers at Montbeilliard, whom the Earl of Genevoise had raised to destroy Geneva. Upon which they defired them to fend a Company

of two hundred Men to strengthen the City Guards.

At the same time there was an Assembly held at Payerne, where both the Genevoises and his Highness had their Deputies. The Duke required that the Alliance with Geneva should be cancelled, as it was determined by the Earl of Gruyeres; and that the Vidomnat or Stewardship, and other Rights which he had in the City, should be restored; that the Exiles should have their Honours and Estates returned them, and that the two Cities should pay him two hundred thouland Crowns for the Charges of the War. The Deputies of the Cantons would have put the matter to Arbitration, chusing the Emperor Judge in the case: but the Genevoises refused to stand to his decision, chusing rather that their Cause should be legally debated before the Cantons, who promised to determine it without partiality.

On the 21th of December they thus decided it touching the Stewardship, that it should be restored to his Highness: that the business of the Exiles should remain as it was: that the Alliance with Geneva should hold firm, and that Bonnivard should be re-leased: that the Duke of Saver should pay to the three Cities concerned in the Charge of the War one and twenty thousand Crowns at three Payments; which Summ he might require of the Bishop and his disobedient Gentlemen, who could never raise so many Soldiers without his knowledge; and in short, that the Treaty of

S. Julian should be observed.

The Duke consented only to those Articles which favoured him. but he would not hearken to those Proposals which concerned the Payment of the Money, nor the releasement of Bonnivard, whom he looked upon as a Person able to do him mischief. He chose a Steward, and fent him to be established at Geneva. The Council demanded the seven thousand Crowns which remained due, and why Bonnivard was not released: to all which they had no answer. Upon this there arose new Troubles, and there were continual Deputations on both sides to remove this Difference.

These Jars made the Syndicks think of fortifying the City, and Geneva fortito encompass S. Gervais with Walls, and farther to joyn the Borough of Four to the City, and to pull down the other Suburbs, which were only a hinderance to its defence. Wherefore it will not be needless to shew the Condition it was then in. There were at that present, besides the Boroughs of S. Gervais and de Four, which are now incorporated into the City, these four other follow-

Dec. 3. Affembly at

Dec. 21.

ing Suburbs, viz. the Borough of Rive, which reached from the Gate, bearing the same name, to Eaux Vives. That of S. Victor,

as far as S. Legier, which reached beyond the large Palace, even to the Bridge of Arve; and the other which extended from La Corraterie as far as the Post-house. These four Boroughs contained near as many Houses as the City, and were almost all of them pulled down, to bring it into a round Form, and to make it compact, and instead of fix Gates which it had, there were only left two. The Bulwarks were made of the Materials of the Suburbs: The City, with its out parts, contained seven Parishes; the first was that wherein stood the Cathedral of S. Peter, under the Title of the Holy Cross; the second, a little distant from S. Peter's, was called our new Ladies Parish, which serves at present for an Auditory, wherein Divinity Lectures are read: the third was S. Magdalens; the fourth S. Germans; the fifth S. Gervais's; the fixth S. Legier's; and the feventh S. Victor's where stood the Church of the same Name. These two last Parishes were demolished. There were three Monasteries in the City, and two in the Suburbs: those in the City were the Convent of the Grey Friers at & Rive; and the Nunnery of S. Clare, where now flandeth an Hospital; the white Friers were seated in the Street of La Corraterie, in a Convent called the Palace, by reason of its largenes; wherein the Dukes of Savoy have been often entertained, and where stood the Clock on the Bridge of Rhosne, which was confumed when the Bridge was burnt in the year 1670. Without the City there was the Monastery of S. Victor, of the Order of Clugny, with a Prior and nine Monks, who lived on its Revenue. It is thought that formerly this was a Temple dedicated to Mars. Jupiter and Mercury, which was fince confecrated to S. Victor. S. Vincent, and S. Ours, although the first was its right name. Though there was a Convent of Angustin Monks near the Bridge of Arve, called, our Lady of Grace; because the Bastard René had caused a fair Picture of our Lady to be drawn, which he ordered to be fet up in the Chappel he had built: and from the gracefulness of this Picture, hath the name been derived, as it is commonly received: but it is more likely this name hath proceeded from the Graces which the hath bestowed: for it was declared that the wrought great Miracles, and particularly raifed up Children to Life, which were brought from all Parts to be baptized in that Chappel; there was likewife another Abby of rich Monks at S. John's in the Groves, over against the Tower; there were several other Chappels, as beyond de Rive, one called the Temple.

A VIETO A

Description of the Ciry.

Hospital for the infected near the large Palace.

These Differences with the Duke still continued; he had prohibited all manner of Provision to be brought into the City. These was a report that he had sent for ten thousand Italians and three hundred Lancers to assist him against Geneva.

These

otherwise S. John of Jerusalem's Chappel, where still-born Children were buried; another called S. Margaret's, another S. Laurence's, and another of our Ladies of the Bridge, where at present stands the coining House. There were besides seven Hospitals, which have since been reduced to two, the common Hospital, and the

These Differences were followed by others, which arose amongst the Citizens about Religion. Some young Men of Geneva had set up, at every corner of the Streets, certain Articles whereby it was apparently seen, they were inclining to the Protestant Religion; upon which one Verly a Chanon of Fribourg, having taken a young Man named John Goulas, who had pasted up a Bill on the Pillar before S. Peter's Church; he gave him a box on the Ear, and drew out his Sword: for at that time the Chanons wore Swords in Geneva. Goulas put himself in a posture of defence, and wounded the Chanon in the arm. There were two persons of the Borough of Four, who taking the Chanons part were likewise wounded; the Syndicks observing these divisions among the people, made a Declaration enjoyning all persons to live peaceably, and to set up no more of those kind of Writings, nor broach any novelty without their permission.

During these transactions, two Ministers came to Geneva, viz. William Farel of Gap, and Anthony Saunier, who came from preaching in Piedmont. They had Letters of recommendation from Berne, and being settled at Geneva, they held several discourses in their houses to make the people understand the Doctrine they taught. There were several who hearkned to them, and wished the City would follow the example of Berne: but this being noised abroad, the Chanons and Priests resolved to remedy this for the suture. They cited then Farel and Saunier before the Episcopal Council, where were present the two Syndicks, who had promised to shelter them from all danger, if they would maintain their Doctrine before the

Priests.

After several disputes and discourses on both sides, it was decreed by the Episcopal Council, that they should leave the Town upon pain of Imprisonment. They departed then, being accompanied by some Citizens who savoured them, and went and Preached at Orbe and at Grants.

A while after came to Geneva a young man of Danphiny, named Anthony Froment, who had been a disciple of Farel, who had earnestly perswaded him to make this tryal. This Froment had caused Bills to be set up in the City, wherein he promised to teach people to Write and Read in a Months time; and under this pretence he instructed both young and old in the Protestant Religion: the forwardest of them leading along with them several persons of their acquaintance both men and women, whose number every day encreased notwithstanding the peoples muttering; saying, that Froment enchanted the women after him. There was a Grey-Frier called Christopher Bouquet, who was a Protestant in his heart, for he was so far from opposing that Doctrine then springing up, that commonly one part of his Auditors after Sermon, went into a Hall to hear Froment.

One New years-day Bouquet having ended his Sermon, so great a multirude thronged into the Hall to hear Froment, that all the stairs and corners of the house were full of people: so that they cried, To Molard, to Molard, where those who were next him carried him, so great was the throng, the people calling out to him, Preach

June 9.
Protestant Religion begun
to be maintained by
some young
men in Gent-

Septem. Farel conies to Geneva.

I 532. Saunier and Farel banished the City.

Fromest comes to Geneva.

1532.

Novemb.

1533.
Froment Prest ches at Mo-

to us the word of God. Froment then having begun again his discourse, the City Serjeant came thereupon and commanded him to forbear. He answered, it was better to obey God than man, and so held on his discourse: the Council being Assembled upon this occasion, gave Order that he should be speedily apprehended; and sent men well armed to lay hold on him, but he escaped into a Citizens house where he lay concealed. There was an Order from the Magistrates forbidding such kind of Preaching upon penalty of undergoing the Strapado; a while after Froment not being able to stay any longer in safety at Geneva, left the Town in the night, and returned from whence he came.

Feb. 23.
Protestant DoArine opposed by the
Fribourgers.

The Fribourgers informed of this, sent Deputies to Geneva; declaring, that if they received this new Doctrine, they would break off their Alliance: the Council answered, they had done their endeavour to hinder it, and had moreover requested the Grand Vicar vigorously to prosecute this Ecclesiastical affair; and so they returned satisfied: yet the Protestants ceased not to Assemble themselves in several houses, where strangers and the most knowing amongst themselves, interpreted the holy Scripture. They received their first Communion in a Garden out of Town, where one called Mr. John Guerin a Capmaker distributed it; the Common people esteemed him learned in Divinity, although he was but a Mechanick; some days after, search being made after him, he fled, and was afterwards Minister of New Castle.

It hapned likewise that a Frier Preaching in the Convent of the Palace, and railing against the Lutherans, a person named Peter Robert Olivetan, Tutor to the Children of John Chantemps, arose up and disputed against him; which caused a great disturbance: so that if he had not been desended by some of his own party there present, he would certainly have come by the worst of it. This was that Olivetan who first Translated the Bible into French, which Translation hath been received by the Protestants. He caused it to be Printed at New Castle in the Year 1538. and it is thought he was poyson-

ed at Ferrara.

Olivetan having been banished, another stranger who had dwelt near a year at Geneva, openly maintained that they who went so Mass were Idolaters; which caused the Magistrates to banish him from the

City upon pain of death.

March 24. Bernoisis threatned the Genevoises if they opposed the Protestant Religion.

1544.

The Bernoises who had already embraced the new Doctrine, being informed of all these transactions, sent a Herald to Geneva, with Letters to this effect, That they did ill to persecute those who Preached to them the Gospel, as they had done in the person of Farel; that is they would not suffer them, they who were their Allies would resent it. Whilst the Council had this matter in deliberation, came above two hundred persons, who desired Justice to be done on those who had obliged the Bernoises to write this, who they said were Lutherans; the Council had much ado to appease them, promising to take care in the business; for they continually cried out, that if they would not punish those persons who would hinder them from living after the manner of their fore fathers, and as they had promised the Fribourgers, they would take a course with them themselves.

Four

Four days after, whilft the Syndicks were yet in confultation, no- Mar. 28. tice was given them of a great Affembly of people at S. Peters, as alfo of a confiderable company in the street of Allemands at Baudichon's of New-house, where several had withdrawn themselves, who had procured these Letters from Berne. Two of the Syndicks went immediately to S. Peter's, and the two other to Baudichon's, to appeafe thefe two parties and hinder any diforder. The Ecclefiafticks and other Catholicks who were at S. Peters, having understood that the Protestants at Baudichon's house were well armed, rang the great Bell, and took up Arms likewise. Peter Vandel whom they believed to be their enemy, was wounded with a Dagger, and had been killed ded. without the interpolition of a Syndick. A general Alarm being given, the Ecclefiasticks affembled in Molard with all them of their party, and were encouraged by feveral persons of the Council who were there present. Claudius Ballesserd passing from S. Gervais to go to Molard, was hurt before the house of Baudichon, and had been killed without the Syndicks affistance, who appealed the multirude the best they could. The City was near falling into a sad confusion; the air was filled with the clamours of the people animated by the Priests, and the lamentations of the aged, who expected to see their children kill one another, or they themselves to perish by the hands of those to whom they had given life. The City gates were shut, and the great Guns made ready to besiege Bandichon's house, wherein there were near two hundred refolute men: The City being in this condition, no body dared so much as to speak of Peace, lest he should be suspected to be a Lutheran. By good chance there were in the City some Merchants who were Fribourgers, persons of known honesty and reputation; who interposing, and calling both parties fellow Citizens, exhorted them to agreement. The Protestants confented, but the Catholicks would have executed their enterprize; but understanding the others were considerable for their number and preparedness, they gave over and consented to an agreement. Hostages were given on both sides, the Protestants delivered Michael Sept, John Lullin and Stephen Redhat, into the hands of the Syndick Malbuisson: the Catholicks gave the Chanon Goyet, John Malbuisson, and John Pelmes, who were kept in the house of the Syndick John Phi-The Syndicks caused to be published on the Morrow these follow-

ing Articles of Peace.

That all enmity on either part should be laid aside, and that they should live in peace without offending one another, either in word or deed.

That no person should offer to speak against the Sacraments of the Church, and that all persons might use their own Liberty.

That no Flesh should be eaten on Wednesdays and Saturdays. That none should Preach without Licence from the Syndicks and Superiors, and that nothing should be maintained in Sermons which could not be proved out of the Holy Scriptures. At which every one lifted up his hand, the Seculars before the Syndicks, and the Clergy before the Vicar, promising to observe these Articles.

Arricles of agreement between the Protestan's and Romanists in the City.

lard,

April 7.

In the Month following the Bernoises sent an Herald to Geneva, defiring the Magistrates not to permit Paste and Baudichon to be molested, who called themselves Gospellers. After Easter they sent Deputies along with Farel to Geneva together with another Minister, to

dispute against him who had preached the Lent Sermon.

May 4.

On Sunday the fourth of May towards the Evening, notwithstanding the Articles of Peace which were to be observed fworn, there was a diffurbance raifed at Molard between certain particular persons of both parties who drew their fwords, and yet a while after drank together and were friends. Whilst they had their swords drawn, Marin Versonnex ran to the Priests at S. Peters for help, who caused the Bell to be rung. The Chanon Verley came one of the first, saying, he would lose his life for the Christian Faith: he was Armed from head to foot, holding his naked fword in both his hands, crying out, Follow me good Christians, dear God, where are these Lutherans? This alarm raised indifferently both parties to the number of one thousand five hundred, some swords were drawn; and Verly who saw the place too hot for him, when he would have gotten away, was killed; it was not known who did it, because it was dark. The Syndick John Coquet having run in to part them, was wounded in the head. length both parties withdrew at the follicitation of the Syndicks; Versomex and Marguillier were imprisoned for alarming the City.

May 5.

Verly flain.

The next morning Verly was honourably buried; and because he belonged to Fribourg, Letters were sent to the Magistrates of that Canton, informing them how that they were making search after them who had killed him, to do justice on them. Two of his kinsmen, together with an Herald came with Letters from Fribourg to demand his body, which was granted them. Some days after they came again requiring justice to be done, not only on those who had killed him, but who were likewise present, and who did not hinder the Murther; and amongst others on the Syndick Coquet. He answered that he was present with his Syndicks-staff according to the duty of his Office, and that he had endeavoured to the utmost of his power to suppress this tumult.

May 27. Liberty of Conscience granted. June 26.

After this Deputies from Berne presented themselves before the Council, to offer their mediation, and proposed that every person might be at liberty either to go hear Mass or Sermons. A month after an Oath was taken to observe this proposal for the future, and the agreement made on the twenty eighth of March, that they might not appear difunited at the Bishops coming, who was shortly expe-Eted at Geneva, who in effect arrived on the first of June, the Syndicks having gone a league out of Town to meet him, he immediately caufed several Priests to be released, who were imprisoned for some mis-The General Council being held, after a Mass of the Holy Ghost was celebrated, and a general Procession, at which the Bishop affisted with the Deputies from Fribourg, a President of the Franche Comté spake in the Bishops behalf, exhorting the people to be faithful to him, entreating them to live in unity, and not to entertain the new doctrine. At the same time Verly's kindred had brought with them fix score Soldiers to revenge his death; and having passed over the Lake, they came and encamped themselves at Gail-

Verlys Relations bring with them 120 Soldiers to revenge his death.

down

lard, from whence they fent to demand justice Their fuit was delayed upon the account of a difference betwixt the Bishop and Syndicks about Jurisdiction in Cases of life and death, which the Syndicks would not yield to the Bishop. The Syndicks at the instance of the Attorny-General drew up an Indictment against nine Men and Woman, the greatest part of which were found not guilty: at night there was a Watch kept lest the Bishop should take away the Prisoners, and bring them to answer it at his Bar. But whilft thefe things were doing, he left the Town about the midst of July, to take part with the Duke of Savoy against the City, although he was so strictly bound to the contrary by the Oath which he had taken hot only at his Election to the Bishoprick, but likewise in making himself free of the City. The Council earnestly befought him to fet the City in Order, but whether he feared some Tumult upon the account of the Prisoners, or that he had some other fecret defign, he coloured over his departure with a pretence of going into Franche Comté, where the Emperor held an Affembly of the Estates, and he promised that he would shortly return to the

Verly's relations returned home all but two who remained at Gaillard with about twenty Soldiers, who fued for justice to be done on them who were guilty of the Murther. They who returned met on mount Jura, Thomas Baudichon together with fome Merchants of Stratsbourg. Peter Verly brother to the deceased fer upon him calling him Traytor, and had it not been for his company, his life had been in danger, his horse having been already killed under him.

The Syndicks declared one part of the Prisoners innocent, which caused the Attorney-General to make an Appeal s but he was immediately told, we having no Superiour, do therefore admit no Appeal: but at the same time Peter Thoberet was found guilty of the Murther of Verly, having stabbed him in the back as he went up the Stairs of a House and was sentenced to lose his head. magaint and colatistis

Towards the end of the Year, Gun Furbity Dr. of the Sorbon, was Decem. 2. fent for from Montmelian, to Preach during the Sundays in Advent at S. Peters Church, who speaking against the doctrine of the Prote- fed by Froment stants was contradicted by Froment, who was returned; and by another named Alexander Capus : the last of these upon this, was banished the City, but Froment was secured, and yet these disorders ceased non

The Bernoises sent a Herald with Letters to the Syndicks, requiring Decem. 27 first. To be paid their dues according to the agreement made in the Affemblies held in Switzerland; and in the second place, They complained that their fervants who had Preached Gods Word to them. were driven away by them; whereas they ought rather to have expelled. Furbity, and fuch as he who Preached erroneous and blashed mous doctrine; and thus they expressed themselves. The people plained before ever the Letters were read, imagined there were Luther in Minifters come to Town, whereupon there arose immediately a great disturbance, the greatest part taking up Arms, and sticking imalibranches of Trees in their Caps for distinctions Whe Proctor Ged neral likewise caused the Glergy to Arm themselved. The Council having debated the matter, would have delivered dubity, against whom the Bernoises had complained into the grand Vicars Cultudy,

July 15.

Thoberet fentenced to lose his head.

Furbity comagainst by the Bernoises.

Quarrels about Religicn. but he would not receive him. He left not off Preaching, and affirming continually, that all those who received the new doctrine were people who lived ill, and that they were worse than others. The Syndicks wrote to Berne, that Furbisy was under an Arrest, and yet they knew not wherein he had offended them, but if they had heard him, they would not have suffered him, so greatly did they value their Lordships triendship.

Decem. 27
The Fribourgers threaten to break off with Geneva.

Some days after this came an Herald from Fribourg, who delivered Letters to the Council to this effect, That the States of Fribourg understanding that Farel and others were at Geneva to Preach the new Law as they termed it, they therefore requested them not to suffer him, otherwise they would break off with them.

1534. Jan. 1. The first day of the following Year, the grand Vicar published through all Parishes, that none should Preach either in publick or private without the Bishops or grand Vicars Licence, and that they who had any French or Dutch Bibles should burn them, upon pain of excommunication.

Jan. 4.

Four days after arrived other Deputies from Berne and Fribourg. These last said they understood there had been a great Tumult occasioned by the Lutheran Preachers, and that if they intended to fuffer them, they would break off with them. They were answered, that they designed to live as hererofore, according to what they had formerly determined. The Deputies from Berne urged the payment of the charges of the former War, and demanded fatisfaction for what Furbity had faid against them. The Syndicks made answer they were forry, if Purbity had done them any wrong, but that they had no power over any Ecclefiaftical person. The Deputies were not content with this answer, threatning still to break off with them; and in effect they would have returned them the Letters of Affociation which they flung on the Table. The Council instantly befought them to take them again; and to fatisfie them, Farbity was caused to answer for himfelf in the Town house, the Syndicks having first declared that they intended not thereby to prejudice the Bishops authority, nor the Clergies priviledges. The Tryal was professed upon condition both parties should submit to the Syndieks decision, in the mean time a Messenger returned, who had been sent to the Bishop into Franche Comed, who brought word that the Bishop would have Furbity sent back to the Spiritual Court offel div Marel a

Jan. 18.

Determ, 2

The Deputies from Berne returned, and mitter the fame demands as heretofore, telling them moreover that their Superiors meant that Furbity should be tried by the Studies; and not by any others. They required further, that a Minister should be permitted to Preach in the City to them who would bear than, and in case of refusal to renounce their Alliance and belleville.

Quarrels about Religion, In the mean time there continually happied fome quarrel between the Cinizens of both parties. The Perimof the Protestant party, almost mortally wounded a Carbolick Preacher called Beforeon, and Nicholas Penner Warder of the Bishoprick, of the Carbolick party, killed with a Dagger, Nicholas Portal on the Contrary side, which made both parties take up Arms; and had not the Deputies of Berne interposed, that had been more mischief; yet they would not lay

down their Arms till Justice was done on the Murtherer, who had gone and hid himself with Portery the Bishops Secretary in S. Peters Steeple, that he might at midnight ring the great Bell; but the Syndicks understanding where he was, went thither and took him at eleven of the Clock at night, and the next morning condemned Pennet to lose his head, which made all quiet again. There were found in Portery's Closet blank Bills figned with the Dukes Coat of Arms, as also an order for the constituting of a Governor over Geneva in Temporals as the Bishops Lieutenant, with power to punish the Latherans. There were likewise found Letters from the Bishop, dated the twelfth of January, 1534. which were read in the general Council at the rime of the Election of the Syndicks; upon which occasion the Bernoises earnestly exhorted the Council, not to fuffer after this manner their priviledges to be invaded, feeing they alone were Judges in matters of Life and Death, putting them in mind of the last War which the Bishop had been the chief instrument of in promoting it: that for their parts they would maintain the Alliance with all their power. Whilst Portery's Indicament was privately drawing up, his Relations produced the Bishops pardon; but the Syndicks would take no notice of it, faying, he stood convicted of Manslaughter, Sedition and Conspiracy, together with the Bishop, against the liberties of the City; fo that he was executed.

They had a while before appointed a disputation to be held betwixt Furbity and the Ministers, before the 200. which was afterwards Printed; the Council after it was ended condemned Furbity to a publick Recantation to be made in the same place where he had injured the Bernoifes and their party; and according to this sentence he was led on the Sunday following to S. Peters Church, where was given him, what he was to fay, in Writing; but when he was got up into the Pulpit, he began as he was accustomed with the fign of the Cross, and implored the affiftance of the Holy Ghoft, through the inreceffion of the bleffed Virgin. The Bernoifes and Protestants of the City feeing this, hindred him from proceeding in his Sermon; faying, he came there to make his Recamation: and immediately he was

haled down from the Pulpir and kept close Prisoner.

The Deputies from Berne were inflant with the Council touching four Articles. First, They demanded justice to be done on the Preacher, who they faid had injured them. Secondly, They represented that the Lent Preacher in the Convent of Rive taught erroneous Doctrine, which they delivered in Writing. Phirdly, They required that one of their Ministers who had been expelled the Town, might be recalled. Fourthly, That a Church might be granted them for one of their Ministers to Preach in during their abode in the City. To which the Syndicks and Council thus replied: Son comments

First, Concerning Furbit, that he should receive such punishment as his faults deferved not square bus, maga gui on and mode

Secondly, That the Preacher of Rive should be warned to Teach no other Doctrine but what is maintained in the Holy Scripture.

Thirdly, That they could not Repeal the Sentence of the Ministers banishment.

Fourthly, That they might chille what place they liked best for their Chaplain to Preach in. O an on avig of siaw eron

1534.

Pennet fentenced to be be-

Feb. 10.

Feb. 13. Furbity enjoyned to

Feb. 22. Articles of the Bernoises, and their answer.

fame 22.

A Continu

go l'all aris

In this same day there arose a great disturbance in the Church of S. Francis de Rive, occasioned by a Protestant Minister's contradicting a Catholick Preacher on the first Sunday in Lent, and it seldom hapned otherwise at all Sermons.

March I.
Farel Preaches
publickly.

Mar. 30.

Fribourgers break off with the Genevoises.

Protestants and Papists equal in number.

June 23.

22.

Articles of the

their animer.

July 29.
A Conspiracy
to bring in
the Bishop,

On the first day of March, after this Preacher had ended his Sermon, the Protestants animated by the presence of Baudichon, Amy Perron, and feveral other Citizens who had heard him, caused Farel to get up into the Pulpit. And this was the first Sermon the Protestants heard in publick, at which some Counsellors made their com-plaints to the Council, setting before them the danger that might ensue thereupon. Deputies from Fribourg likewise came to make their complaints to the general Council, upon the leave granted to the Luther ans to Preach, notwithstanding they had promised to live as heretofore; and that they had already given them notice, that if they suffered any innovation, they would break off their Alliance. They were answered, that they approved not of it, yet could they not withfland the defires of the Gentlemen of Berne, who had brought these Ministers along with them; and that they ought not for this to break off with them, but rather aid them against the Bishop, who would deprive them of their priviledges. There were also Deputies fent from Geneva to Fribourg on purpose to appeale them, but to no effect, for they broke off the Seals from the Articles of Agreement; faying, they would have nothing to do with Lutherans, nor with people who would not obey their Bishop, and sent to Geneva for their Articles of Agreement.

The Protestants had taken possession of the Church of Rive, in which they Baptized, Married, and Administred the Communion. The two parties about this time were equal in power; great was the division in families; here the wife against her husband, and there the father against his son, who used one another perhaps like Turks or Jews. It was observed that on Whitsun-Eve, the heads of all the Images standing over the Church gates were cut off in the dark, no body knowing the Author. These heads were found in a Well; at which the Syndicks being troubled, caused them to be set together the best they could; the Protestant party every day gained ground. Lewis Bernard Priest of S. Peter's Church, laid down his Gown, and having taken to wife Any Perrin's sisten, was married by Peter Virgt.

The Bishop of Barime coming to Chambers towards the Duke of Seven, notice thereof was sent to them of Berne, who writ to his High-neisthat they had been informed, the Bishop came purposely to Chambers to resign his Bishoprick to Monsieur of Bresse his son, which would be a means of involving their Allies of Geneva in farther troubles; wherefore they intreated him to let them live in peace, and so observe the Agreements made at S. Juliemand Payerne.

A Plot was discovered of some Citizens dealing with the Bishop

about his coming again, and extirpation of the Protestants. The Syndicks having learns the day before the enterprize was to begin, that the Bishop was at Salleneurs, and that the Nobility of Saver had raifed great numbers of Soldiers, who we neto surprize the Town very early the next morning; they thereupon at nine of the Clock at night, caused the people to arm themselves, and to keep strict watch. The Conspirators were to give notice to them without by a fire to

be made in some place from whence it might be best seen. City Smith was designed to open the Gates, and several Pieces of Ordnance, which commanded the Lake, were left on purpose without Ammunition The Bishop was within two Leagues of the City, near the Village of Leluyset, and every thing seemed to favour them. But they within, from whom most was expected, and who were to meet together at Molard under a Red Colours, were constrained to keep within doors for fear of the Guards, which were doubled. The Enemies had fent two persons, to see if the Gates of Rive and S. Anthonie were open: But when they faw they were fast shut, and that there was a Torch in S. Peter's Steeple, which shewed that they within expected their coming, they cried out one to another, We are betrayed, we shall never enter into Geneva, seeing we have failed this bout. So that this contrivance was rendred ineffectual by the care of the Syndicks. Enemies finding themselves, next Morning, near Gergonant, retired, Drum beating and their Colours flying, contenting themselves with only plundering some Country houses, and leading away Prisoner Peter Vandel; who was returned by way of exchange for Monsieur of Coudree, who was detained at Geneva upon his account. The Bishop withdrew into Burgundy whence he came, and some time after, turned his Officers at Geneva out of their places, chusing new ones in their stead, and removed his Court to Gex. He designed to have had the Seal of the Bishoprick from Geneva, but the City would not fend it him.

The Deputies of Geneva represented their grievances to the General Assembly held at Baden; and the Bernoises sent to the Duke to have them redreffed. But he gave them no fatisfaction: he likewife complaining against the Genevoises, who had battered his Arms in the Castle of the Isle, and pulled down his Altar at S. Franeis of Rive, and had excluded him from the Vidomnat or Stewardship, which he would have restored him. He required moreover that they would receive their Bishop again. The Genevoises made answer, they would stand to the Agreement made at S. Julien and Payerne. And as to what concerned the Bishop, they durst not trust him, and therefore would not permit his entrance. There was a meeting held at Thonon, and another at Lucern, where the

Deputies of Berne and Geneva could effect nothing.

The City received Letters from the French-King, informing them that out of respect to them and the Bernoises, he had set at liberty two Genevoises, who had been apprehended at Lyons for their Religion, viz. Baudichon, and Cologny: entreating them to do the like by Furbity; which they would not consent to before they had leave from the Bernoises, through whose means he had been all this Their consent was obtained, yet he was not fet while detained. at liberty, till the end of the year by way of exchange for Mr. Sannier a Minister, whom the Duke kept Prisoner in Piedmont. In the Month of February in the Year following, a Grey Frier of S. Francis's Order, came and presented himself to the Syndicks, that A Frier he might be permitted to preach; who having requested the Cha-preaches in nons of S. Peter to lend him their Pulpit, they would not grant Lent at Gong-

1434.

Vandel !ed a. way Prifoner.

Octob. 5.

Furbity's enrequested by

Feb. 12.

1535.

April 4.

Viret almost

May 5. Penay Castle

affaulted by

the Genevoifes.

poyfoned.

Church, he began to preach on the first Sunday in Lent, and held on till Easter. It was known before-hand that he was a Protestant, as well as the Curate of S. Germans, Thomas Vandel, who had been one of the Chanons of S. Peter. About this time the Protestant party was the strongest, there being three syndicks of it. They kept constantly with them a Captain and a Herald of Berne, under pretence of the differences between the Duke and them, but in effect to authorise their party, and prevent their being molested. They likewise encreased by the additional numbers of Protestants in France, who being persecuted in their own Country, withdrew to Geneva. There was amongst others a Woman of the Borough in Bresse, who came there under pretence of Religion, but was executed for attempting to take away the lives of three Ministers, by putting poyson in their Mess of Broth: but there was none but Virtet who eat of it, and thought he should have died with it. She

But the Curate of S. Germans offering him the use of his

by the Syndicks order imprisoned.

On Ascension Eve the Genevoises, at Eleven of the Clock at Night, went to surprize the Castle of Penay with 500 Men, and 7 pieces of Cannon. They within, although they were but sew in number, yet desended themselves most couragiously: they lost but one Man, but the Genevoises two or three, besides several that were wounded. The Night being spent to no purpose, and the Country round about being alarmed by break of day, they prepared to relieve the besieged, which made the Assailants withdraw. This caused them of Penay to begin again to molest Geneva; and that the more eagerly, because the chiefest of them were for their obstinacy condemned to pay a Fine to the City of 100000 Crowns. These disorders obliged them to finish the walling in of S. Gervan,

accused the Chanon of Orsiers for confederacy with her, who was

and to pull down the other Suburbs.

Some days after, the Bishops Chancellor, and the Judge in Secular Matters, who had removed themselves to Gex, cited the Gray Friers of Rive to make their appearance, because on the first of May Father James Bernard, Guardian of the Convent, who was Lewis Bernard's Brother, who had forsaken the Convent the year before, had caused Bills to be pasted up in the principal places of the City, wherein he openly declared his acknowledgment of the truth, and that he determined to maintain publick Thefes, touching the Mass, the Invocation of Saints, and such like points. These Disputations were to begin on the 30th of May in the Convent of Rive. The Bishop strictly forbad the Catholicks of his Diocess, and the Duke his Subjects to appear there. On the contrary, the Syndicks encouraged both Parties to meet there, promising both should have a fair Hearing. These disputations lasted till S. John's There were but two Persons who vigorously maintained the Catholick Doctrine, viz. Caroli Dr. of the Sorbon, and a Dominican Frier of the palace, called Chapuify. The Syndicks had ordered Four Secretaries to write what should pass on either side, to the end that the whole debate being confidered by the Council, they might thereupon advise what was farther to be done. After this the

pernard makes publick profession of the Truth.

May 30.

the same James Barnard embraced the Protestant Religion. And within a while Married a Printers Daughter, on whom he settled a Joynture.

On the Feast of S. Magdalen, Farel, accompanied with a great number of hearers, having caused the Bell to ring according to cufrom, came and preached in S. Magdalen's Parish Church, the Priests not having time to make an end of their Mass, and the People who were there running away with them: Six days after he preached at S. Gervais, where the Syndicks had fet a Guard of 50 Men to prevent any disturbance. On the 5th of August he preached at S. Dominick's of the Palace, and on the 8th day of the same Month at S. Peters, notice being first given by the sound of the great Bell. In the same day the Reliques and Images of the said Church were defaced and spoiled by the common People. The Statue of Charlemain, which stood at the entrance of the Church, was likewife overthrown, whereat understanding Men were much dis-

The next Morning the three Captains, Nicholas Baudichon, Peter Vandel, and Amy Perrin, marched with their Companies, beating Aug. 6. their Drums as they went to S. Gervais, and to S. Dominick; where they did yet worfe, for they spoiled a stately Picture which had And from thence they went to the Bridge of cost 600 Ducats. Arve, to our Lady of Grace's Church, where the Syndicks hastned with their Staves, to hinder them from demolishing the Chappel of René of Savoy.

On the next day, Farel came and preached to the Council of 200, and mightily inveighed against the Priests and their Mass. It was thereupon ordered that the Disputations held at Rive should be looked into: Two days after the Syndicks sent for the Augustin Monks, Dominicans and Grey-Friers, and caused the chief Heads of the afore-mentioned Disputations to be read before them, asking them whether they had any thing to object against them? They answered, It belonged not to them to meddle with Articles of Faith, which had been received and believed by their fore-Fathers.

At length the Syndicks made an order, That all the Citizens and Inhabitants should embrace the Protestant Doctrine, utterly abolishing the Roman-Catholick Religion. The Nuns of S. Clare kept to their old Principles. There was only one Blafine, the Daughter of Dominick Varembel, who for look the Monastery, and presented her request to the Lieutenant, to the end the Sisters might give her a Downs to they refuled, faying, She had brought nothing to the Convent: yet to avoid all Suits of Law, they were content to put the matter to a reference! There were ordered her 200 Crowns the be paid out of the Housholdstuff of the Convent. They a while after requested the Syndicks to have Mass permitted them as heretolors or other wife leave to depart the City. The Syndicks answer was, That they might entire flay or go. So that they determined no depart to Viry, and from thence to Anecy, where the Diske caused a Conventto be fitted up for them, The first account they received

Fuly 22. Farel preaches at S. Magdalens.

Aug. 5.

Aug. 10. preaches be-fore the

Aug. 27. Mass abolifhed in Genes

Aug. 30. The Nuns leave Geneva.

They left Geneva, being accompanied by the Syndicks and the Lieutenant as far as the Bridge of Arve, according to their request, lest they should have any rudeness offered them. There were but Nine, and there were some of them who for 30 years together had not ffirred out of the Convent. They reached no farther than S. Julien all that day, which is but a League distant from Geneva. And they were moreover so assonished to find themfelves in the open Fields, that in feeing either Cows or Sheep they took them for Lyons and Bears, according to Silter Juffie's relation, who hath described this Sally, in a little Book called, The beginning of the Hereffe of Geneva, This Book is written with all the simplicity and confusion, which could be expected from a poor Nun; for she was, as well as her Companions, in great fear before she got away, thinking every minute they should have some vio-lence offered them. Yet, as may be seen in this relation, they were more afraid than hurt. The greatest mischief they received, was an Exhortation to leave their Veils and Marry. Farel preached in their Convent, and took his Text from these words of the bleffed Virgin, Exsurgens Maria abist in montana: And Mary arose and went into the hill country. Shewing them, That the was never a Recluse, although a perfect partern of Holiness. But this shook not their constancy.

Beudiehon made Captain General. Baudichon awhile after was chosen Captain General, in the place of John Philippe, and made a general Muster of them who had voluntarily Listed themselves under him, who amounted to the number of 400. This Militia being not strong enough to take the Field against the Enemy, Claudius Savor, who was sent to Berne from Geneva, not obtaining help, went to Newcasse to raise Men for Geneva, who in their march thither had some skirmish near Nions with them of the Country of Geneval but the Deputies of Berne caused them to be disbanded, promising to reconcile the differences between the Genevoises, and the Duke and them of Penay. This did not at all please the Genevoises, because the Sawoyards had detained their Three Deputies, Darlod, Lambert, and Tocquet, whom they had carried away Prisoners to the Castle of Chillon.

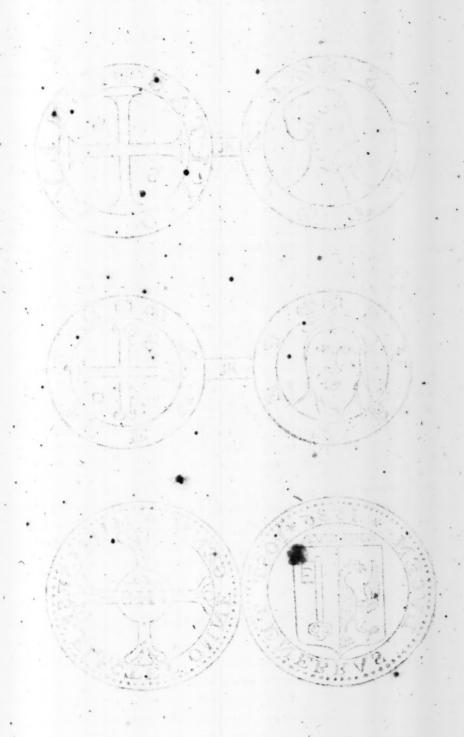
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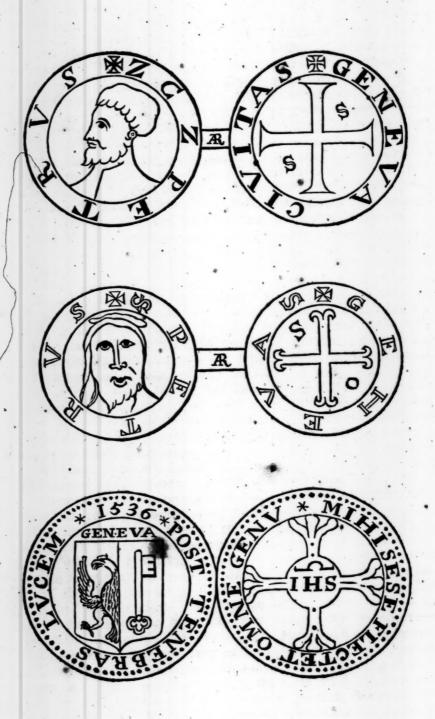
The French come to the affiftance of Geneva.

Decem.14.

There came another supply from Lyons of about 600 Men, who found the passages blocked up by the Savoyards as far as Salemence. This Levy of Soldiers were for the most part People spring Originally from Geneva, who were most of them Printers and other Artists, whose Commanders were a Printer named Roboan, and a French Captain called Francis of Montbel, Siem of Veray. The latter of these ventured to give notice to them of Geneva of the Aid they had brought them. He was seen first at the Gate of Cornels vin, where he was in great danger of being killed, having being taken by them of the City for a Spy. He shewed them he had left 400 Horse and 200 Foot at S. Claude and on the Mountainy desiring them of the City to sally out, for the facilitating of their entrance. The Genevoises then took the Fields with 400 Men and four pieces of Ordnance. They advanced as tanasane Village of Ormer, where the night having overtaken them, they received they should have farther notice. The first account they received

was





was, That a part of them venturing to come to Geneva, and being ignorant of the way, had fallen into the Enemies hands, who lay about Gex. The rest gained, as well as they could, the Town.

The Savoyards and M. de Rolle having entred the Castle of Pency as Friends, they carried away those within Prisoners to Gex, accufing them of Treason. They likewise abused the Women and Children of strangers, who were sent out of the City as unprofitable mouths; they stripped them to their Shifts, and caused them to return back again. There were several little conflicts on both fides, while the Cantons endeavoured to reconcile these differences.

The Protestants continued to pull down the Images, and spoil

the Reliques of Churches.

Some days after the Officers of the City, at the infligation of Farel causes Farel, published by sound of Trumper, a Fast, enjoyning all per- proclaimed. fons the next Morning to Assemble themselves in S. Peter's Church, Dec. 18. to pray to Almighty God to fend them Peace. Farel preached,

and the Congregation was greater than ordinary.

About the end of this Year, with which we will finish this our first Part, the City being surrounded with Enemies, wanting Provision, and destitute of Mony; this put the Magistrates upon Coyning some with the City Stamp, the Savoy Coyn having Stamp. been most currant before amongst them. And for better assurance in this point of Priviledge, there was fearch made for all old pieces of the City Coyn. At length there were found fome pieces, on one fide of which there was S. PETRUS, written round S. Peter's Head; and on the other fide a Cross, with this Motto, GENEVA CIVITAS, the City of Geneva; after the fame manner as we have represented it in the next side. And because the ancient device of the City in its Arms was Post tenebras spero lucem, I expect light after darkness; there was Coyned on one side of the new Mony Post tenebras lux, or lucem, After darkness light. On the other fide was the Arms of Geneva, the Key and Eagle, with this device, DEUS NOSTER PUGNAT PRO NOBIS, 1535. Our God fights for us. There were likewise some Coyned the Year following, which instead of this Superscription, had this about the Name of Jesus, MIHI SESE FLECTET OMNE GENU, Every knee shall bow before me. Here you may fee both forts to fatisfie your curiofity.

The End of the Second Book.





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The Altory of

Finences. Now between others and colony, there's varyed about to or for another men of the Harthair society, which they let upon

### puskly, that having control their horfe, the foot loft of eir courses norted with companion coured by ments recommissing of he Duke or haven's lawes land 1 deed among the fundred more of his Company, westland

Two days afact, his ing notice given shem by the chiloners there were leveral from garfio in the Callle of breaking

### BOOK III.

From the Year 1536. to this present.



HE Change which hapned at Geneva in Religion. contributed not a little to encrease the differences betwixt the Duke and Genevoises; there passed several skirmishes from the beginning of the Year near the Bridge of Arve; and the enemies made themselves Masters of the Convent, called our Lady of Grace, on the third day of January as night,

but at break of day they quitted that poste, which made the Magistrates resolve to rase that Convent, and the houses thereabouts. Some days after, the Enemy came at ten of the Clock at night, and approached the Walls to scale the City on the side of S. Gervais de Rive, and S. Victor; but the Alarm being given, they were beat back with some loss. In the mean time the States of Berne having notice of all these proceedings, promised them of Genevatheir affistance,

1536.

out by the

1536. Jan. 3.

748.4: Fan. 14. Fan. 16. The Bernoifes promise the their affistance.



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#### CITY and STATE

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#### BOOK III.

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From the Year 1536. to this present.



HE Change which hapned at Geneva in Religion, contributed not a little to encrease the differences betwixt the Duke and Genevoises; there passed several skirmishes from the beginning of the Year near the Bridge of Arve; and the enemies made themselves Masters of the Convent, called our Lady of Grace, on the third day of January as night,

but at break of day they quitted that poste, which made the Magistrates resolve to rase that Convent, and the houses thereabouts. Some days after, the Enemy came at ten of the Clock at night, and approached the Walls to scale the City on the side of S. Gervain de Rive, and S. Victor; but the Alarm being given, they were beat back with some loss. In the mean time the States of Berne having notice of all these proceedings, promised them of Genevatheir assistance,

1536.

out by the

1536. Fan. 3.

Jan. 14. Jan. 16. The Ernoises promise the Genevoiles their assiThey break off with the Duke. stance, and wrote to the Duke a Letter to this effect, That seeing he would not keep to the Agreement made at S. Julien, and the decree of Payerne, but on the contrary had injured their Allies, and blocked up their City, they therefore had sent back his Articles of Agreement, and proclaimed War against him; whereupon the Duke prepared to fend his Troops into the Country of Vand, to expect them there.

Jan. 24.

The Genevoises fally out.

The Genevoises seeing themselves blocked up, and pressed with hunger, made a fally out with three hundred men to disorder their Enemies. Now between Chené and Colony, there lay a Party of about five or six hundred men of the Enemies forces, which they set upon so briskly, that having routed their horse, the foor lost their courage, and suffered themselves to be slain without ressistance. So great was the slaughter, that Captain De Verey, who was chief in that enterprize, moved with compassion, desired his men to forbear, saying, Ah Sirs, let us leave some alive to till our grounds. The Duke of Savoy's Provost was found dead amongst a hundred more of his Company, several taken Prisoners; the Genevoises having onely lost three or four of their men.

Jan. 26.

Two days after, having notice given them by some Prisoners that there were several Troops garison'd in the Castle of great Sacconez, they marched thither, giving them a salse Alarm to draw them into an ambush, but they would not stir out before they had fresh supplies; whereupon they returned back after they had taken some plunder.

Jan. 29.

A Bark ficted out by the Genevoises. In the mean time the Genevoises having heard no news of the Troops which the Bernoises had promised them, and there being no way to bring them provision by land, they thereupon set forth a Barque, and sour other Boats man'd with eight hundred Soldiers commanded by De Verey, and so make to the Lake, on which they had no sooner arrived, but the Country of Savoy ringing their Bells, sounded an alarm; as they were about landing on Bellerive, they found three Companies ready to receive them: wherefore they tacked about to the other side of the Lake, and set their men on the shore of Gentoux and Versoy, where sinding none but old people and children, they carried away with them all they could, even to the very Bells of these two Villages, and this was all this whole days exploit.

Jan. 30.

The next Morning having learned that the Enemy at the approach of the Bernoises, had quitted Sacconez and Pener; they marched out with De Verey, and put in them Garisons. They found in these Castles great store of provision, which they caused to be transported into the City, and not long after they blew up that of Peney, which had been so often a shelter to their Enemies, and discontented Citizens

Peney blown up.

Jan. 31.

The Bernoises advanced as far as Nions, burning and destroying all the Fortresses and Abbies along the Country of Vaud; but Morges and Nions, although subject as well as the rest to the Duke, had been already plundered by seven hundred Italians belonging to the Troops of his Highness of Savoy. The City and Castle of Gex rendred themselves upon composition, those of Thomas did the like of their own

Gex furrendred.

accord,

accord, passing over the Lake that they might joyn with the Ber- Feb. 1. The Castles of Justy and Gaillard, being summoned, sur-

rendred in like manner to the Genevoifes.

The Forces of Berne, having joyned with those of New Castle, Feb. 2. made up 700 men, who arrived at Geneva. The chief Commander Hans Franez shewed his Orders to the Senate of 200, and asked their opinion, whether it were not best to continue their Alliance with Madam De Nemours the Countels of Geneva, who had offered to furnish them with Victuals. Whereupon it was agreed they should not break off with her. The Troops marched forth on the fide of S. Julien and Du Wache to batter the Fort of La cluse, whilst those they had fent on the Mountain should roll great Stones upon them. After the Cannon had played, they rendred La clufe themselves, and the Garison which was about 500 Soldiers, being most Italians, were carried Prisoners to Gex. They returned laden with Booty and Provision. But the Genevoises could hardly satisfy the Bernoises, who demanded the Vidomnat, the Revenues of the Bishoprick and its dependances, to defray the charges of the The Senate conjured them, That feeing they had generoully affifted them in maintaining their Liberty against the Duke and Bishop, they should not fully so glorious an action by a demand which tended to their oppression: and that they would endeavour to gratifie them in any other way that was reasonable.

Duke Charles the Third was overwhelmed with misfortunes from all sides. The French-King, Francis the First, being incensed against him, had possessed himself of Savoy, de la Bresse, and Piedmont, and had fent his Grand Provoft from Paris to them of Berne, desiring them to Bound their Conquests by the Countries of Vand, du Chablais, and those on this side la Cluse. The Fribourgers, who had Feb. 18. no difference with the Duke, notwithstanding seized on the County de Romant (which was much to their advantage) under pretence of preventing the Bernoises from doing it. These took the last good places which remained in the Country of Vaud, viz. Laufane and Tver- Chillon Castle dun, which surrendred on composition. The Castle of Chillon gave them more trouble, and the Genevoises sent thither their Frigate to beliege it likewise by Water. It being at length surrendred, there were found in it several Prisoners, amongst whom was Bonnivard March 29. Prior of S. Victor, who had been a long time confined to his Dungeon, as we have already observed. The Valefans taking the ad- Bonnivard fet vantage of these disorders, took up Arms and possessed themselves of one part of Chablais, which reached as far as the River of Dranse. The Genevoises having made themselves Masters of Justs, Thy, Peney, Gaillard, Bellerive, and Seligny, settled Officers in these places, having first demolished the Castle of Gaillard.

The smalls published an Order, enjoyning every one to go to Church and hear Sermons, utterly abolishing the Mass: An Oath having been administred to the People, and an Inscription set up Mass aboliover the Town-house, in Letters of Gold, in memorial of this, and their deliverance by succours from Berne, They erected a samin Free School at Rive, and chose Anthony Saunier chief Master of it.

The Country People kept still to the Catholick Religion. Magistrates caused a Convocation of all the Priests in their Jurisdiction to be held, who were told by the Principal Syndick, Farel and Bonnivard being then present, That if they did not make it appear from the Holy Scriptures, before Whit Sunday, That the Mass, and other Popish Institutions, were approved of by God, they should no longer be permitted the exercise of them, entest of them, in the name of all the rest, made this ingenious reply: My Lords (faid he) We are not a little surprized at this suddain command, to for sake without any farther deliberation a Religion, which hath been received for so many Ages as holy and safe, without the least conviction of the contrary. Te have indeed left this Religion, but not in a moment of time, as ye expect we should do, seeing ye have had several Sermons for your instruction. And although we are your most humble Subjects, yet are we nevertheless Christians, Redeemed by the Blood of Christ, as well as your selve, and as much concerned for our own Salvation as ye can be for yours. We therefore intreat you for our Saviours fake, our common Lord, That you would give us the fame liberty ye have taken your selves. Send us Preachers who can instruct and shew us wherein we err, and then, if they can convince us, we shall without further delay follow your example, and submit our selves wholly to your disposal. The chief Syndick having heard this answer, caused them to withdraw, that he might consult on the matter. Bonnivard was of opinion it were expedient to grant their request, and not to force their Consciences, but to inform them: for if they should shew themselves so light, said he, as to pass so soon and eafily from one Religion to another, it was to be feared they would on the next occasion return to the old one again. Whereas Farel on the contrary, being less moderate, answered him, saying, Will you hinder the immediate work of God? And proceeding in his Exhortations, he made the Lords consent to his opinion. The Priests were again fent for in, and had the same command laid on them as before. Some who said Mass privately in the City, were found out and brought to Farel, who sharply reprehended them. The Country People were enraged at this, and would have returned as bad, or rather worse, usage to the Ministers who preached about in the Villages, had they not been well guarded.

1536. Aug. 7. The Bernoises insisted still on their old demands, and there was a Meeting appointed to be held in Berne to decide fairly this difference. The Alliance between the two Cities was confirmed to last for 25 Years on these conditions: That the Genevoises should pay in six Months time, to the Bernoises, the summ of ten thousand Crowns, for the charge of the War: that they should give them entrance into their City as oft as they had occasion: and that they should quit to them the Lordship of Gaillard, the Abby of Bellerive, and the Castle of Cholex. The Genevoises keeping in their own possession the Vidonnat or Stewardship, the Revenues of the Bishoprick and of the Priory of S. Victor, which they designed as a maintenance for Ministers and the Hospital.

It was about this time that John Calvin of Noyon in Picardy, accompanied with his Brother Anthony Calvin, intending to retire in-

Calvin comes

to Base or Strasbourg, and leaving, by reason of the Wars, the direct Road, came to pass through Geneva, nor intending to tarry there. Yet Farel knowing him to be a learned Man, would needs retain him. Which he would not a long time confent to; till Farel was so urgent with him as to admit of no de nial, defiring him only to read Lectures in Divinity. A while after the Bernoises caused publick Disputations to be held at Lan- Sept. fane, to which he was called, together with Farel and Viret, who was now become a Preacher. The Protestant Religion was confirmed by these Disputes, and the Catholick banished. The Bernoises would have had the Monks of Payerne to receive the Protestant Doctrine: but they refused it, being upheld by the Fribourgers, who had an equal right with the Bernoises in this Abby: And upon this account these two Cantons were like to have engaged in a War. The latter of these had already sent to Geneva for 200 Men to affist them, but the other Cantons interposing they were made Friends.

ftranger out of the North Country, who publickly disputed risk disputed against Farel, and the other Ministers, before the great Council, with Farel. unlawful, and that the Sacrament of Baptilm ought not to be administred to any but to those who could give an account of their Faith. Farel proved the contrary, and convinced him of several other Errors held by the Anabaptifts. He was, together with his Companions, banished the City; from whence they went to soft. zerland, where the Bernoises caused some of them to be put to death of tay of as round as a nguage /

The Ministers had another Disputation with one Carolyn, who undertook to prove the lawfulness of the Mass, and Prayers for the dead: The Magistrates of Berne, having heard both Parties at Laufase, banished Carolyn out of their Dominions. Farel compiled a form the Mais. of Gonfession, which was read every Sunday in S. Perer's Church. But the Bernoises complained that these Constitutions were not agree. able with theirs, for they observed still some chief Pettivals, and used unleavened Bread in the Sacrament, and married Women af ter the old custom with their Hair discheveled; which Farel did not approve. He was present at the Synod of Berne, consisting of 200 Divines from Switzerland, Strasbourg, and other neighbouring Countries, who rejected the opinion of Confubstantiation, or Corpoteal presence of Christ in the Sacrament, which forme at that time held, especially the Lutherans. Catvin composed a Catechistin Caivin comfor the infraction of Youthe whilf they who had fworn to live chifm. according to the Protestant Discipline, becoming unfully, made a disturbance in the Council, crying out They had made them Pirot and bad bad bar out of b procured Farel harry bas and

The Syndicks for that Year favoured the discontented Party, and 1538. indeed were lyet Catholicks in their hearts in Caboin, Parel, and Courang, who was blind, but accounted learned, preferred themselves in their before the Council, offering to make good their Confession of hearts. Faith, But this not prevailing, they under pretence of preferving

March 10 Carolyn maintains the law-

April 23. others banifhed the City. the Liberties and Priviledges of the City, and because they would not conform to the custom of Berne in Celebrating the Communion, they therefore made an Order in Council, enjoyning thefe three Ministers to leave the City in three days. Calvin had no maintenance from the City, living at his own charge there; wherefore he went to Base, and from thence to Strasbourg; where being entertained by Martin Bucer, Capito, Hedio, and other learned men, he obtained leave of the Magistrates to set up a French-Church, and became the Pastor of it, and had a competent maintenance allowed him. Ferel withdrew to Neuf-Chatel.

Mare com mitted to

Decemb.

After the departure of these three Ministers, the Minister of July, Hemy la Mare, refuling, as the rest had done before him, to Administer the Sacrament with Wasers, was thrown into Prison. But he was foon released, and served the City, together with the other Ministers, who were fent for our of the Villages. Their opinion was required, before they were admitted, concerning the old Ceremony of Womens being Married with their Hair hange ing down loofe about their Ears. They made answer, (for fear this trifle should hinder their entrance) That they did not find it for bidden any where in the Holy Scripture. Whereupon they were admitted, and gave the Communion, in the Easter following, with Bread without Leaven; which custom continued a long time af ter at Genegia.

Calvin writes to Surve

Saunier with others banifhed.

1539. Nov. 5.

1540.

They who had been the chief inftruments of the Ministers banilhment, did not a little triumph at the matter, carrying along with them throughout the City a Stove, on which things are wone to be broiled, and the Wick or Cotton of a Candle, which is called in that Country Language Farets; as much as to fay, they had broiled Farch of Yer this hindred him not from writing to them, Exhorting them to Union in Doctrine: the fame did Calvin, one of whole Letters had this Superscription! To my well-beloved Brethren in the Lord, the remnant of the fastered Church of Geneva: By which and what he wrote at the end of his Letter, in feemed that he foretald the confusion in which his Enemies would be sinvol yed 16 months after. At Christmas, Anthony Saunier, Maturin Cordier Mafter of the Free School, and feveral others, refuling to give the Sagrament with Wafers, were ordered to depart the City.

In the Year following there was a Decree made in the General Council, That wholoever should so much as advise a change of Government should lose his Head in another Session of the faid Council, three Deputies were condemned for having made and June 5. agreement with the Gity of Berne couching the Lording of S. Vici dor, which they demanded, and upod other Articles which tends ded to the appression of the City. Two of these three Deputies had been Syndicks in the Year 1538, and had procured Farel and The Syndicks for that Year favoured the disonamelared revisited

This condemnation made a great notic, and moved the People's to Secution, because the for Revious were forme of the Principal Mening the City, and had great Erlands. July Philippe, who was Can Ptain General and had been syndick in that Year, and moreover

joyned

joyned in Friendship and in the fame Faction with them, spake publickly against it, and was the first Author of the Sedition: He philippe kills killed a Man with his Leading-staff in this quarrel. And a Ger- a Man with his Leading-staff in the Council issued out his Leadingman on his fide was flain in the place. The Council issued out flass. a Warrant to apprehend Philippe, who having shut himself up in his House, made some resistance, there having been a Man shot dead in this tumult; he got away at last over the tops of the Houses, and hid himself in the Stable belonging to the Tower of Perfe, amongst the Hay, where having been found out, he was carried to Prison. The Syndicks, with the Watch, guarded him from the violence of the People, who otherwise would have torn him in Whereupon we may observe the inconstancy of the vulgar, and how little their Friendship is to be relied on. It was not eight days fince Philippe was exceedingly respected, and had more credit than all the rest of the Syndicks besides; but now every body exclaimed against him, and desired he should be put to death, even those who were most obliged to him. He had made a Party who were no friends to the Protestants, and who had already procured the banishment of several Ministers. The two Syndicks who were condemned, were of it. They were called Artichauds or Ar- Faction. tychokes, because this Faction had taken these Plants to distinguish themselves, having cut down as many of these Roots as they could find in the Gardens. It was likewise a word used in the Wars amongst them. Others fay this word of Artichaud came by corruption of Speech from Articlers, by reason of the Articles which they had inserted in the Treaty at Berne. The contrary Faction had green Flowers for a mark of diffinction, and their word was Farel, which name was often heard about Streets, and likewise that of Artichaud. Claudius Richardet, chief Syndick in the Year 1538, one of the Principal of the Artichaud Faction, having been ingaged in this Sedition, would have made his escape over the City Walls, but being a corpulent Man he was so bruised Richardst dies by the fall that he immediately killed himsels. These are the misfortunes usually attending diversity of opinions in Religion. Philippe was condemned to lose his Head, notwithstanding the intercession of the Bernoises. So that this Faction of the Artichards was very much daunted by the diffrace of the four who were June. syndicks in the Year 1538, and who had been the chief upholders Yet the three Deputies at length obtained favour by the intercession of them of Berne and Basse, and were only enjoyeed to make an humble acknowledgment of their fault before the Council of 200, and had a small Fine laid upon them. These differences made them think of calling back Calvin, who was busied in the Ecclesiastical Synods of the Empire. About the end of these troubles, the Genevoises received Letters August. from Charles the Fifth, Dated the eighth of August, 1540. by which

he gave them to understand, that he had been informed, That they of Berne follicited Genevato do them Homage, which he did not believe they would consent to, strictly charging them the contra-

demands, and enjoyning the City of Geneva to remain as heretofore in obedience to the Empire, as an Imperial City, not permitting the Liberties and Priviledges thereof to be loft which were granted them by his Predecessors, which administred matter of no sinall joy and comfort to the City.

The banishment of the three ministers repealed.

May. I. Calvin sent for to Geneva:

Sept. 13.

calvin's painfulnefs.

1541.

Nov. 21.

1542.

Plague at

Geneva.

The banishment of the three Ministers was repealed by the General Council, it being openly declared, they might come again into the City when they pleased. A while after, there was an Order made, forbidding all undecent Dancings and profane Ballads. There was a discourse of Establishing a Consistory. Calvin was fent for to Geneva, at the suit of them of Zurich to the Strasbourgers, who could scarcely be perswaded to part with him. Neither was he, indeed, willing to come, finding his endeavours fo fuccessful at Strasbourg. But Bucer threatned him with Gods Judgments, if he obeyed not this call, fetting before him the example of Jonas, who refused to preach to the Ninevites: but at length, with much entreary, he was prevailed on and came to Geneva, having first made a journy over to Ratisbonne. He immediately fell to work with unwearied diligence, preached almost every day in the Week, read Lectures in Divinity, and never mist being pre-fent at the Consistory on the days in which it was held. And answered multitudes of Letters which were sent to him from all parts for his advice in points of Learning and Controversie. About this time he set up Catechising according to the Form he had compoled. He established that Ecclesiastical Policy, the Liturgy and publick Prayers, which have been ever fince in use: there came several French Men and their Families, who had embraced the Protestant Religion, to settle in Geneva, as a place of refuge.

The Plague raging at Geneva, several of the infected were put into the Hospital of the large Palace; the Magistrates designed to send a Minister there to comfort them. But some resuled to go, which Calvin and Castalio observing, they offered to undertake it. But the Council would not permit the former of these, in consideration of his serviceableness both to the Church and City. Peter Blanchet was appointed, who quickly lost his Life in that ser-

I 543. Calvin Di-Sputes with Carolyn. A while after Calvin went to Strasbourg, to dispute with Carolyn, who had been heretofore Minister at Lansane, where having been condemned for Preaching up the Mass and Prayers to Saints, he fled for it, and endeavouring to be reconciled with the Bernoises, he made his Recantation at Strasbourg: But he turned his Coat the second time, opposing Farel who had preached at Metz. From thence he went to Strasbourg, where he would not dispute with Calvin. Death put an end to his inconstancy, and punished him for his sickleness: for he died at Rome in an Hospital.

The Bishop Peter of Baume, dying in Franche-Comté, Auberive was substituted in his place by the Pope. He took on him the Title of Bishop of Geneva, and kept his Residence at Annecy.

1544.

About this time Sebastian Castalio of Chastillon in Bresse, Regent of a College, who formerly had preached, propounded and agitated several questions in Divinity. He disliked the Canticle of Solomon as profane and lascivious, and did not approve of the Ministers interpretation of that Article touching Christs Descension into Hell; for which being reprehended in a full Congregation, he accused the Ministers of pride, rashness, and other vices: which the Council having disapproved, he was deposed, and withdrew to Balle. He broached several Errors, and made a Translation of the Bible into Latin and French, wresting several places thereof to countenance his own opinions. He wrote likewise a Book which he Intituled Theologia Germanica, and a Treatise of the old and new Man.

. 1545

Ientilles
Spreads the
Plague in

The City began again to be overspread by the Plague, it being first brought thither (as it was thought) by some Switzers Soldiers who went to Italy in the French-Kings service. A certain Person, named Lentilles, who had been a Servant to the Keeper of the Hospiral in Caddoz's time, began to practise what he had learned of him, carrying about the Plague in Rags and Linen-Cloths, which had been bound about the Sores of the infected. He had prevailed upon almost the Nurses and Women who cleaned and perfumed the Housholdstuff of the infected. They had gotten a bie-word amongst them, by which they signified the Plague, calling it Clauda, rejoycing upon the encrease of it. When ever they met, they were wont to enquire one of another how The answer was commonly, She is good for nothing, the doth nothing but fleep; or if there was any House newly infected, they were wont to answer, She is very well, she makes way in such a place. A certain person named Bernard Tallent, one of Lentilles Accomplices, was apprehended by the Bayliff of Thonon, to whom he confessed the whole design; who sent a Copy of his confession to Geneva. Whereupon Lentilles was laid hold on and examined, but he would confess nothing whatsoever torment he suffered. He was sent to Thonon to be confronted by his Companion, who maintained the charge against him; yet he ceased not to deny it, for all the torments of the Rack which he again underwent, even to that extremity as to have his Shoulder broken; at which being let down, and put to Bed, he immediately died, without faying any thing more, than only advising them to seize upon all them who attended the Hospital. Which was done, and the greatest part confessing the Fact, were burnt alive, to the number of seven Men and twenty four Women. They declared, that Lentitles had obliged them by horrid Oaths to execute their mischievous designs, to be smear the Gates and encrease the Plague, so far till they of Geneva were reduced to that extremity, that the remainder of them might be maintained with a Bushel of Corn. A Man would scarce believe that so great a number of Persons should be prevailed on to work so horrid a villany, had they not all severally confessed it, without communicating one with another. The Surgeon and two others had their Skins pulled off from them alive with red hot Pinchers; some of these Wretches

were taken in the very Fact whilst their Companions were leading to Execution. After this the Plague ceased by degrees about All-Saints-day, it having swept away near Twenty thousand

People.

1546.

Calvin accufed for teaching false Doctrine.

1548.

1550, Marquis of Vice comes to Geneva.

Bolfec charges the Ministers with preaching false Doctrine.

1551.

Octob. 6.

reth himfelf and Brethren.

The Divisions of the City, another kind of Contagion, and no less dangerous than the former, succeeded. For the young People would not fuffer themselves to be deprived of their Sports, Taverns, and other places of debauchery; and the Ministers insisted earnestly upon it, both in the Council and Pulpit, threatning the Contumacious with no less than Excommunication. One of the Council accused Calvin, That he had for the space of Seven Years taught false Doctrine: but the Council committed him to Prison, without Calvin's follicitation, enjoyning him to do Penance by carrying a Torch in his Hand throughout the City. Virei's Servant receiving a Letter from Calvin, instead of carrying it to his Master as he was directed, he delivered it to the Syndicks, who having broken it open, were not a little displeased at some pasfages in it; especially where he tells Viret, That they of Geneva would govern without God, and that he had to do with Hypocrites. Being fent for to answer for this before them, he justified his complaint, by the instances of several debauched Persons who were fuffered to scoff at the Word of God, and to slight their Instructions. He left the City at the same time Farel departed from Newf-Chatel to go to Zurich, to be present at a Synod composed of Divines from Switzerland and Grisons: the Points debated there have been fince Printed. At his return, he fet forth his Commentaries on the Epistle of St. Paul to Titus, which he dedicated to Farel and Viret, in consideration of the strict friendship and unity betwixt them.

Galeacius Caracciola, Marquis of Vico in the Kingdom of Naples, where he had left his Estate and Family, withdrew to Geneva upon the account of Religion. Before his arrival, some Persons spread a report that he came as a Spy, but his conversation gave fufficient proofs of the contrary. Bolfec a Carmelite, who had left the Order, and under pretence of embracing the Protestant Religion, had betook himself to the profession of Physick and Divinity; contradicted the Minister in a full Congregation, charging the Protestants with making God the Author of sin, and by that means contributing to the condemnation of the wicked, as if God had been a Jupiter or a Tyrant; alledging farther, That S. Augustin was forcibly drawn in to be a Patron of this Doctrine, although 'tis certain he was not of that opinion, of which he warned them to take heed, it being a new and dangerous Doctrine, and of which he charged Laurentine Valla to be the Author. Calvin, being present at the Meeting, he heard Bolfee discourse, with an admirable patience, and after he had said as much as he could, Calvin presented himself, and answered most ingeniously to every Article for the space of an hour: and besides an infinite of places which he cited out of the Holy Scripture, he quoted so many passages out of S. Augustine as would make any Man believe he had studied no other Author; fo that every one admired it, and shut up all with this saying,

Would to God that he who hath so much cited S. Augustin, had seen more of him than his covering. Farel, who was then at Geneva, made a diffinct Oration to confirm what Calvin had faid before him, and to flew that they were to blame who charged them with error. Bolfee was thereupon committed to Prison, where Calvin endeavoured to convince him of his error, as well by perfonal Conferences as by Letters. A while after, by the confent of the Churches of Switzerland, he was banished the City. 'Tis reported, That ten Years after, he recanted in a full Synod at Orleans: but yet writ a Book of Calvin's Life, wherein he very much injures his Reputation: which occasioned Calvin's setting forth a Treatife concerning Predestination and Providence, which the Magistrates of Berne did neither approve nor condemn: prudently forbidding their Ministers to preach to the People a Doctrine which they and all Men else so little understood. Troillet, who had been Troillet, who had been an Hermit, openly censured likewise Calvin's Institutions. The Council enjoyned him to be filent, but yet this hindred not often disturbances about this matter. The young people of the City

accusing Calvin of Pride and too much Severity.

About this time came Michael Servetus, a Spaniard, who had Ang. escaped out of Prison from Vienna, to Geneva, where he began to dogmatize. He had composed a Book, Intituled Christianismi refitutio, full of execrable Herefies. He annulled the distinction of Geneva. the three Persons in the Godhead, affirming the Son and Holy Ghost to have been Created in the beginning of the World. the Essence of God was common to all Creatures, even those who were inanimate, which brought forth in Man a free will, yet did not this hinder, but that the knowledge of good and evil was fifled in him till he was twenty years of age; before which time a man could not commit any mortal fire. That it was fufficient to believe that Jefus Christ was the Son of God, it not being abfolutely necessary to lay hold on his promises; All men, both Jews and Heathens, being justified by their good moral works. That Baptilin of Infants was but a meer foppery. At first he was countenanced by some of the Magistrates who hated Calvin: fo that besides his natural maliciousness, he was so rude in maintaining his Blafphemy, as to give Calvin the lye above fifty times in one discourse, and as often calling him wicked wretch, and Simon Magus. The Council could no longer endure his impudence, and therefore committed him to Prison; and Articles were drawn up against him, which were fent to the four Protestant Cantons for their concurrence; after which he was burnt alive not shewing the least fign of repentance, but only a great fear of death. Several were not displeased that so dangerous a person was rooted out, who had fowed his wicked Doctrine for the space of thirty years amongst Christians. Others thought he was punished too leverely, his Fact being only a matter of opinion, which was at the bottom of it but only a mixture of Judaism and Anabaptism, and that it were better to have expected his repentance; which occasioned the setting forth of a Book, De non puniendis hareties gladio, composed, as it was thought, by Castalion, under the name

Bolfec writes Calvin's Life:

1552.

1553. comes to

1555

1560.

Grybalde propagates Servetus's errors.

1554.

of Martin Bellius, which Book was answered by Theodore Beza. The Magistrates of Geneva and Switzerland, who had condemned Servetus, considered him as an Apostate, a Seducer, and an Atheistical person. Calvin likewise set forth a Book wherein he confuted his Herefies, and exposed all the proceedings against him. In the Year following Matthew Grybalde Sieur of Farges spread the fame errors, but he would not enter into a publick conference with Calvin, but withdrew into the Countries of Berne, where he made his Recantation, yet living, as before, to the Year 1 564, when he died of the Plague.

The City was fortified, and the poor People of Merindol and Cabrieres, who had fled for refuge to Geneva, were employed about the work; the reason of this precaution was, That they had notice given them by the Bernoifes, that the French had some design upon them; and that which occasioned this suspicion was, The great multitude of French men who had withdrawn thither. The Libertines of the City bore them ill-will, and were not willing to grant them the Burgership, as they had done to others. They defigned one Night to massacre them all, the Captain-General, Amy Perrin, a feditious and factious Person, being the chief of their Party. But the Council getting notice of it, took care to hinder them. There were some of them made severe examples. Thirty of them fled, and were sentenced though absent. And thus the City was cleared of these sedictions People: but yet they made several disturbances in the City, and towards the Bridge of Arve, endeavouring with all their powers to be permitted to return by the follicitation of the Bernoifes which lasted for some time.

The number of strangers visibly increasing in the City, several English came and sertled themselves there, and founded a Church of their own Nation, as the Italians had done before them in 1551. and the Spaniards some time after; but Queen Elizabeth having succeeded Queen Mary, and bringing in again the Protestant Religion, the Englifb returned again into their own Country, and thanked the City for their protection. The first Minister of the Italian Church was Maximilian of Martinengue, brother to the Earls of Martinengo, an illustrious family in Italy; he was a very learned man, The French Church an Francfort had some differences, which Calvin went thither

to pacifiel pro

The term of the Alliance with the City of Berne being expired, Geneva endeavoured to renew it, which was not effected without a great deal of trouble. The other Cantons were busied in the Dyet of Baden.

it was at length concluded that it should last for ever.

Some Italians began to diffurb the Churches peace by their opinions of the Trinity; for to remedy which the Council enjoyned them to subscribe to the Churches general Confession; but there were feven persons of them who absolutely refused it, some of them leaving the Town upon it, the others figned it but by conftraint, keeping fill the same mind, amongst whom was Valentin Gentil, who gave not over dogmatifing. He was thereupon committed to Prison, and difouted before the Lords against Calvin, whom he charged with oppressing the Truth. Gentil had run himself into Arianisme, and his

The French defigned to be maffacred in Geneva.

1554.

The English Church in Geneva.

1555.

1560.

1556.

1557. Octob

1558. Fan.

Gentil difputes against Calvin.

drift was to fliew that the Divine Essence belonged properly to none but the Father. It was the opinion of some Lawyers, that his Herefie was of that nature, as to deserve death; but he thought to escape all punishment by a seeming repentance, retracting his opinion by a writing made for that purpole; which the Magistrates taking notice of, inflicted on him no other punishment besides the burning his Writings, and a command not to stir out of the City without their leave, which he obeyed with much fubmiffion and feeming compliance; after which he had leave granted him to go about the City; but at length he withdrew with some of his followers into the neighbouring Countries at Grybald's, where he taught the same Doctrine as before. The Bayliff of Gex obliged him to a new recantation: but he still returned to his old error, whereupon he was at length executed at Berne in the Year 1566. Calvin wrote a Book against him, wherein he excellently confuted this Herefie.

The number of the Youth encreasing who came from all parts to A colledge fludy at Geneva, the old School was not large enough to hold them, wherefore the Council thought fit to raise a new Colledge. There were immediately fettled in it seven Classes, and three Professors of Greek, Hebrew, and Philosophy; besides Divinity Lectures which Calvin read himself, to whom was joyned Theodore Beza, who Preached the following week after Calvin. The Statutes of this Colledge were first published in S. Peters Church, the Council being present, together with the Ministers and Scholars, which Statutes have been

fince Printed.

Duke Emanuel Philbert entring again upon one part of his estates, of which his father had been almost wholly dispossessed, required the Bernoises in a Dyet held at Neuf-Châtel, to restore him those places they had taken from him, which he obtained but in part : some years after he endeavoured likewise at an Alliance with all the Cantons, but there were none but the fix Cantons who granted it him.

In the Year following the Genevoifes made two persons severe examples of Justice after the manner of the ancient Romans, a Citizen having been condemned to be whipt by the lesser Council, for the crime of Adultery, he made an appeal to the Council of two hundred, from whom he hoped to obtain favour. His Indicament being revised, and the Council observing that he had been guilty of the fame crime heretofore, and had been reprehended for it, condemned him to die, to the great aftonishment of the Offender, who complained he was too feverely dealt withal. Some time after there was executed for the same fact a Banker, who died very penitent, bleffing God that Justice was so strictly observed.

The young King Charles the ninth writ to them of Geneva by an express, complaining that the source of all the divisions in his Kingdom sprung from the Ministers whom they had sent into France, defiring them to recall them, and to take a course that for the future they should come there no more. To which they answered, that indeed they had not hindred any persons from coming into their City to fludy there, in order to the fitting themselves for the Ministry; but they were so far from somenting the troubles of France, that on the contrary they had endeavoured to keep back them who would

founded at

1559. June 5.

1560. Adultery feverely pn-

1561. Fan. The French gainst the Ge-

cree

have went to Amboise, as knowing well that Holy Scripture recommends to Subjects obedience to their Prince. But the King not satisfied with this, gave not over threatning them. The Duke of Savoy likewise laid to their charge, that they had privately affished his Subjects of the Valleys of Angrogue and Luzerne, although they protested to be no farther concerned in it, than in praying to God to deliver them from the Soldiers cruelty.

The Protestants of France enjoying again the calms of peace (whom the Catholicks call Huguenots) the chief Cities of it sent to Geneva for Ministers, who did not refuse them. Theodore Beza and Peter, Martyr, Divinity Professors at Zurich, were sent for by Letters from the King of Navarre, dated the twelfth of August, 1561. to be present at the

Conference of Poilly.

1 564.

On Saturday the twenty seventh of Mar, 1564. died John Calvin aged fifty six years, having by overmuch study brought upon himself several distempers. He was buried the next morning in the common Church-yard of the large Palace, according as he had desired in his Will, without any Pompor Epitaph; his Corps was attended by almost the whole City. Simon Gonlard of Senlis who came to Geneva, a while after was chose in his place. Theodore Beza wrote a Discourse of his life and death, which was published in the same year together with his Testament.

1566. Spiffame his Tragical end.

His death was followed two years after by another more Tragical, James Paul Spiffame Bishop of Nevers having lest his Bishoprick, and forty thousand Livres a year, had withdrawn himself to Geneva, to live according to the Protestant Doctrine. He had presented a Request to be admitted Citizen, which he obtained, having been received into the Council of two hundred, and of fixty. The Magistrates and Scholars efteemed him for his Learning. A while after he was fent into France to serve there in quality of a Minister, but they had notice that he privately endeavoured to get some other Bishoprick, which was the occasion that at his return he was more narrowly obferved, and his former life fearched into. It was found that he had a child before he was married of her whom he had espoused, and to the end it might not be declared a Baftard, he had forged a Contract of an antedated Marriage, and false Seals, for a greater confirmation to make his Son capable of his inheritance, which was very confiderable; for all which he was imprisoned, and having confessed the whole matter, he was beheaded at Molard, being very penitent for what he had done, expressing his forrow by an excellent speech which he made on the scaffold. Some persons have thought that these accufations were only for a colour, when in effect it was to gratifie Catherine de Medicis, who had prevailed on the Syndicks, at the instance of the Pope.

1567.

1566.

Duke Emanuel Philbert, who had been a long time urgent with the Bernoises to restore him his lands, prevailed so far by the Emperors intercession, that they released to him Gen, Gaillard and Terny with Chablais, on condition they should remain in the state they were in, having the free exercise of the Protestant Religion permitted them; which agreement when he was in possession, he did not observe. The Country of Vann sell to them of Berne, as it was agreed by the De-

cree made at S. Julien and Payerne in case he violated the agree-

The Duke D' Alva being to pass through Savon and near Geneva, Emanuel Philbert would have laid hold of this opportunity to make himself Master of that City, and therefore raised great numbers of Soldiers on this fide and beyond the Mountains. The report of his enterprise being spread in France, there came in a short time several French men especially Burgundians and them of Provence, to offer their service to the City; the Magistrates likewise, took all possible care for its preservation, they made out seven Companies of these strangers, four of which were commanded by Captains belonging to the City, and the three others by them of Provence, besides the inhabitants who mounted the Guard by turn. I. F. Bernard second Syndick was made Captain-General, Amy Varro Sergeant-Major, Amblard Corne Colonel of the Infantry, and Paul de Mouvans his Lieu-The Duke De Alva being informed of the nature of the place would not stop there, but traversing the Franche Comté he pasfed over into Flanders, where there were affairs expected of greater concernment, the Hollanders having taken up Arms, the Troops composed of strangers which were at Geneva were not willing to remain idle, but took likewise the same road to affist them of the Religion; they Alarm'd Gex and Versor as they passed by, the inhabitants being feized with a panick fear forfook these two Boroughs, this exploit hath been fince called The battel of Gex, no fooner begun than ended, concerning which there is a poem extant in Burlesque Verse in that Country Language. It was about this time that the Arsenal of Geneva was built.

. These rumours of War were followed by the Plague which swept away feveral people: there was again a discovery made of several persons who endeavoured to spread the infection about the City, and who had learned this curfed art in Lentilles School. There were divers burnt for this fact, amongst others one called Grimaud and his Accomplices; yet the Plague ceased not till 1572. which year being very cold put an end to it, being one of the sharpest as could be remembred to have hapned in Geneva. People passed over the Lake on the Ice almost over against Cologny, and the Mills could not work, which caused a great scarcity of flower.

The City was likewise twice shaken with Earthquakes, the first May 3. of which overthrew the Gate of Cornevin into the Ditch, and in the years 1576 and 78. there appeared two Comets which were followed by the joyful news of an Alliance which Henry the third made with the Switzers, in which Geneva was comprised, it being stipulated that for the defence of the faid City, which was stiled the Key and Bulwark of Switzerland, the Cantons should fend in case it should be befieged a sufficient number of men to its affistance at the Kings charge, and on the other hand the City should suffer his Troops to pass through it, marching orderly in rank and file, granting no retreat or passage to his Majesties enemies. This Treaty was concluded at Soleurre betwixt the King and the Cities of Berne, Soleurre and Genev.1, Zurich was afterwards comprehended at the fuit of the Sieur of Cocumartin Ambassador from the King to the Switzers... This

May.

Sept.

1567.

deavors to spread the plague.

1972.

1574. April 24. 1575. Novemb. 1578. Hin. the 3. of France makes an Alliance Switzers, &c.

Aug. 29. 1579.

T 582. The Duke of Savoy makes a:tempts on Geneva.

This hindred not the Duke of Savey, from making a new Tryal upon Geneva. A Dauphinoise who lived at Thonon informed him that he held intelligence with the chief of that City, which put the Duke upon raising some Regiments of Horse and Foot out of Piedmont, Provence and Savoy, under the conduct of Bernardin of Savoj Earl of Raconis. These Forces lay hid in several Castles and Monasteries; the place of their Rendezvouz was to be the great Wood of Ripaille, which was enclosed with Walls, where they were to have Arms and other necessaries. In the mean time they tampered with some of the City, who let themselves be won: but they more especially applied themselves to the Captain Lieutenant Lance, who commanded at S. Gervais. He took what mony foever they brought him, and promifed great things; but he informed the Council of the whole transaction. The Dukes Forces marched through Terny, and came to Gex, from whence they were to march to S. Gervais, Lance having promised to set open the Gates to them. The day appointed being come, the Earl of Ratoni told the Dauphinoife, that he would not have him leave him; but he fearing if the enterprize took not effect, it would go hard with him, got away and came to Geneva; fo that Raconis perceiving how the matter went dared not to approach the Town, although the Gate stood a long time open, and he had the appointed fign given him, but he withdrew to Terny, and S. Julien; his conjecture was not ill grounded, for besides the inhabitants of the City who were all in Arms, there were five hundred Musquereers with other Companies who waited his coming.

The Earl having mist his mark, and considering what a gallant Army he had under his command, there being besides others, one thousand five hundred Switzers belonging to the Catholick Cantons, whom he had raised (maugre their Allies) for to set them by this means at variance; he resolved not to return home, without doing

fomething.

On the other side, the City was very well mann'd with Soldiers both French and Switzers who were Protestants, a considerable number of which they posted near the Bridge of Arve, where there passed some skirmilhes. The Enemy was worsted, which made him withdraw, having sirst plundered and wasted the Villages about Geneva. After their departure the Genevoises permitted their Troops to range at pleasure, and sent away others who came to their assistance.

1582. Des plans a Traytor to the City. April 18.

Aug. 16.

1582.

Inquiry was made after those who had dealt underhand with the Enemy. One called Desplans of Thonon, had settled himself in Geneva for that put pose. He was made free of the City, having purchased an house near the Gate of Rive, where he sold Wine to the Soldiers of the Guard. He had sent to the Duke the height of the Walls, and had introduced some Officers, and made a Mine in his Cellar to let in Soldiers into the City who were to surprize the Guard: he was beheated with three of his Companions. They who saw them executed, related a strange and incredible accident, which was, that one of the heads which was cut off, made a leap on the Scassold, and sell on the ground, from whence it leaped upon a person there present, and so sattned its teeth in his Cloak, that it

1 582.

was not possible to loosen it otherwise than in cutting off a piece of it; now if this be true, this head was of the nature of the Viper, who is no less dangerous when his head is separated from his body, than

During these Transactions, the Sieur of Candole returning out of The Jews re-rmans, brought along with him a request from the Jews who were quest to Geneva. Germany, brought along with him a request from the Jews who were threatned to be banished out of the Empire; they proffered to come to Geneva, to the number of eight or ten thousand, to build houses at their own cost, towards S. Johns or S. Victors, and to close in their apartment with walls where the City should fer a Guard at their They promised, moreover, to be the first in fight when occasion required, and to pay a yearly tribute to the Republique, and to undergo any other Taxes which should be laid upon them, desiring onely to have this place for a retreat, and as a convenience for Trade into Piedmont and Valais. Some were of opinion to accept of their proposals, representing to themselves and others, the enriching of their Country by this means, and that they would be as fo many good Soldiers who would do the City service for nothing; and that they might be tolerated, feeing they were permitted in I-They who were of the contrary opinion alledged that the Protestant States found them dangerous, and that they could not be trusted in any strait; that they would make provision scarce, and thereby enrich themselves by impoverishing the Citizens with their Usury, and that they had been already driven out of France for that reason, as they were now about to be out of Germany. This last advice was followed, and they on their fide agreed with the Germans, who permitted them to live where they were.

On the first of March 1584. on Sunday about noon, the skie being very clear, there was felt on a fudden a great Earthquake, which lasted ten or twelve minutes, and shewed it felf not only by the clattering of the Windows, Tiles, and Pent-houses; but shaking the very foundations of the Houses, throwing down several Chimneys; it shattered the Houses about the Lake, and waxed greater three days following, producing at length this unheard of difaster. League distant from the City of Aigle in the Canton of Berne betwist nine and ten in the Morning, there was feen a prodigious quantity of Earth driven out by the exhalations of a Rock, which divided it felf into two parts, which poured down like a showre of rain. and overwhelmed in an instant the Valleys and neighbouring Plains. The Hamlet of Corbers was all of it immediately buried fave one house, the Master of which astonished at the strange clatter he heard, told his Wife, he believed the end of the World was at hand. They fell to their prayers, and in the meantime the Earth passed like a wave over their house without hurting any body but the Master, who was flightly bruised in the head by a splinter. There was found in another house a Child safe in the Cradle, and the Mother of it killed by the ruins of the house, lying with her arms stretched over it; moreover the Earth augmenting, as it rowled like a Snow-ball, overwhelmed in the Village of Tworne fixty nine Houses, one hundred fix Barns full of Corn, a hundred persons, and a great quantity of Cattel: This Village being one of the best in Switzerland, inhabited

1584. March 1. An Earthby Farmers, who maintained themselves by their labour, most part of the men were out at work and so escaped, there was no house out of which some one or other was not saved. The Earth was mixed with a kind of hail stones, and with a cloud of sparks and smoak, which spread a smell of Brimstone thereabouts. The showre of Earth, being as wonderful as those of the Ancients have been suspicious, covered at least a League in length, and about twelve Acres in breadth; it was unequal in thickness, but the shallowest place was ten foot deep. All the ground which it covered, was made so smooth, that a man would have thought it to have been run over by a rowling stone, there being not the least appearance of any houses.

This Earthquake was moreover so violent, that near the Village of Morteru, the Lake overflowed its usual limits at least a quarter of a Mile, and at Ville-neuve at the head of the Lake there were found Tuns of Wine standing upright on their bottoms. Near the City of Aigle, a piece of a Rock was unloosned and stopped without doing

any harm in a cleft of a Mountain.

In the Month of October in the same Year the City of Zurich, confidering Geneva as a place whereon depended the Sase-guard of Switzerland, made with it a perpetual Alliance; for a Memorial of which, there was set up a neat Latine Inscription in the Town-House.

If this Alliance was matter of rejoycing to the City, the mishap of the year following gave them sufficient cause of sorrow. A famine and scarcity of Provision besel them, which lasted a whole year. The worst of it was, That what was eaten did not satisfie, and it was then it might be pertinently said, That God had broken the staff of Bread: For People were as hungry, an hour and a half after they had taken their repast, as before. There were seen several poor Villagers expiring in the Fields. They who had Bread in the Oven were forced to go and guard it home, lest it should be snatched away. And the extremity was so great, that the young Men of several good Families were forced to rob and steal to sustain themselves.

In the beginning of the Year 1588, the Duke of Savoy, Charles Emanuel-sent an extraordinary Ambassador to Rome, under pretence of paying his acknowledgment to the Pope: but the real intent of it was, To defire his affiltance against Geneva, resolving to leave no means untried whereby to become Master of it. The Pope received the Ambassador with the greatest signs of respect: but as to the business of Geneva he would not concern himself with it. whether he feared the charge would be too great, or that he thought the enterprize too difficult. These was then at Rome a Genevois named Francis Fabry, Son of Peter Fabry, of one of the chief Families in Geneva, who was Bishop de la Cave. Sixtus had some conferences with him, which proved not ineffectual: for the Pope answered, at length, the Ambassador, That if it were a War wherein Religion was concerned, it were then fitting he should be interested in it, as being head of the Church: but if it was a War which concerned the State, he could not in Conscience employ the Churches Treasure in maintaining other Peoples interest.

Zurich makes a perpetual Alliance with Geneva.

1585. 1586. A Famine in

1587.

Vita di Sixto V.

The Pope requested to affift the Duke against Geneva.

The Duke was not a little displeased at this answer, and being of a cholerick temper, he could not forbear faying in a passion, That Sixtus had rather shed the blood of Catholicks at Rome, than that of Hereticks at Geneva. At the same time he wrote to his Ambassador to return home: And that if he could not subdue the Genevoises by the help of the Spiritual Sword, he would try what he could by the Temporal one, which no Priest was able to with-Stand.

1588.

The Count Olivarez, who had received Orders from Spain to promote, as much as in him lay, his Highnesses interest, comforted his Ambassador in this following manner, after he had in vain endeavoured the same thing: Alas, said he, I know very well the temper of the Ecclesiasticks of this Court, and especially of this Pope whom I have often dealt with. His Highness ought not to expett any thing from him towards the War with Geneva. For should he take the City, he would keep it himself. Wherefore I believe it would be better to let that City alone: for these Hereticks respect the Duke, and bring him profit by trading with his Subjects: whereas if it should fall into the hands of the Ecclefiasticks, they would not fail to trouble the Duke and Neighbouring Princes. So that the Dukes Subjects would be losers by it, and would find such a Neighbourhood uneasie to them.

Olivarez's Counsel to the Dukes Ambailador:

The Duke taking advantage of the disorders which the League occasioned in France, had seized on the Marquisdom of Salucess at which the French-King, Henry the Third, requiring fatisfaction, fent Nicholas Harlay Sieur of Sancy to the Genevoifes, to stir them up to make War against the Duke, knowing well the differences sancy anihetwixt them. Sancy promised on the Kings part, to send them Men, and to bear all the charges of the War, and to let them hold whatfoever they should take from him. The Council was Duke. divided about the matter, some alledged, That Henry might die, and his Successors forget the kindness received from them. That the Duke would be fure to remember it, and be revenged when he was able. That War was hazardous, and that the City was not in a capacity to hold out long in case it should be besieged. Others on the contrary represented, That in obliging a great King they might thereby procure an able Friend in their time of need; that the Duke had declared himself an open Enemy; that the French-Churches would be more kindly used upon this account; and that the Prince Palatine, and the Switzers would furnish them with mony sufficient to carry on this design. This last advice was followed, and afterwards Sancy went to ftir up the Switzers, whom he promised that the Duke should be attached on the other side from Dauphiny. The Prince perceiving this tempest which threatned him, would have made himself Master of Lansane and the Country of Vaud, under the conduct of the Baron of Hermance, whose Troops lay about Thoman and Ripaille. The Bernoises perceiving the Dukes design on their Country, were easily won to enter into a War with him.

1588.

In the mean time the Genevoises edged forward by Sancy's Letters, let out from the City, with fix Companies of Foot, and three Troops

Bonne taken by the Gene-

voifes.

1589.

April 7.

Gez furrendred.

Troops of Horfe, in the Evening, under the command of the Sieur Quitry a French-Gentleman, and a Knight of the Order who was fent to them, together with the Sieur of Baujen, by the French-King for to command their Forces, who in the same Night seized on the Castle of Monthoux, having forced open the Gate, with a Petard. In the Morning they took the Town of Bonne, with its Castle flanding at the entrance of Focieny. And from thence marched along the River of Arve, where they broke down the Bridges of Tremblieres and Buringe to hinder the Enemies passage. They presented themselves before the Castle of S. Joire a place of strength, and the Key of the Baillage of Chablais, with a delign to win it, not only for the importance of the place, but likewise to find Letters and Commissions concerning the enterprises on the States of Berne and Geneva, of which the Baron of Hermance, the Lord of this Castle had been the principal promoter. The Castle being taken, these said Instructions were found in it, and great store of Arms and Provision besides. They returned, having left a Garison in this place, without the loss of a Man, because that the Duke seeing neither Switzers nor Grisons in the Field, did not imagine the Genevoises had dared to brave it thus in his Dominions. But the Country founding an Alarm, he fent away feveral Troops from Remilly to observe the Enemies motion.

The Genevoises, animated by this success, marched out the next Night after their return, to beliege Gex, and in the Morning made their approaches to it. But the belieged pretended to capitulate: yet after several messages from both sides, this Treaty proved ineffectual, so that the Soldiers in the Castle began wholly to defend themselves against the Assailants, some of whom were wounded, and two or three killed. Yet at length, foreseeing their ruin if they held out till the Cannon played, they surrendred it up, and received a Garison that Night. The next Morning Claudius Pobel Baron of Peter, and Governor of Gex, rendred himself to Quitry at his discretion, who made him Prisoner of War, together with two Captains, an Enfign and eighty Soldiers, who were all Piedmontoises, and were carried away the same Night to Geneva. These last were all soon released, except those who would again take part with their Enemies. But the Baron had his lodgings affigned him in a Councellors House till he paid his ransom.

The Duke having notice of this siege, sent away sonas Governor of Remilly to succour the place. He set forth with eight Troops of Horse, and nine Companies of Foot: but hearing of its surrender, he came and presented himself before Bonne, having first repaired the Bridge at Buringe. There were not above ninety Soldiers in this Town; and some Peasants who were sent thither to work on its Fortifications: one Captain Bois was left Governor of the place. Sonas perceiving they were prepared to receive him, turned aside to seek other more favourable occasions.

In the mean time the Genevoises had made an attempt on la cluse; which is a Fort made out of the hollow of a Rock of Mount Jura, and bounded by the Rhosne, which slides along at its foot. They fixed their Petards against the Gates; but taking wer,

La Cluje at-

they had no effect. Quitry marched thither lafter the taking of Gex. He met at Cologne with some Soldiers belonging to la Cluse, whom he, with twenty nine Men, beat back to their Trenches and brought up the Cannon; which played in the Morning, but being ill placed and ordered, it could do no execution. They of la Clufe had posted some Musqueteers on the Mountain, to hinder all approaches to the Fort. Quitry sent the Sieur of Ville-Neufe with a Party of Foot to beat them off. He immediately set upon them so vigorously that he routed them. There were several killed with the Mulguet-shot, and others precipitated from the Rock. He came down thence from the other fide of the Mountain and went and fortified himself in the Village of Longerray in the way to Lyons, to the end he might the sooner end the siege: but besides that he had no recruits fent him, the most part of the Soldiers being tired withdrew in great numbers; and there remained with him but a hundred Men, who being charged by Sonas, at the head of 300 fresh Soldiers, were forced to retire.

On the other side, the Bernoises and Genevoises endeavoured to take the Fort by affault, resolutely attempting it, although there was no confiderable breach made: the latter of these lost several good Soldiers, and amongst others the Baron of S. Lagier, whose loss was much lamented as well for his Valour as Piety. The Bernoifes Baron of lost likewise several of their Captains; and it was well so desperate an attempt colt them no more. such spotta to mist

Sancy being returned to the Camp at Cologne, where were arri- April 12. ved several Companies from Berne, under the conduct of Colonel Erlach, having called a Council of War there, it was determined to leave the siege of la Cluse, seeing their attempts upon it had been all this while ineffectual, and to go joyn with the Forces which came from Soleurre and Grifons, to consult together what was farther expedient.

So the Army returned in good order to Geneva, expecting the April 16. promifed recruits; which being come, they marched on the fide of Thonon, which is a little City feated near the Lake, having neither Walls nor Ditches, but a good Caftle standing on the highest part of the Town. The Cannon was brought by Water, to avoid the difficulties of the way, and was three days before it came, by reason the Wind was contrary: the Enemies in the mean time appeared on the top of Pinchat, which is a rifing ground about a quarter of a League from Geneva. They were beat back and came and forraged the Bailywick of Terny.

Whilst the Castle of Thonon was besieged, that of Baleyson, and the other of Tvoire, were taken, together with the Tower in the Village of Concife. There were not above seventeen or eighteen Soldiers in this Tower, who held out some hours against Erlach's Regiment. The Colonel having fet fire on the neighbouring Houses, they surrendred themselves, and five of the chief of them were hanged for their rashness. The Sieur of Dingy who was Governor of the Castle of Thonon capitulated, and was permitted to depart with eighty Soldiers, their Swords and Daggers hanging by their sides, and their Musquets on their shoulders, their Matches April 26.

1589.

April 27.

not lighted, nor Drums beating, nor Colours flying.

The next Morning the Hospital of the Fort of Repaile began to be built, the Wood having been gained by the Lancers: some of the out parts of it were taken; but the Fort had a good Trench, and was very well fortified with a thick Wall, and seven Towers standing in the midst of it, whence the besieged might easily kill the choicest Soldiers in the Army: moreover they relied on the succours the Duke had promised them. In effect he came the next Morning within two Leagues of Thanon, with 1500 Lancers, 1000 Foot, and 500 degeners, commanded by the Earl of Martinengue and de Sonas. These argulets were a kind of light horsemen, much in request at that time, without any Breast plates, armed with Pistols and a Carbine, which hath since occasioned their being called Carbineers. The Lancers were another kind of Cavalry, armed Cap-a-pe, with a Speab and Pistols.

Sency and Quity fent out fome Troops to observe the Enemies motion: but not agreeing, they did nothing, although the Enemy was the weakest by two thirds: for the Royal Army confifted then of 10000 Foot, Switzers, Grisons, French-men, and Genevoises, to gether with three Troops of Horse belonging to the latter, and

Two days after, Query having posted the three General Cornets

on a rifing plain, called Greste, near Thomon, they ranged themselves into the form of a Hedge, expecting till they should be sheltred by some Musqueteers or Pikes to but they not coming in, and the Enemy having discovered them, came and attacked them with three or 400 Loncers; who finding the Match unequal, drew back with full speed to Thoman. They were pursued as far as the Bars by the Enemy, who lost the Baron of Vary. After this the Cornets returned to their Post, and with some Foot, drawn out in haste, made the Enemy give ground; but they being reinforced by a body of Lancers, beat them back the second time as far as Thoman. Pussed up with this success, they attacked the Regiment of Solewere, which had in the Front and Flank some Genevoises and German Foot: the Pikes of that Regiment bore up bravely against the Effort, and

compelled the Enemies to retire with some loss, and the Earl of Martenengue their General was wounded in the Leg, not having been

These skirmishes did them a kindness: for the Switzers sinding themselves attacked so briskly, by so small a number of the Dukes Forces, resolved thereupon to forsake those quarters, and to pass over into Franche-Comtá. The building of Ripaille was continued, but they within it, perceiving no succours coming, rendred upon composition. There came out soo Men, who were permitted to depart with their Rings, their Swords and Daggers by their side; and the Captains Composi, Bourg and Sinalde on Horseback. Aster which the place was demolished. They of Thonon, who had a Gentleman of the Country of Vand for their Governor, were

fwore to be true to the King.

able to put in succours into Ripaille.

The Army removing, passed through Geneva to the Franche-Comté: the three Cornets and Companies of Geneva Foot tarried behind

The Royal Army confifted of 10000 Foot and three Troops of Horse.

1589. April 29.

The Regiment of Solearre re-attacked.

May 1.

May 14.

behind with some Soldiers drawn out from the Garrisons of Bonne and of Monthoux, and those beyond L'Arve, and five Colours of Erlach's Regiment; besides which the Bernoises sent immediately three thoufand men to defend the two conquered Bailliages. The departure of this Army put the Genevoif's to a great deal of trouble, who law themselves by this means burthened with the charge of the War, their Treasure, Provision and Ammunition being almost exhausted.

In effect the Duke made greater Levies, and was refolved to have his revenge. The Baron of Hermance began with Fociany, and took the Castle of Boege, in which there were not above eighteen Soldiers, Boege taken, who after they had a while stoutly defended themselves, were permitted to depart with their Matches lighted, and retired to Bonne. The Castle of S. Joire in which there were not above 30. Soldiers with a Serjeant was taken likewife, who was very much blamed for leaving so soon so tenable a place, having held out but two daies; but he was killed a while after in a skirmish, and the remembrance of his fault was buried together with him. The Baron holding on his career sat down before Marcouffey, giving the Captain who commanded there a fummons: he returned him an answer with Musquet shot, and made a Sally out wherein several of the Enemy were killed. The next morning there fet out from Geneva about three hundred Soldiers, with the Garrison of Bonne, to its affistance, which the Enemy understanding withdrew in hafte.

In the mean time the Duke advanced with his Vaunt-guard of one thousand five hundred Foot, and five hundred Horse to attack the Fort which the Genevoises had begun to raise near the Bridge of Arve. There was a Sally made out upon them, and they were constrained Fortnear Arms to give back in disorder with the Petards and Ladders which they had made ready, the City not losing a man; they took one of Sonas's Trumpeters. Afterwards the Enemy made two attempts on the Castle of Terny, where they lost Charles of Grenoble, one of their Commanders.

The Genevoifes at the same time for fook Marcouffer, having fet it on fire, it being a place too troublesome for them to keep, being four Leagues distant. Yet the Savoyards came and quenched it, and found some provision left there; they did the same to several other places of small importance, referving only Bonne and Monthons: The Enemy to be revenged for the spoil made in their Country, wasted the Bailliage of Terny. The Duke himself came in person with two great Cannons and four Field-pieces before the Castle of Terny, which was but an ancient Tower without any fence, only enclosed with a The belieged having refuled to render after Summons, thick Wall. the affault began, and after fix score shot of Cannon bullets, which June wounded the Lieutenant who commanded in the Captains absence, the belieged furrendred upon promile of their lives; yet they were no sooner come out, but they were by the Dukes order hanged, al. Duke. though those about him set before him the ill consequence of it.

There was some daies after a skirmish near the Fort of Arve, June 3. where his Highness was worsted, although his Army consisted of eight thousand men; the Baron of Bressiac, who commanded a Party

May.25. The Duke

The Caffile of

The Genevoifes engage the Enemy.

Party of the Regiment of Maurevel was taken. There was on the third of June, a very remarkable encounter on the plain of Ouattes. Half a League from this Fort five hundred Musqueteers having discovered the Enemy, went out with a defign to attack them, but they had immediately three thousand Foot and a thousand Horse to deal with, yet did they resolutely fight them for four hours together, killing 200 of them, belides feveral Captains and persons of quality amongst whom was the Earl of Salenove master of the Camp, one of the best Soldiers in the Army; he had rashly sworn to enter that day into the Fort, and so he did, being carried in dead, after the same manner as another Spanish Earl. Strange it is that the Genevoises should lose on their side but two men, and only four or five wounded. There was folemn thanks returned to God in all the Churches for this Success, and from that time the Enemy fearing this small handful of men, who had given them fuch sharp entertainment, barricadoed themselves up in Villages, and built a Fort in Sonzy, which they called S. Katherines Fort by the name of the Dutchess.

The Duke having notice that one part of the Army from Berne, which was sent to the assistance of Geneva, was advanced within a League of La Cluse, ordered several Companies of Foot to attack them. The switzers keeping their close order sustained vigorously the onset in the Village of Escoran, and forced the Enemy to retreat with loss in disorder. Colonel Erlach searing they would come the second time to set upon them with more Forces, sent to Gen for success, to Nyons and Geneva, where he came after he had sent back

this reinforcement, of which he saw he had no need.

The Dukes affairs were little better in Focigny, his Troops were recruited by a Party of the Bressans, and came and quartered in the Village of Felinge, near Bonne, in which commanded a Captain of great valour who often alarm'd them; challenging the Baron of Hermance or any other principal Officer to fight in single combate, who receiving a reinforcement of some Troops, he constrained them to leave that post, where they would have made an effort to block up Bonne,

The Army of Berne, which approached, confifting of forty Companies, and commanded by the Advoyer of Vatteville, put the Duke upon other resolves. He concluded by the advice of his Council, that it were best to set upon the Genevoises before the arrival of this Army, and to waste the Bailliage of Termy, and endeavour to draw them into an ambush. There being some proposals afterwards made by some of his Highnesses Council, and the Lords of Berne, in order to a peace, the Duke finding himself strong enough, demanded restitution of the Bailliages which had been lately taken from him. as likewise the Bailliage of the Country of Vand as far as the gates of Berne, and required ten Millions for the charge of the War; but the Bernoises gave him to understand, that they were able to make him more moderate in his pretentions. The rest of this Month was spent in feveral encounters near the Fort of Arve and Bonne, which the Earl of Maurevel would have taken one morning by furprize with his Regiment, and Troops from Fociety. The Garrison consisted of not above one hundred and fifty men, and they believing that they

The Savoyards attack the Forces from Berne.

June.

June 28.

were already fure of the place, called out to them in raillery, That they bould make ready their Dinner, but they were feasted with nothing but hard Pruins, which forced them to found a retreat, having loft feveral of their men.

In all these rencounters and some others that followed, the Genevoises could get no help from the Bernoises, because they had agreed with the Duke upon a ceffation of Arms which held three weeks, which being expired, they passed by Geneva, and battered down the Bridge of Buringe, and came before the Castle of S. Joire, having the Genevoises for their vauntguard. They took several Forts, ranfacked Forigm, and especially the Priory of Pilloney; the Enemies doing as much in the Lordship of S. Victor, where they burnt the July 26. Villages. There were several light skirmishes, and the Genevoises Jost one of their best Captains named Bois, a gallant and stout Soldier, who was killed with a Lance which ran into his mouth.

The death of Henry the third, which hapned about this time, filled the Duke of Savoy with great hopes, especially considering his great intelligence in Provence. He designed first to make an end of the War with Geneva, and afterwards to march with a great Army against Bonne, which was kept by three Companies of Foor. The Smitzers finding themselves not strong enough to relieve the befieged fat still, and the place having been battered with two him. dred Cannon shot, the Garrison surrendred upon promise of their lives faved; but in coming out they were enclosed by the Horse, and cut in pieces, referving only Mercier the Minister to be flead alive, which was done two years after in Bonne. Some counfelled his Highness to prosecute his Victory, and to seize upon part of the Bernoises Country, whom he had quelled; but he chose rather to come to an agreement with them, that he might afterwards go into Provence: He endeavoured likewise to get the Genevoises to make him some offers of submission, but they would not yield to it; to that to keep them in, he erected a Fort called S. Maurice at Verso, and raised a plarform on the fide of the Lake, for to batter with his Cannon the Barks, which should venture, to set out from Geneva; he left the Baron of Serra Governor there, and he withdrew his Army beyond the Mounts.

The Genevoises having this thorn in their foot, called a Council, wherein it was resolved to obtain this Fort at any rate; having gathered then all their Forces, viz. 800. Foot, two Troops of Horle. two Troops of Argoulets or Light-Horsmen, and 150. Volunteers, under the Command of the Sieur Lubigm, whom the King had fent them, they fet out about ten of the Clock at night, after they had been at publick Prayer, being furnished with Petards and scaling Ladders. The Garrison of Versor who had been harrased all day on purpose by false Alarms, were a good part of them asleep. The Genevoises being arrived at two of the Clock in the morning before Verfor, divided themselves into four Companies. The Horse made a halt, and the body of Foot went to the Gate which looks directly to Copes to let the Petard, against it. The other parcy climbed up the Walls, and seventeen of the resolutest of them followed a Pealant who was their guide, with iron barrs on their shoulders; he led them between the Lake and the Borough, to a passage where there was a private

July 14.
The Bernoises agree upon a ceffation of

1589. Aug. 22.

Mercier the Minister flead

Verfoy befieged and Nov. 8.

private entry into the place. The nearest Sentinel gave the alarm to the Corps du Guard, but these seventeen Soldiers not giving them time to bethink themselves, knocked down several of them with their Partifans and Cutlaces. Some Captains being awaked would have put themselves into a posture of defence, but they were soon dispatched; the Baron endeavouring to rally the rest, saw himself attacked by those who had broken open the Gate, and scaled the Walls. All that he could do before it was day, was to retire in hafte with about two hundred Soldiers into the Castle, having left in the Borough near two hundred of his men dead on the place. This fame Baron, who had often threatned the Genevoises to force them by Famine to come with halters about their necks to cry the Duke mercy, found himself then not a little in trouble, being destitute of both Wine and Water, and the most part of his Soldiers having nothing but their Wastecoats. Yet to divert the Assailants, and to give notice to the neighbouring Garrisons to come and help him, he made his Cannon thunder the next morning till night against the houses of Verloy; having continued thus the day following to little purpole against the beliegers, and seeing no succours coming, he came to composition. They marched out with their Drums on their back, their Matches put out, and their Colours rolled up, and were conveyed as far as Gex; great store of Ammunition which was found there was carried to Geneva. Sixty Turkifb Slaves who had wrought at the Fort were permitted to depart, the Fort was afterwards demolished, and the greatest part of the houses burnt. The remaining part of the Year was passed over in several exploits of small confequence. On the first day of the following Year, a party of Horse from

Jan. 2. 1590.

Genfurprized. Jan. 18.

March 29.

Geneva beat a party of Savoyards; and a body of Genevoise Foot attacked the Castle of the Bastie on the side of Versoy, from which they were vigorously repelled; but twelve days after they returned again, bringing along with them their Cannon. The Garrison surrendring, the place was demolished. Some days after the Genevoises surprized the City of Geneva, and so straitly beleaguer'd the Castle, that it was surrendred the next morning. The Castle, of Monthoun which was full of resolute persons, sworn Enemies to Geneva, was forced to yield, and all those who were in it were put to the sword. The Savoyards on their side attacked the Fort of Arve, from which they were twice beat off.

The Genevoises, after the taking of Gex and some other small places, resolved to attack the Castle of Pierre, which had often molested them. Lurbigny then marching out with some Troops, there were so Argoulets or light horsemen, who set upon the first, and met about 30 Harquebuzieres or Carbineers, belonging to La Cluse, near the Village of Farges: they had taken away the Bell of the Church, which they paid dearly for: for the light horse set upon them so siercely that scarcely sour of them escaped, the Genevoises having only one of their Serjeants wounded. D'Arsene, who was Governor of the Castle of Pierre, pretended he would come to their assistance; but seeing the Troops come upon him so saft, he shut himself up, and surrendred two days after, without offering any great resistance.

April 16.

Lurbiany laying hold of this opportunity, determined to try what he could do on la Cluse. He disparched away for this purpose three Companies to the other fide of the Fort to block up the paffages. He placed, at the same time, People on the Mountains to roll thence great Stones on the belieged, causing the Cannon to play from his side, which beat down the murthering Pieces, and the Cloifter of Ravelin, which lay before the Fort. This Ravenn was won three days after notwithstanding the vigorous relistance of the belieged, and the frequent shot from the Fort of Wache on the other side the Rhosne. The next Morning the Assalants seating themselves at the foot of the Fort, they plied the befleged with Petards, Mines, and Granadoes. Moreover, there was thrown down into the Fort lighted Straw, which almost choosed the befieged with frioke. Their fellows from Wache encouraged them, telling them their relief was approaching; as indeed it was. The Troops from Savoy gave notice of their coming to their relief from three feveral parts. Yet notwithstanding . Lurbigny perceiving his Men in good heart, and resolved to carry away the place, more vigorously continued his Mines; so that the besieged seeing themselves in this extremity, and upon the point of being taken by main force, capitulated, promising to leave the place if they were not relieved before such an hour the next day, which was consented to. The Troops from Savoy being tired, and having rested that Night at Charillon, came not within the time. Lursing my used a stratagem, to the end the beliged might not hear the hollowings and shouts of Joy, which they of the Fort of Wache made, seeing the succours approach; for he caused the Drums to bear, and the Trumpers to sound continually near the Fort: so that the Captain, a Piedmontois, who commanded it, marched out with 28 Soldiers, being all that were left; and at the fame time Lar bigny entred into the Fort. The Savoyards coming near, and be-lieving the place still belonged to them, called the Captain by his name, and were much amazed to be answered with Musquet shor. Yet after some skirmishes, Dom Amedee Bastard of Savoy, having feized on an advantagious Post on the neighbouring Mountain, through the cowardise of Caprain Esgaillon who was lest there, Lurbigny faw plainly he could not hold to Chife against a whole Army and in an Enemies Country, which caused him to leave it, having blown up part of it. He brought back his Troops to Geneva, and at the same time the Enemy made a furious spoil in all the Bailiwich of Gex, and put the Fort again in a posture of defence. Esgaillon was afterwards sentenced by the Council of 200 to be beheaded; which Sentence was executed, notwithstanding the intercession of many Persons of quality for him.

Eight days after the Garifons of Thonon and other neighbour- May 21. ing places, having notice that three Barks were fet out from Morges bound for Geneva, laden with Merchandiles, and had in them 10000 Crowns besides, and that they failed slowly without any Convoy; The Savoyards they thereupon began to devise how to take them. For this effect they imbarked 30 Soldiers on two Frigates and some Boats: three Barks bound for bound for but the Bayliff of Nions having notice of their defign, gathered

La Clufe fur-

E[gaillon beheaded.

immediately what Forces he could to prevent them. Colonel Diespach, attended by a Party of Horse, advanced towards Rell, where the Barks then gently sailed. Yet could not he come there fo foon, but that the Sayorands had already seized on a Bark, and began to divide the spoil, having for their greater security planted 30 Musqueteers on the shoar, But seeing People from all parts coming in upon them, they let go their Prize, and were contented to carry away, only some Cheeses and other Provisions to the value of 50 Crowns. They retired in diforder, but for want of Boats they could not be purfued; there were only two of them killed. And Geneve thanked their Allies of Nyon for their fo ready help.

Guiche affaulred by the Pealants.

There feldom passed a Week without some act of Hostility on one lide or other. Captain Guiche, who was Governor of the Ca-Itle of Creft for Geneva, going out to Doveine and the neighbouring Villages, to receive the contributions laid on the Pealants, they began to be their Beacons, and in a little time there were gathered 300 Men, ho fet upon this small Company of seventeen Foot-Soldiers, and seven Honse, who having been several times routed, rallied again by the valorous Conduct of two of these Horsmen, and in a trait pallage knocked down the chief of these Peasants, and killed three others, having taken three more who were wounded. But fortune did not always favour the Genevoises: for marching forth two days after to surprize the Garison of Brant in the Bailwick of Thonon, they were vigorously repelled, having lost twenty of their Men. In the Week following there was a very confiderable encounter,

the Pealants having alarmed the City by break of day upon account of the Savoy Troops, who had let fire on the Bailywick of Jex, and had driven away 300 head of Cattle: an hour after some Horse and Foot pursued them, being 400 Foot men, and 150 Lancers. The light-horsemen of Geneva frequently skirmished with them as they retired, Lurbigny not intending to hazard a Battle with them. The Savoyards finding it difficult to carry off their prey, there being several of the hindermost of their company already llain, left their Booty and kept close together. Lurbigny taking good notice of them, and judging them to be weary, gave the Lancers a rough charge: who amazed at so fierce an on-set, and seeing several overthrown, sled, having good Horses and better Spurs, leaving their Foot behind, who sinding themselves no longer guarded, endeavoured to get on the side of la Cluse: but being hemmed in by Lurbigny, he gave them such a fierce charge, that in the Village of Farges, or thereabouts, there remained 120 dead on the place, both Spaniards and Italians, and the rest were put to flight. The Geneva Troops, wearied and almost spent with heat, having performed all this, fasting from five of the Clock in the Morning, returned back into the City towards six of the Clock in the Evening, bringing along with them three Drums, two Colours, and great quantity of Arms, and five Prisoners. Lurbigny loft but one Man: but he being hot in pursuit, and coming in to the rescue of one of his Troopers who had advanced too far, he

Lurbigny defeats the Savoyards.

goe a fall off his Horse, and being a corpulent Man, he bruised his Body in feveral places, which caused him a great while to keep

Two days after Dom Amedee, the Duke his Brother's Lieutenant, fent a Drummer to Geneva, to know the number of the Prisoners, faying, That he found his Army diminished by 400 Men, complaining he was too rudely dealt withal, they having not fo much as spared his Drummers. Answer was made him, That they were found, as the others, with their Arms in their hands: fetting before him the cruelty which his Troops had exercised in all the Villages, where they had made War against the weakest of their Subjects, fetting upon old Men, Women, and Children, who were not able to refift them. They hindred him not from doing yet

worse in all the Country of Gex.

Another time, when the Light-horse and Cavalry made a fally out of Geneva, the Enemy made himself amends for his former diffrace. They were gone with a Company of Foot, and some Volunteers, on the fide of the Fort of Wache to Forrage the Country. Half a League distant from Vourban they spied 120 Lancers, who were strengthened by four divisions of Foot. One of the Captains of the Horle would not tarry till they were advanced near them, but caused the Trumpets to found, so that the Light-horsemen began to run in upon them a full gallop, and overthrew them, having likewise put the Lancers to flight. But instead of profecuting the Victory, this Captain who had been too hasty in founding the Charge, was as hafty in founding the Retreat, being affrighted at some shouting which he heard afar off, which he thought was an Army making up to them. Having then several times cried out, Let us turn back; these words being reiterated, so greatly difinated his Party, that they began to retreat diforderly. The Lancers perceiving that they began to turn backs, rallied themselves and pursued the Genevoises for two Leagues together, as far as Bernay, flew twenty of them, and carried away forty of worsted. them Prisoners to Wache. It is certain that this defeat had been greater, had they purfued but half a League further thefe Runaways, who were stupesied with shame and a panick fear. There were endeavours made to wipe off this difgrace by feveral inroads into Savoy.

The absence of the Sieur Lurbigny, who still kept his Bed, was partly the occasion of this rout, and of another more to be lamented, which hapned awhile after: for the Soldiers wanting an experienced Captain, and one whom they might respect, observed no order. Dom Amedee coming into the Country of Gex, with 500 Horse, and 1500 Foot, placed a Guard in several Villages a League distant from Geneva. The next Morning he laid an Ambush near Bouchet and Chatelaine of several Squadrons of Horse and Companies of Foot, leaving the Plain which lay betwixt these Anederlays two Villages at liberty. A Company of Foot, coming out of the about Grarva. Town by break of day, had been inclosed by them, but they defending themselves, by means of the Hedges and Ditches, got off. Dom Amedée, desirous of drawing a greater number of the

Ge-

The Genevoises defeated.

Genevaises into these Ambuscades, commanded a Party of Horse to drive away openly several Herds of Cattel, and to kill some Pealants: An alarm being given to the City thereupon, both Horse and Foot croud out of it in throngs, half armed, and without any Leader, to the affiftance of their Companions, who discovering no Body in the Plain between Chatelaine and Bouchet, kept on their way to the end, not minding how they should return, and in an instant faw themselves surrounded by the Savoy-horse, attended by several Companies of Foot who thundered upon them. This skirmish was exceeding tharp, and lasted almost an hour: at length the Geneva horse sinding themselves weakened, and unable to hold out, began to give back; and fo did the Poots when the Enemies having difordered them, wholly defeated them. An hundred Citizens and Inhabitants lay dead on the place, and as many Peafants who bore Arms. They who could reach the Town, died for the most part of their wounds, and especially those who were carried to the Hospital, whose Physician instead of curing them poyloned their wounds. The villain some seventeen or eighteen Years after received the reward of his crimes. This defeat gave such an alarm to the City, that they within thought the Enemy was at their Gates, as indeed he drew near, and was faluted by the Cannon: But moreover in this encounter there was nothing but confulion, there being neither Cannoneers nor Ammunition at

They who have fince considered this fatal day, have marvelled that one of them who went out could return alive, so great was the confusion. Yet this Victory was dear bought by the Enemy, at the beginning of the fight, so that he might say with Pyrrhua: If we win another Battel, which costs we as much as this, we are undone.

The Savoyards expected that at Night the Genevoises would come and carry away their dead, to the end they might make a new flaughter: but the present consternation of the City, and the prudence of Lurbigny, who notwithstanding his ilness, stood without the Gates in his Night-gown, to hinder any farther mischief they were kept back. The Company of Foot-Soldiers, who had been befet in the Morning, came off best, for they having couragiously defended themselves, returned at Night into the City, having lost not

above eight or nine Soldiers.

The arrival of the Sieur Clugny Baron of Conforgien, who was an excellent Soldier, gave them fresh hopes, being sent to command the Geneva Forces: for an hour after he had light of his Horse, three Companies were commanded to be in a readiness in the Evening, and to make their appearance before their Captains Lodgings. They Embarked at nine of the Clock at Night, stearing their course towards Roole, to pass over immediately to the shoar which lies over against the little City of Evian, on which they had a design. But those of that City hearing of their coming, strengthened themselves by an addition of five companies to their Guard; which the other perceiving, housted up sail and returned without doing any thing. Wet the Frigats made some courses on the Lake, and brought home some booty.

Aug. 23.
The Baron of
Conforgien
arrives at
Geneva.

To-

Towards the midst of september, the Enemy not appearing it was thought they were retired: besides that several Peasants either over-credulous or suborned for that purpose assured the Magistrates that there was not in all Foeigny, above three hundred Foot, and a hundred Horse, upon which it was resolved to sorrage within half a League from Bonne; But a spy carrying notice thereof to the Baron of Hermance, he sent to all the Garrisons, so that the night following there came to him two hundred Horse and sive hundred Foot, with which Forces he designed to inclose the Genevoises by an ambush,

when they were laden with spoil.

The Genevoises were as little careful of their Enemies as if they had been thirty Leagues off, and imagined their booty so easie to be obtained, that although the Baron of Conforgien was to prudent to give order to march out with their greatest strength, to defend themselves if need required, yet the greatest part of them having slept that Night at their ease, without thinking on their equipage, could not get themselves ready. So that the train of these Vintagers consisted only of 150 Foot, and 130 Horse, who went out with their Chariots and Tuns, about fix or feven of the Clock in the Morning, not dreaming of fighting, being accompanied with several Peasants, to gather the Vine harvest, which they imagined would be done without the least trouble. In the mean time came the Baron of Hermance, whilst they were busie at work, through bie-ways and befet the passages, placing eighty Musqueteers in a Mill on the River of Menonge, posting others on the Banks, and the rest in Ambushes, and so waited for them of Geneva, without any noise, till Noon, about which time they were to return. Three Squadrons of Lancers being discovered, with Foot-Soldiers in several places; notice hereof was given to the Baron of Conforgien, who, without feeming aftonished at the matter, encouraged his Soldiers, and faid Prayers himself; which done, observing the Enemy as near as he could, he fent a Company on one fide to begin the attack, and on the other fifty flour resolute sellows to gain the Mill, thirty Horse to relieve both Parties as need should require, and to get some advantagious ground, keeping with him the greatest number to help where there would be most need. The fifty went resolutely through the Musquet-shot to the Mill, killing and taking Prisoners as many as they found there. Whilft the Baron of Hermance's Lancers making no reckoning of the thirty Horse, whom they imagined would be soon dispatched, they fet upon a Company of Light-horse: but they had no sooner asfailed them, but that the foresaid Party of thirty Horse broke in upon their Squadrons through their Flanks, and, affifted by the Light-horse, put them to a rout.

Another of the Enemies Squadrons having seen ten or twelve of their Company sain by an Ambuscade, began to fall back, and was immediately set upon and overthrown by the Horse, who being affisted by the Infantry, fell upon a great Body of the Enemies Foot, who yielded after some resistance, and the greatest part of them lay in the dust. This combat lasted three hours, and was one of the notablest Victories the Genevoises had ever yet obtained.

Hirmance lays an Ambush for the Gensvoises gathering their Wine-harvest The Valour of a Captain.

tained. The Baron of Conforgiens Horse was killed under him, who managed his business with a marvelous prudence and presence of mind. One of his Foot Captains likewise bravely fignalized himself, and having flain five of the Enemy with his Sword, he at length loft its guard, yet did he continue fighting with the Blade of it, with which he strook a Halbard out of a Serjeants hand, took him by the Collar and ftabb'd him; got a Horse and a Sword from another whom he pursued, and animated the rest by his example. Although at first there were several who had more mind to get away than to stand it out and fight, yet the resolution of some edged on the rest, and the present strait made them all resolute. The spie who had advertised the Baron of Hermance, and a rash Monk who bore a Mace, were found lying amongst the dead, with two Captains, besides several Lieutenants and Enfigns. In fine this was lo general a defeat, that some days after, feveral Horsemen riding out to number the dead, found two hundred and fixty two lying in the Field, and almost as many amongst the Vines and along the Banks; so that it was judged the Savorards loft three hundred and fifty who were flain, and one hundred who were taken Prisoners, besides eighty who were wounded. The Baron of Hermance having had almost all his Company of Redcoats killed, faved himself on a Spanish Genner. The booty was very confiderable, for the most of them were well clad, and several Gentlemen bad Velvet Coats or of rich fluffs laid in with rich gold and filver, as if they were going to a wedding; so sure were they (as they imagined) of the Victory. It is reported they intended to put all to the Sword, without troubling themselves with taking any Prisoners. The Genevaises lost but ten Foot-men, and one Trooper, and had but fifteen of their men wounded, who were all of them This Victory was owing to the Baron of Conforgiens prudent conduct, and the exact obedience of the Soldiers; fo likewife did he folemaly return thanks unto God in the midst of his little Army, before he ftirred out of the place. The rest of the Month was spent in making inroads into Savoy, and in the demolishing some Caftles.

Offob. 29.

Towards the end of the following months the Genevaifes made a very desperate attempt. In the evening all the Companies both Horse and Foot marched out through the new Gate, and passed over the Arve, and took the Road which leads to Crufille, a small and weak City about three Leagues diftant from Geneva. There were in it three Companies of Neapolitans, Spaniards, and Italians, great Boutefem, and who had extreamly wasted and destroyed the Country of Gex. The Pealants perceiving thele Forces making towards them. alarm'd the whole Country; and the noise of this reached to Crufille at one of the Clock at night. One part of the Garrison made no reckoning of it, but the wifelt of them went and kept watch about the Walls, and some others betook themselves to a Platform, fortified with part of their Baggage. A little before day, the Genevoifes approached near it, and Prayers being ended, the Baron of Conforgien founded a Charge, and offered to scale the City; the besieged made fome relistance, but confiding in the Castle and Platform, the Soldiers withdrew thither; the City was sacked, and the greatest part of

Crufille facked and burnt. it burnt; those Soldiers who were found in the houses, were all of them put to the Sword: for the Genevoises would not trouble themfelves with Prisoners, the Prisons being already full, and they on their fide defired no quarter. The Baron observing his men to be scattered and laden with booty, and fearing left they should be set upon by the Enemy from the Castle, and perceiving likewise the whole Country to be alarm'd, he founded a retreat, having staid there fix hours, and having loft but three Soldiers and a Lieutenant; the Enemy lost on their side a hundred men. The Year was ended in the performance of actions of small importance, they of Geneva having burnt the Villages of Thyole and Frangy. Sancy returned with fresh

Forces, and fet on foot new defigns.

On New-years-day following, the Castle of Buringe was besieged by the Kings Army, together with the Forces of Geneva; both of which confifting of two thousand men, were commanded by the Sieurs of Sancy, Lurbigny and Conforgien. Three hundred of the Dukes Lancers pursuing some Geneva Curriers, came into the very quarters of the Besiegers, and had surprized a party of them, had they come with less noise; some Light-Horsemen and Albanoises whom the French Ambassador had sent from Venice, got immediately on Horse. back, and with the help of some Foot fell upon the Lancers, overthrowing in an instant their Captain Christopher Guevara. The Lancers fought on still, but seeing fixty of their men lying on the ground, they drew back and retired in disorder; the next morning the affault began a fresh more vehemently than before, and the besieged who had at first appeared very hot, defired to come to composition: but no other terms were admitted but to render themselves at the Generals discretion, being threatned with no quarter if they tarried till the next affault. They perceiving that they could not obtain what they defired, got through a back door to the Bridge of Arve, from which the Affailants could not hinder them; they escaped in disorder, and were pursued as far as Bonne. This hapned well for the Soldiers, a great many of whom would without doubt have perished had they given another affault to the place, the breach being a Pikes length from the ground, and fortified with a Ravelin, and an inward Wall and a Bulwark behind it. This Castle was demolished, but the Enemy built it again and made it tenable.

Thonon was likewise retaken by Quitry. The French Soldiers minding nothing but their plundering, committed several outrages. The Caftle was rendred up on composition, and there was found in it Ammunition to the value of fix or leven thousand Crowns of gold; the same was done at Evian, they of the Castle whom the Sieur of Bonvillars commanded, held out for some days, but seeing no succours coming, furrendered, their Arms and Jewels laved, the Country was afterwards plundered. In the mean time the chief of the Royal Army holding a Council, they were told that the Dukes Army was arrived at Roche confifting of fix thousand Foot, and four hundred Dra-

goons, and five hundred Lancers.

Olivarez an old and experienced Captain who commanded the Spaniards in the Dukes Army, counselled them not to advance, but to watch the motions of the French for to take them upon an advantage, alledging that want of Provision would force them to retire,

1591. Fan. I.

Feb. 6. 1591.

Feb. 11. proaches. |

or if they engaged farther into Savoy, their defeat would be ea-Dom Amedee liked well this Advice, but Sonas the Marquis of Treffort, and the Earl of Chateau Neuf, who had more heat than light in his head, was of opinion they should march forward without delay, alledging there would redound more honour and advantage to them in chastising the French, than in expecting till they should return of their own accord. That Quitry's Camp confifted most of pillagers who were laden with spoil, and who for fear of losing it, would chuse rather to use their feet than hands; and in short, that their own Army being ill paid would foon disband themselves, if they flood still without fighting. This Counsel was taken, and the attack

The Sieurs of Sancy, Quitry and Conforgien, who were encamped at Buringe, being advertised that this Army was coming to break in upon them, took out immediately the Garrisons of Polinge and Vifery,

was refolved upon.

and fired these Castles, and sent out Scouts to view the Enemy. They had an account by some Prisoners, but lest it might be thought they were afraid, they remained one day more in the same place, and the next morning instead of advancing further into Focieny, they came and encamped on this side Menoge at Anemasse, and Ville-la-grand, to keep themselves from any surprizal, and to hinder the enemies from posting themselves towards this River between Geneva and them. Amedee having passed over the Arve, came and seated himself at Bergue Lussinge and other Villages. At noon the Kings Army and Genevoises possessed themselves of the highest part of the plain of Monthoux, where they did not believe the Dukes Army, although exceeding them far in strength, durst to attack them; but scarcely

The Kings Army attach-ed by the Savoyards.

1591.

March 12.

Sonas flain.

were they feated, when five hundred Musqueteers chosen out of the Dukes Army, came and charged a French Regiment posted about a mile distant from the main body to keep a Copse at the bottom of a little hill, where they had begun to block up themselves. The attack was fo vigorous, that the French were immediately put to flight. Quitry sent three or four hundred Musqueteers of Chantals and Cheron's Regiments to help them, with three Companies belonging to the Baron of S. Remy; but Dom Amedee and Olivarez fent forth a party of about thirteen hundred Musqueteers who won the Copse, Ditches, and Counter-scarps; Sonas and the Earl of Treffort riding up at the fame time to fecond them, leaping over a thick short hedge to enter into the plain. When the Baron of Conforgien leeing them almost half over, he took this opportunity to fall upon them, and charged them so vigorously, that Sonas, and the most resolute of his fellows being killed in the place, the reft were put to flight, and purfued beyond the hedge, as far as the main body of the Army; where lay intrenched Dom Amedee, and Olivarez, having a thick hedg on one fide of them. On the other part Chantal and Cherons Regiments had newly attacked the one thousand three hundred Musques teers, with whom they had a sharp conflict; but the Spaniards and Neapolitans seeing their Horse routed, began to quit their ground, and were beat back as far as the place where their main body lay,

confifting of three thousand men, who had not stirred all this while. They retired so fast that they threw one another into the Ditch, and unhappy was he who was fo tall that he could not floop low enough

to avoid the Shot. Their main Body defended them: and the victorious rallying with much difficulty, having first rifled the slain, who were near 300, amongst whom were found above 100 Gentlemen, with Sonas their Leader. The Two Armies kept afterwards in

fight one of another till Night.

Ar midnight the Savoyards diffencamped and marched to Focies ny, and passed over the River at Buringe, whose Bridge they broke down left they should be pursued. On the fide of the French, although their loss was not half fo great as their Enemies, yet did they find themselves much weakned, so that to avoid an utter diffipation of their Forces, they took the way which led to the Franche-Comte, and instead of the Baron of Conforgien, were left at Geneva the Sieur Chanmont, and Captain Caron.

During thefe transactions died at Geneva Anthomy Sadeel Baron of sadeel dies Chandien, who had been Minister of Paris, of Nismes, of Rochelle, and at last of Geneva; to which City he lest several Writings and Monuments of his Eloquence and Learning in Divinity, and efpecially in the Holy Tongue: he had taken this Hebrem word Sadeel for his name, which fignifies in our Language, Gods Field, being

the fame with his French name.

The Savoyards being withdrawn, there were feveral inroads made May 17. into their Country, in one of which there was taken at Thonon the Baron of Hermance, who was honorably lodged in the Town house. but endeavouring to make an escape fix Months after, he was kept close Prisoner in the Bishops Palace, where he remained till the Month of February in the following Year, having paid 8000 Crowns of Gold for his Ranfom, by the mediation of some Lords of Valais, who came for that purpole to Geneva.

The Baron of Conforcien being returned to Geneva with some Horse, caused them to gather in their Vintage harvest towards Bonne in the beginning of Ottober, the Baron of Hermante not daring to hinder him, although he was the strongest, remembring the overthrows which he had received from him in the Year 1 900: He furprized afterwards Bonneville, made inroads into Anecy, and beat three Companies of Soldiers who guarded the Suburb of Roche. After which, by the confent of the City, he came to a Treaty with the Baron of Hermance, but which produced nothing. And in the following Month, having taken diffaste at some proceedings which were a little too precise against him and his Men, he obtained leave to return.

Soon after his departure Joachim of Rye Marquiss of Treffort, came and incamped with 300 Horse and 800 Foot at Lancy, near the Fort of Arve, where there was some skirmishing, in which the Mafter of his Camp was killed. He being retired, the Genevoiles concluded to demolish the Village of Laney, in consideration of its being a place which might ferve hereafter for a retreat to the Enemy; which refolution was put immediately into execution, but with much regret, it being a very pleafant Village, having near seventy Hopses in it. The Baron of Conforgien was sent for to oppose the Marquis of Treffort, but it was two Months before he came, about the time when there was a Truce made to last

1592. Octob.

Nov. 1593. March 19.

April 17. Conforgien returns home.

Lancy demo-

Sept. 9.

three Months betwixt the King of France and the Confederate Princes. The Duke of Savoy likewise was comprehended, and accepted of the proposal. The Duke's Secretary Estiguieres bringing a Copy along with him, of this Truce, to Geneva, to know whether they would accept of it; which was consented to by the Council of two hundred, and published on the 16th of September.

1593.

Six days after arrived Deputies from the four Cantons, making offer of their mediation between the Duke and the City; for which they had thanks: And answer was returned them, That they could not leave the French-Kings interest, who would be sure to resent it, should they conclude a Peace. The Truce was afterwards continued, and lasted two Years, without any publication; and during this time the City Officers demolished the Fort of Arve, it occasioning oftentimes the Enemy to invade them.

1594. The Fort of Arve demolished.

1595.

During this Truce the Genevoises kept a Governor under the Kings name in the Country of Gex, who held his Court of Justice in Geneva, after the same maner as the Stewards of Gaillard, Chablais, and of the Country beyond the Arve. The Savoyards and Genevoises began to be conversant one with another, and to exchange Prisoners. There was a Genevois who had been taken thirty Years fince, and had all that time ferved in the Gallies, never fending word what was become of him, to that he was supposed to be dead; his Wife, seven Years after his detention, was married again, and had lived another seven Years with her second Husband. At the end of thirty Years, this her first Husband returned to Geneva, and would have entred into his House. His Wife took him at first for an Impostor: whether that this long space of time had deprived her of all knowledge of him, or that the grayness of his Hair and wrinkles in his Fore-head had made this alteration, he having few charms left him to attract a Womans love. The Husband might swear as long as he pleased. that he was the Man, yet for all this would she not believe him. The business at length came to a trial at Law, where he brought fuch proofs of his being her Husband, that she openly acknowledged that it were impossible, for any but him, to have knowledge of fo many minute particulars. Having then at length owned him for her Husband, they lived afterwards a great while together.

Sep.
Biza reported to have turned Papish.

In the Year 1597, there was spread a report throughout Germany, Holland, and Italy, that Beza had renounced his Religion before the Senate, and had exhorted the Magistrates to reconcile themselves to the Church of Rome. And, that by a special order from the Pope, the Bishop had absolved him before his death, and that in effect the City had sent Deputies to Rome to yield obedience to the Pope: which caused several People in Italy to refort to Rome to see these supposed Deputies. And yet Beza died not till six Years after. There was a more likely report of a Peace concluded betwixt the King and the confederate Princes: it was not yet known whether Geneva should be comprehended: for the Dukes Subjects committed acts of Hostility, having driven away some Herds of

1568. May. Cattel belonging to the Genevoises: whereupon they detained some Troopers, who were Spaniards, being in the Dukes service. The Savoyards had apprehended Hofea André a Minister, whom they had taken in Michaille; and for a requital the Earl of Salenove was detained at Geneva.

Two days after Dom Philippin the Bastard of Savoy, made his The Bastard entrance into the City with a moderate Train, where he was highly treated by the Citizens. He on his part sparing no com- trance into plements. He departed the next Morning, and promised to pro-cure the releasement of Hosea André; upon which the Earl of Salenove was released before-hand. Yet the Minister was not set at liberty, neither was there any likelihood of it, had he not dexte-

roully made his escape.

The Peace was at length concluded betwixt the King of France, of Spain, and the Duke of Savoy; in which were likewise comprehended the Switzers and their Allies, and so by consequence, Geneva, as the King of France openly declared it by word of Mouth as well as by Letters; understanding thereby that the Duke should withdraw his Army. The Duke, who affirmed it was not comprehended, having not been named as the other Cities were, would not return answer by writing, left he should prejudice his pretenfions, caufing only those Forces to withdraw who had marched over into Lambardy. Monsieur Villeroy in the printed Copy of the Treaty or Peace, had added to the 34th Article, written with his own Hand for the instruction of the Sieur Botheon, who was fent by the Duke to take the Copy of the Oath, That under the generality of the Allies and confederate Lords were comprehended them of Geneva. Chapeaurouge, their Deputy to the French-King, brought home Letters, wherein that King promised to desray all charges of the War. The City to testifie how acceptable this news was to them, caused their great Guns to be discharged, May. and folemn Thanks to be returned to God in all their Churches.

Yet was this rejoycing allaied by the return of the Plague, although the mortality was not great, and by the troubles wherein they of Thonon were involved upon the account of Religion, occafioned by a Capucin-Frier called Peter Cherubin, who would constrain the Inhabitants of that place, and them in the Countries thereabouts, who were thought under obedience to the Duke, to return likewise to their old Religion. This Frier challenged the Minifters to dispute publickly with them; which they would not agree to, chusing rather to defend themselves by writing: yet the Magistrates of Geneva made them consent to a verbal Conference: and in the mean the Duke arriving at Thonon to forward the matter, the greatest part of the People returned to their old Religion, alledging they were forfaken; upon which there were printed feveral Disputes and Libels, which served only to exasperate Mens spirits. Towards the end of May, John Serres died at Ge-May.

neva, having withdrew there after he had wrote the Histo-Serres dies at ry of France: his Wife and he were buried both together in the Geneva. fame day.

A Peace

1598.

The Duke of Savoy continued his claims on the City, and got the Magistrates to consent to a Conserence, which was held at Hermance by Deputies from both Parties, and lasted from the seventeenth of October, to the eleventh of November. His Highness's Deputies were the Sieur Jacob his Lieutenants on this side of the Mountains, the President Rochette, the President Berliet Baron of Bourget, Lambert Baron of Terny, and Marin Earl of Viry. The Deputies of Geneva were, the Councellors Maillet, Dausin, Lett and Roset, together with Secretary John Sarrasin. Them of Savoy made their demands, and were answered by them of Geneva in desence of their Priviledges. Whereunto the former made their reply; and the latter returned a second answer: so that this conference at Hermance, Copies of which having been taken, is a kind of Collection of all that can be said on that subject, and is sufficient to make a large Volume. The difference remained as before, it being a very difficult, if not impossible matter, for these two States, so opposite in their Interests and Religion, to come to any persect agreement.

Even the King himself, that he might allay the heats of both Parties, wrote Letters which bore Date from the 11th of November, 1599. in favour of the Genevoises, shewing that he took the City and its Territories into his Protection, understanding it to be comprised under the name of Ally and Confederate, as it had been already declared by the Deputies in the Treaty

had been already declared by the Deputies in the Treaty.

The Duke being gone to Paris, towards the beginning of the

The Duke of Savoy defires that the King

would delift

from Prore-

following Year, about the Marquildom of Saluces, which King Henry urged him to restore, would have inserted in the Articles of Agreement, That the King should desist from protecting Geneva. He got the Bishop of Moderne the Popes Nuncio to mention it to his Majesty. This Prelate, watching his opportunity, tells him, There was a means whereby he might fairly end the difference between him and the Duke. That the same reason which enjoyned the Duke to render him the Marquisdom, instanted in like manner, that his Majesty should not hinder the Duke from obtaining what belonged to him as his right. To which the King affenting, he drew from thence this consequence: That the City of Geneva belonging to the Duke, and nothing hindering him from re-establishing the Authority which his Fathers had in it, but only his Majesties Protection, it is therefore reasonable (faid he) that if he restores to you the Marquisdom of Saluces, which belongs to you, you should in like manner permit him to have the City of Geneva which is his own. The King to answer this Argument, tells him the case was different; for it was not he who had taken the City into his Protection, but his predecessors, and that he was obliged to it by the Oath taken at the Treaty, and by the respect he owed his Predecessors: And farther, That what he had done, proceeding from the acknowledgment of the good services he had received from that City, it was neither handsom nor just to violate this Obligation. The Prelate had his answer ready: You will not Sir, said he, leave protecting Geneva because of the example of your Ancestors; and by the same reason the Duke is not obliged to restore you the Marquisdom of Saluces, because

1600.

it belongs not to you, but to the deceased King your predecessor who took it. To which the King replied, The Duke of Savoy hath usurped my Marquisdom, nothing can excuse an Usurper from restring that which he hath taken; neither will I hinder his claims on Geneva, provided he proceeds not against them in a hostile manner: for if he uses violence, I know what I have to do. And where us he is of opinion that if I should abandon them, he could soon subdue them to himself, I would therefore have him consider, how much thereby I should dishonour both my self and Kingdom.

And thus dropt the Duke of Savoy's proposal, and consequently the Treaty of agreement. The King took the Field, and won in a Thort time Breffe and all Savoy, except the Castle of the Borough, and S. Catherines Fort which lay two Leagues distant from Geneva, before which he came and encamped. This Fort was built with five corners, and raised on four firm Bastions incompassed with Ditches, which laid the Campain level and open, on the highest part of which this Fort was fituated. There was in it a Carrison of six hundred men, this was the forest thorn in the Genevoises foot. So the King who defired to gratifie them, kindly received their Deputies, who were enjoyned to request of the King in consideration of the service which they had done the Crown, and of their fufferings in the late War, he would be pleased to put this Fort into their hands to be demolished, it having been so prejudicial to him. The Duke of Saully introduced these Deputies into the Kings presence.

Theodorus de Beze chief Minister, whose age and learning made him venerable amongst his own party, made a speech in behalf of the rest, which was but a general complement, in these terms: Sir, Humane Eloquence, being not susficient to raise your praise to the pitch of your admirable actions; and my stile being too loose, and voice too weak to celebrate the same of your Majesties virtues, which the Universe will publish without ceasing, seeing you never cease from performing actions worthy of glory and praise, I shall leave the celebration of the Elogies which are due to you to the holy Angels, for having rescued the Churches of God from oppression, and obtained for his children the liberty of serving him according to his divine Precepts, and to invoke him alone in the Trinity of persons. I shall content my self in saying and applying to humane things what Simeon said of divine, Now Lord, let thy servant depart in peace according to thy word, seeing that mine eyes have seen before I die, not only the deliverer of us your humble servants, but of all France, and of the faithful in general, who have tasted the effects of your precious bounty.

To which the King answered, Father, These sew words which significe much, are worthy the reputation which Monsieur Beze hath acquired by well speaking. I take them in good part, and accept them with those kind resentments they deserve. I will tell you, the Kings my predecessors having ever held your City under their protection, I am resolved not onely to imitate them in this, and in all other things answerable to the glory of a King of France, but likewise to requite the sincere affection which your City hath ever shewed me, and would have him who hath presented you, whom I hold here by the hand, and who is so affectionate towards you, to be your Sollicitor; and that you signific to him what you desire I should do for

Beza makes a Speech to the King.

The Kings

you :

you: for the matter must be a very difficult one which I shall not grant you. And whispering to the Deputies he told them, I know what you most defire I should do, (for they had already mentioned it to the Duke of Sully, ) Tou would have S. Katherines Fort demolifhed. There are several people who would persivade me to desist, but I see plainly it is through envy, and therefore I shall not mind them. I will leave nothing undone which respects your advantage. S. Katherines Fort shall be razed, and here is a man in whom you conside, and that not without cause; (meaning the

Duke of Sully, ) to whose charge I commit this affair.

From that time the City Gates were fet open to all belonging to the Court and Army, so that there was reckoned one Evening to be in it above four thousand men; and amongst others, several Lords, as Messieurs of Guise, Elboeuf, Espernon, Guiche and Biron; the last of these walking with some Councellors of Geneva as he came to S. Gervais, upon some discourse begun, he clapt his hand to his Sword and told them, Gentlemen, This shall do your work, or I will lose my life. They thanked him for his good will, but he made it appear afterwards that he meant otherwise than they understood him. Monsieur Sully who came likewise, eased them of their trouble in being so crouded with people, having ordered his Horse and several Volunteers to return to the Camp. The Fort capitulated soon after the Trench was made, they within promising to surrender, if they were not fuccoured in ten days, which was only a formal business, seeing it was well known the Duke was not in a capacity to relieve them. The Garrison marched out beating their Drums, and their Colours flying, with three pieces of Ordnance. Monsieur Sully blew up immediately the Bastions by means of the Mine, of which the Genevoifes having notice, according to the Kings Order, there came so many of them, and fell so wholly to their work, that within a day or two there was not the least trace to be seen; the King gave them six Cannons which were found in the Fort.

1600. Sept. 16. The Ebbings and flowings of the Rhofne.

Decem. 16.

The Fort razed.

> There hapned three months before a thing very remarkable; After feveral great Claps of Thunder which lasted all the Morning, the Rhofne after several ebbings and flowings, at length became dry in fome places, where it was wont to be five foot deep; the Boats which were at the Lakes mouth relying on the ground, fo that children took up little Fish; and Smiths who dwelt on the Bridge came down, and picked upold Iron; but the waters immediately returning, happy was he who could foonest get away. If one of these refluxes had lasted but one quarter of an hour, the houses on the Bridge, and part of S: Gervais would have been drowned; it is very likely that this prodigy was occasioned by some kind of Earthquake or uprifing of the Earth, by which the ground where the Rhosne issues forth from the Lake, being twice or thrice lifted up by the fubterranean agitated vapours, hindred the Rhofne from running, and that the same ground finking down again, by reason of its own weight, it took again its ordinary course. The same hapned in the year 1584. in that great Earthquake, which raifed up that heap of Earth, which we have already mentioned, and caused the Lake to overflow twenty paces, which instance may serve to confirm the other. All the difference lies here, that these exhalations were not strong enough to force

force a passage, and to shake the neighbouring parts. That which makes this more clear, was an Earthquake which reached from Geneva as far as Switzerland, which hapned a year after in the same month, with so great a violence, that Monsieur James Godefroy observed in his Memoires, that he was rocked in his bed with it after the same manner as if he had been in a Cradle.

The War with Savoy was ended by the interposition of the Legat Aldobrandin, the Duke exchanging with the King the Marquisdom of Saluces for Bresse. His Majesty declared in his Letters dated the thirteenth of August, 1601. that Geneva although not expressed in the Treaty, yet was understood, and ought to enjoy the benefit of the Peace. The Duke yielded likewise the Bailliage of Gex with La Bresse which was held by the Genevoises, who desired the King to let it remain in their possession, as a place whereon depended the safeguard of their State: but the King told them he could not grant their request, seeing that by the Treaty held at Lyons betwixt him and the Duke, La Bresse, Veromey, and Gex, were to be incorporated into the Crown, and were never to be cut off from it, upon any occasion. Immediately after this Liberty of Conscience was granted, and the Mass said in S. Peters Church at Gex.

The Savoyards did not forbear their infultings over the Genevoises, having possessed themselves of the Villages of Focenar and Thonex; and would have in like manner seized on Vandauvres, but this Village was defended by James des Arts, accompanied by a Minister, and some Soldiers who kept the Church, and drove our thence the

Priests, who were brought in by force.

In the Summer following the Jubilee was celebrated at Thonon, where was contrived the famous enterprize of scaling Geneva. Certain Frenchmen whose occasions led them to and from the City, got notice of the design, and gave an account of it to their friends at Geneva; which the Citizens could hardly believe, the Articles of Peace having been sworn to by both parties to be observed, resting secure on the two Treaties held at Verins and Lyons, not considering that the Invasion of these Villages, and the seizure of several Impropriations, were the sparks of a fire which would soon break out into a stame.

There were complaints made of this to the Sieur Albigny, Lieutenant General on this fide of the Mountains; his proper name was De Gordes, fon to him who had been Governor of Dauphiny; but he had left the Kings service for his Highnesses. He made answer to the Messengers from Geneva two several times, that it was both his own and his Masters intention to let them live in peace; and that his Highness meant the Treaty should be religiously observed. Horeover the President Rochelle Counsellor of State was arrived at Geneva some days before this Scalado, for to lull the Magistrates asserved from the City; telling them it was expedient to make some lasting agreement, profering his assistance for the carrying on so good a work.

Whereupon the Genevoises resting secure, and distrusting nothing, neglected the guarding of the City; although they had warning

1601.

Jan. 17.
The King of France declares General comprehended in the Treaty.

April 5.

1602.
A Jubilee at Thonon, where the design was laid to scale General

A warning given to the Genevoiles concerning the attempt on their City.

given them even by the Dukes Subjects. Amongst others there came one from chefne, who drawing near to the Gate, the day before the execution of the enterprize, told them politively that the Enemy was coming, and that they should stand upon their guard: but this advertisment was flighted, either for want of due heed, or else that they reputed this person to be some dealer in Visions. The Duke had caused several Troops to advance undiscerned into Focieny, the Duke of Nemour's Country, yet under the jurisdiction of Savoy; amongst the rest the Regiment of the Baron of La val a'lfere, who was born in Picardy, which Regiment consisted of near eight hundred men, the most part of them French sugitives, and people who would undertake any thing right or wrong. Brunautien this Barons Lieutenant had with fome others viewed the City at his ease, taken the height of the walls, and the depths of the ditches in the night and had affured Albigny of the facility of the enterprize; moreover the intelligence which they held with the Syndick of the guard, who was to displace the Sentinel from that part where they were to scale, made their undertaking fo fure, that on Saturday the eleventh of December, which was the day before the execution of their intended enterprize, several persons came into the City to buy Horses, and had spoken Enigmatically that they would come the next day to conclude the bargain. It was confidently affirmed (how true I cannot tell) that Brunaulieu before he fet forth on this enterprize, had by a special dispensation received the extream Unction, swearing he would live no longer, if he could not effect his defign; and that the rest had confessed themselves and taken the Sacrament upon it. The Jesuits and Capucins failed not to exhort both great and small to obferve the Oath made at the Jubilee in Thonon for the extirpation of Hereticks.

Albigny draws up his men near Bonne.

In the mean time Albigny began to draw up his mentowards fix of the Clock in the Evening near Bonne, La Roche, and Bonneville. It was on the 11. or 12. day of the Month according to the old stile, and the longest night in the year. He had his Company of guards, the Regiment belonging to Baron de la val d' Isere, four Troops of Horse, and some Gentlemen of Savoy. The Spaniards and Neapolitans quartered at Anecy, and were to make up the Rear-guard, and march up as foon as they had notice. Out of the first Troops were chosen three hundred men, armed at all points with Breast plates, and their Helmets on their heads, their Pistols at their Girdles, their Cutlaces in their hands, and another party of them with half Pikes and Musquets. As they marched along they stopped the Peafants in their way, lest they should alarm the City; yet were there fome who escaped and came to the Gates thereof, giving notice to the Sentinels to stand upon their guard, the Enemy approaching but their words were not regarded, being taken for people who jested. The Watch whose duty was to lie out of the City, in order to discover any who should approach it, had dispersed themselves, and perceived not the Troops, who advanced undiscovered along the

Warning a fecond time given to the City.

The Duke who doubted not of the fuccess, came post Incognito from beyond the Mountains, and caused himself to be called Mon-

figur the Ambassador. He came the same Night to the Bridge of Tremblieres, which is a little Village about a League distant from Geneva, that he might animate by his presence those who were fearful. First of all a Hare starting up amongst them, as they drew near to Champel, where was the place of their Rendesvous, struck fome of them with terror. About five or fix hundred paces from the Ditch they spied several Stakes drove into the Ground, on which workmen were wont to hang their Serges to dry them. The Night being dark, and neither Moon or Stars appearing, there were them who took this for some Ambuscade laid by the City, and were thus ranged in a row in expectation of their coming. Yet they took courage, and having left the main Body of their Army in Plein-Palais, Brunaulieu and the resolutest of them, who had undertaken to scale the City, and who were come on Horseback, light off, and made towards the Counterscarp, and went down into the Ditch of Corraterie. No sooner were they there but a flight of Wild-ducks arose, and put them to a start, they fearing left thefe Birds (like the Geefe of the Capitol who faved Rome) would wake the Sentinels, and fpoil their Enterprize.

At length taking courage, they passed softly over the Ditch upon Hurdles, which they had laid to keep themselves from sinking into the Mud, and raised up three Ladders against the Walls, against the near the Watch Tower towards Monneye, and to try if any body heard them, they took up Stones and knocked with them against the Walls, as they fince related. Brunaulieu had made the same tri-al heretofore, and was not heard, because that for a long time they had placed no Watch there. But before we proceed, we may take notice of the form of their Ladders: they were coloured with black, to make them undifcerned in the dark, and made of feveral joynted pieces, that they might be more easier carried by the Mules, and shortned or lengthened as they had occasion. The Feet of them were shod with sharp Iron Spikes, that they might be easilier fastned, and stand firmer in the ground. The top of these Ladders, which were to touch the Wall, were furnished with a Pully, and covered with a thick Cloth, that they might slide the easier and with less noise. They who would better comprehend the fashion of them, may fee part of them still kept in the Arfe-

nal of Geneva. Besides these Ladders they were furnished with great Steel Hammers, one end of which had sharp edges to cut the Chains of the Draw-bridge, the Locks and Bolts; they had likewise great Pinchers to pluck out Nails and Hinges from the Gates, and several Petards to burst them open. And being thus furnished, they began to climb.

Sonas who was one of the resolutest of the Company, and was determined to revenge the death of his Father, who was killed at Monthoux, began by a bad omen to bleed at Nose, before he ascended the Ladder, and being gotten half way up received fuch a blow by the fall of a Stone from the Wall, as almost took away his senses, and was forced to come down. Albigny, whom it most concerned that this enterprize should take effect, stood at the Lad-

Sonas bleeds

Alexander a
Jesuit encourages the
Enterprizers.

ders foot, encouraging his Soldiers, by setting before them the honour and booty which they might expect if they prevailed. He animated likewise Sonas, who began to climb again. A scotch Jefuit called Father Alexander, besides the exhortation which he had made them in Plein Palais, confessed them at the foot of the Ladder, assuring them, That if they should die in the Enterprize, the Rounds of the Ladders would be as so many steps leading them directly to Heaven. But the good Father could not foresee that it was on an other kind of Ladder provided for them that they were to get thither. He had likewise given them little Bills, wherein were written some passages of Holy Scripture; and other pieces of Paper, in the Form of Conjurations, which would preserve them, who carried them, from any violent death.

It was about one of the Clock in the Morning when they began to mount, and the 12th of December according to the old Style, and the 22d of the said Month according to the new; all things were quiet and still, so that Sonas, Attignac, and six others, who were first entred into the City through Tartasse, which is a Gate within, always lest open, walked about the Streets by couples, to observe whether the People were sast asleep, and whether this great silence was not some trick to intrap them. But all was quiet;

And they behind climbed up in great numbers.

Dec. 12.
Sonas with fix others first climb up into the City.

The Duke understanding that the most couragious amongst his Men were entred without resistance, sent to the Spaniards and Neapolitans, commanding them to come up quickly, and dispatched Curriers to all parts to carry news of this happy beginning, which caused it to be confidently reported in Piedmont, Savoy, and Dauphine, that the City was taken. And indeed the Duke might well believe himself to be Master of it, there having already entred 200 of the stoutest Men in the Army; some of which lay flat on the Ground under the Trees of the Parapet, others stood up close against the Houses in Corraterie, till they should be stronger: for Brunaulieu and others who were chief mannagers of the delign, intended not to appear till four of the Clock in the Morning, that their Men might have more time to climb up, and that the Rearguard might draw near, and likewise that they might have more light to carry on a business of so great consequence. But before that time, betwixt two and three in the Morning, a Soldier, who stood Sentinel in the Tower of Monnoye, having heard some noise in the Ditch, called his Corporal, to know what it might be. The Corporal fends a Soldier with a Lanthorn; who takes along with him his Musquet, and gets upon the Parapet, and perceives some armed Men making towards him, to whom he cried, Who comes there? and having no answer, he discharged his Musquet at them. They immediately fell upon him, and as he cried, Arm, Arm, they knocked him down. Which the Soldier who flood on the Sentinel perceiving, he discharged his Piece to give notice to the main Guard, who, alas, were but fix Men.

Brunaulieu, and the most resolute amongst them, perceiving they were discovered, and that it was impossible for them to put it off any longer, and finding moreover that they were strong enough

The Duke dispatches Messengers to all parts, to impart the news of their success. in number in the City, resolved immediately to stand to it, and to dispose of their Men to the best advantage, and to set upon those who should oppose them, in soir several places, viz. at the new Gate, at Tartasse, at Monnoye, and at the entrance of the Town-house, which they would keep till the Petards could be brought to the new Gate, to sorce a passage, and let in the Troops which lay at Plein-Palais: reserving a considerable Party to assist them, who still were climbing up.

They fiercely then set upon the Guard at the new Gate, who were no more than thirteen Men, some of which belonged to the neighbouring Sentries. The most part of the Guard, when they had Fired, betook themselves to their Heels, and fall to give the Alarm to those who watched the Town house, to the Bourg of Four, and to the gate of Rive. They were pursued as far as la Treille, which was speedily clapt to. The Enemies then finding this passage shur, came down to the new Gate, of which they were Masters. In the mean time, of the three who remained at this Gate, two of them hid themselves, and the third getting on the top of the Gate, advisedly thought to let down the Percullice. The Person who mannaged the Petard, was amazed to find his design of applying it inessectual, being prevented by the Percullice.

A Citizen, who was one of the first who awaked at this noise, came out of his House, which was near the Gate of Tartasse, and would have passed down half dressed, with his Halbard, to repair to his quarters at the new Gate. In coming down, he discovered four or five armed Men who made up to him to get before him to Tartaffe. He believing they belonged to the City, asked them aloud, whereabouts the Enemy was: they still advancing towards him, cried out to him, Peace, Slave, come hither, and be on our side, God bless the Duke of Savoy: upon which, perceiving it was the Enemy, he flies back, and alarm'd the neighbouring streets. In the mean time the Enemy won the Gate of Tartaffe, keeping their ground, and endeavoured to make good the passage. The Citizens ran thither, and began to barricado the way which led to this Gate. Some of them having been perceived with their Torches, were wounded; others passing boldly on were killed. Canal, who was of the City-Council, and Captain of those parts of the City, a Man in years, but of great courage, was flain after this manner: He was helped in his passing over the Chain, which was fastned at the corner of the Street, and was defired to venture no farther: yet, not believing the Enemy to be fo near, he would needs go on till it was too late for him to think of returning. The Enemies perceiving the Citizens to gather apace, left the place, and returned to their fellows at the new

In the mean time the City being throughy alarm'd, some of them rendred themselves according to costom at their usual place of Rendezvous; others without any stop, ran where was the greatest danger, directly upon the Enemy, who believing that they had finished their Enterprize, shouted out a-long Corraterie, God bless the

King of Spain, God bless the Duke of Savoy, the City is our own; Kill, kill, kill them; Down with them, down with them. The first who met were known to one another by their Watch word, which consisted in a kind of noise like the croaking of a Frog, or like unto that which Riders use in incouraging their Horses. When they were asked by them of the City, Who goes there? They answered, Friends. There were some, who to divide them who might come in to help their Companions, cried out aloud, Arm, Arm, Arm, the Enemy is as the Gate of Rive.

The Enemy had broke twice through the Guards at Monnoye, and having burst open one of the Doors, behind which the Soldiers had barricadoed themselves, would have passed on further, and have rushed into the City: but being met by the Grand Rounds, who made head against them, there were some of them lest dead in the place. The Citizens likewise coming in, briskly charged those who put themselves in a posture of passing through this Gate of Monnoye, killed one on the Bridge of Rhosne, and another be-

Being driven back thence, there were some who endeavoured so break into the Houses in Corraterie, to plunder them, or to pass through into the City-street, and began first with Julien Piaget's House, where they killed the Serving man, and applied a Petard to the Stable-door, from which they were beaten away. Whilst these things were doing, a Canoneer having fired a Cannon from the Bulwark of Oye, which lay level to the Walls, he had the good hap to shatter the Ladders, and threw them all down. The first report having been heard by the Regiment of La Val & Ifere, who lay quiet in Plein-Palais, some of them cried out in amaze, March up, march up, the City is our own, thinking that the Petard had made this noise, and the Drums without any farther notice began to beat: which set them all a running towards the new Gate, dividing already the spoil amongst them: but they were very much surprized to find it still shut; so that descending into the Ditch, near their Scaling Ladders, the Gunner having fired his Cannon a second time, charged with small Shot, made a slaughter amongst them. The Horie, some distance off, having heard the sound of the Drum, and perceived the light of the Torches in several parts

of the City, had a short joy in approaching unto it, of which they believed their own Men had made themselves Masters.

At the same time a small party of Cirizens, who issued out through the Gate of Treille and S. Leger, resolving to facrifice their Lives in defence of their Country, came down to recover the new Gate. They set upon the Guards there in a most resolver manner, and had two of their Men immediately slain, they continued sighting vigorously. Picot, who managed the Petard, being busied about it, was killed. Seconded at length by others who ran to their assistance, they drove the Enemy from their Court of Guard adjoyning to the Gate, and made them retreat to the middle of Corraterie, to the Party who lay to affish those who scaled the

Walls.

The Savoyards being greatly aftonished to find themselves shut up betwixt the Walls and the Houses, and knowing not which way to turn themselves, began to lose their courage. They proffered to let down Brunaulieu from the Wall with a Rope? But he chose rather to die than to live with shame: The Shot flew about their Ears like Hail-stones, out of the Windows and tops of the Houses. Baudichon, one of the City Captains, who was half dreffed, fignalized himself most eminently. A Taylor who brandished a two. The valour of handed Sword, did wonders. A Woman throwing out on purpole a Taylor. an Iron-pot on the Head of one of the most resolute amongst them, fplit his Scull. and caused the sand one of the instance of the sand one of the sand one

The Citizens courage increasing, and the Savoyards seeing above fifty of their Men lying on the Ground, betook themselves to the place where their Ladders stood, on which some already had say ved themselves, making more haste to get down than they did to get up, fear having given them wings; but finding no Ladders. they cast themselves down from the Wall, at which the good Father Alexander found himself besides his reckoning, one of these armed Men having fadly bruifed him in falling from the Wall. The Chevalier Dandelot fliding down broke his Nofe. Others were maimed or killed by fo dangerous a leap. They who lay dead in the City were reckoned to be about 54. the greatest part of them being Officers and Men of note, and 13 were taken Prisoners! The Cannon was brought on the Platform of Treille, and was levelled against Plein-Palais, and perfectly routed both the Horse and Foot which lay there.

Albigny being aftonished at the unsuccessfulness of his undertaking, so well contrived and so ill performed, and finding the Shopkeepers (as he was wont to term the Genevoifes) had courage to defend themselves, and to make his Men leap over the Walls, sounded a Retreat, which was very welcom to his dispersed Troops, who were benummed with fear and cold. They marched back in haste to the side of Bonne, and brought the Duke the news of the unfortunate success which the Sieur of Albigny's rashness had pro-The Duke faid nothing else to him, but that he had made

a very fair flourisb: For this was his common expression.

In the same day the thirteen Priloners were condemned to be Thirteen of hanged, which some have censured as too severe; but the Magistrates alledged that they confidered them not under the notion of Enemies, but Thieves who broke in in the night, and who had violated contrary to all right, a Peace which had been so solemnly sworn to. It is faid of Sonas, that he would have redeemed himself for his weight in silver. Chaffardon, Attignac, and other persons of Quality, were treated after the same manner, and were accompanied by the Ministers to the place of Execution. The Council of fixty ordered that their heads, as likewise of the others who were killed between the Walls, should be cut off, and ranged on the Wall of the Bullwark near the place where they scaled, and their bodies to be thrown into the Rhofne. They were found to be fixty feven in all; and it was superstitiously observed, that it had been so many years since they had thrown off the Romilb yoke: but if we reckon those who were flain in the Ditch,

whole quality the Enemy kept lecret; it is known they lost Cornage, the Sieur Albiery Lieutenant, De Gruzs, La Tour, and Payen.

On the Genevoites fide there were but thirty wounded, amongst whom wasiche principal Syndick Peter Forbry, and John Bodichon; and seventeen killed, who were interred in S. Gervais with an honourable Epitaph It is faid that Theodore de Beze, who was then alive but very ancient, heard not the least noise of this uproar and diffurbance, and was amazed when he was led forth to fee the flain, who lay stretched out along Corraterie. He had left off Preaching, yet did he get up into the Pulpit, and caused the 124. Psalm to be sung, Now may Ifrael fay, if the Lord had not been on our fide when men rofe up against my which Pfalm hath been ever fince sung on that day, which is observed by an Order of Council once a year, with publick Thanklgivings and rejoycing; two days after was kept a publick Faft to offer up unto God their folemn acknowledgements. There was likewise set up in the Townshouse a Latine Inscription for a lafling remembrance. The Magistrates dispatched immediately an Express to Berne to carry them the News, and to defire their assistance in case the Enemy should fee upon them asresh. The four Protestant Cantons sent them immediately twelve hundred men, promising them more if they had occasion for them. The Duke rode Post back again over the Mountains, leaving his Forces in Fodigne, and in the Bailliage of Terny: The Genevoifes wrote likewife to the Sieur of Guiche, who was Governor of Lyons, this Letter.

Beza Preaches a thankfgiving Sermon for their deliverance.

A Letter from the Genevoises to the Sieur of Guiche.

704 have heard before by several Letters that his Highness of Savoy, notwithstanding be knew and acknowledged we were comprehended in the Treaty of Peace, made in the Month of January, 1601. betwixt His Majesty of France, and himself, hath yet several times oppressed us not only by keeping back our Revenues, Prohibitions of Commerce, and other Violences; not at all minding the just Remonstrances reiterated by bis faid Majesty : but hath alfo fet on foot ferveral defigns to surprize our City in the midft of the Calms of Peace. It hath hapned then, that for to obtain his pernicious ends, that the Sieur Albigny on Saturday last, the Eleventh of this Month, about Midnight, brought before our City on the side of Plein-Palais, about two thousand chosen Men, both Horse and Foot, and hath caused two hundred of them to descend into our Ditch towards Corraterie, where was heretofore a Gate leading to the City; and baving provided Ladders, caused them to climb the Walls about three of the Clock in the Morning, on Sunday the Twelfth of the Said Month, he standing in the Ditch, and encouraging them; so that baving gotten down into the City, some of them marched directly to the new Gate, endeavouring to force it open,

and to bring in their main body to affift them, which lay at Plein-Palais: others would have gained the Gate of Monnoye, to enter by this means into the heart of the City: but it hath pleafed our good God to look down upon us with an eye of pitty, and to encourage our men in such a manner that they drove them back, and slew the greatest part of them; some have been taken and hanged since by our Order. The remaining part have cast themselves down from the Walls, fothat several of them being wounded, have died thereupon. This is a mar velous deliverance which God hath wrought for us, and for which we are bound to praise him. But it being very likely that the faid Sieur Albigny intends to profecute his defion; and in as much as we do also understand that his Highness lies not far bence, we therefore earnestly intreat you, that you would please to take into your Consideration, the prejudice his Majesty would suffer by the taking of this City; and to continue your favour towards us, and to affift us by your wife and prudent Counfel.

The King was immediately informed that Geneval was taken, the design appearing so likely to take effect, that there was less reason to doubt of it than to believe it. He was not undeceived till he received Letters from the Sieur de la Guiche, which preceded the account which the City published. His Majesty vouchsafed to write to them of Geneval Letters full of sincere affection, and becoming the generosity of so glorious a Monarch. The Contents of the Letter were as follows.

Most dear and well beloved.

Haroe heard to my great grief, of the enterprize made on your City by the Duke of Savoy's Subjects; and having known bow couragiously ye have repelled and chastised them, let me telt you, I am heartily glad thereat. I have promised my affistance to preferve your City, and have told the Duke as much by word of mouth when I last saw him; and likewise them who have come from him: an occasion then now offering it self, I am resolved to shew you effectually what I then did but promise, hoping that God will revence the breach of those Protestations and Oaths which have been made at the Treaties of Vervins and Lyons. I cannot yet guess what the Dukes ofter-Designs may be, nor yet what need you may have of my help, which shall neither be refused you, nor deferred; and having not as yet understood what resolutions ye have taken in this affair with our other Allies and Confederates, I shall defer the discovering of my thoughts to you till I understand yours, and then I shall be better able to judge of the Remedy, which we must use in a matter of so

A Letter of the French King to the Genevoises.

great importance; you will oblige me in sending notice of what soever shall occur, and what you shall resolve upon touching this last oc-In the mean time I will tell you, if the Duke fets upon you either by open force or fraud, you shall not want my affiftance, and if occasion requires it, my person too: howsoever let me have notice how he deals with you. I intend without delay to Write to all the Governors and Lieutenant-Generals of my Provinces who are near you, to watch diligently over you, and affift you at your need to their utmost power, and that with the same care and diligence as if it were for the faving of the most important places of my Kingdown under their Government. I befeech God, most dear and loving friends, to have you in his holy keeping. Written at Paris the Eighth of January 1603. Signed Henry, and underneath de Neuf-ville.

The day wherein the Walls were scaled, had been a day of trouble and confusion to every body in general; but it had like to have proved double dangerous to the Syndicks: for on Saturday night a man came to the Gate of Rive, to give notice of the Enemies approaches, which news was carried to the chief Syndick; who remitted the affair to the fourth Syndick who was a favourer of the Enemy, so that this was like sending a Patient from the Physician to the Hangman. The people who could not brook this proceeding, considering the danger threatning them, and what they had already fufferred, determined thereupon to be revenged on these two Syndicks: but they were so prudent or fearful as to keep their Chambers till noon, the time when the Prisoners were led to execution; the people then running to behold this spectacle, were taken off from the thoughts of being revenged on them. The Sermons at night allayed the heats of some. One of the Senators had made answer, when they went to him for the keys of the Arsenal to take out Arms, Surely thefe are not Birds to flie thus over the Walls: not believing it was possible for them to get in.

In the beginning of the Year, there arose a great difference in the general Council, in the choice of Syndicks, by reason of the scaling the Walls which had hapned three weeks before, for fear they should fall into the hands of some Magistrates ill affected to the publick. At length there was chosen John Maillet, John du Pan, John Faures, and John Budé, which gave occasion to this Proverb, We are at S. John's, and because that the Lieutenant too was named John Rillet.

Maillet was foon after clapt up in Prison upon suspicion of Treason, and likewise for that contrary to his. Oath, he had betrayed the Liberties of the City in the case of the Village of Moin, at the instance of one of his Creditors who was a Counsellor in Berne. He remained a Prisoner seven years, and at length was released, and withdrew with his family into Savoy, where he had a small Pension allowed him, but not sufficient to maintain him; so that he was forced to

1603. Jan.

Maillet committed to Prison.

live very sparingly, he died in the year 1625. having persevered in his Religion, amongst them of the contrary party. He was much pittied, being a man learned; for it was he who composed those neat

Inscriptions which are to be seen in the Bishops Palace.

The Duke gave out that the principal morive which induced him to make the late attempt on Geneva, was the establishment of the Catholick Religion amongst them; for the promoting of so good a work, he having neither spared his Soldiers, his Treasure nor his Person. But the Genevoises replied thereupon, that he took not the way to shew himself zealous for Religion, when he gave such a plain demonstration how little he valued his Oath; and that doubtless God would not let them escape unpunished who had taken his name in vain. On the other fide the Earl of Tournon his Hignesses Resident amongst the Cantons, came from Fribourg to Berne, for to make this following Harangue to the Lords of that City, and to endeavor to palliate the matter, according to the instructions sent him from the · Duke by his Secretary Caron. These were his Words:

Most Mighty Lords, &c.

Rom the day and hour I heard of the enterprize against Geneva, I was desirous of nothing more than of knowing from my Soveraign Lord and Prince, how the matter really bad paffed, Bone. to the end that I might, in the name of his Highnes, inform your Lordships and other affectionate Friends; feeing that in such like affairs, false Reports never fail to be spread abroad by the Adverfaries. For being destitute of all lawful reasons and equity, they have endeavoured to colour over their bad cause, to the dishenour and prejudice of his Highness, and to render him odious to his friends. Wherefore harving been advertised by his Highness as well by word of mouth as by writing, and also by his Secretary who is joyned with me in this affair, of the whole truth of the matter, and harving received an express charge to communicate the same unto you, according to the good correspondence which ought to be among ft Neighbours, to the end ye may no longer doubt of my Masters good will and affection. My Self I say, and his Secretary would not be wanting likewise to inform you according to the instructions given us of this late undertaking; this then in short is the true account of it. Your Lordships know very well the reas fons moving his Highness to make the late War against the City of Geneva, it being upon the account of the Tallies, Imposts, and other ordinary Charges on the Estates which the Genevoises hold in his Highnesses Dominions. They were follicited and intreated to Submit to reason and equity, after the same manner as their other Neighbours who possess Estates in his Highnesses Country.

or segmental

the Lords of

Countries. But they on the other fide have never ceased from making their complaints, and representing their cause to his Majesty of France, as also to your Lordships, although they have been rebuked by feveral noble Lords about his Majesty, for their unseasonable requests, and fent back to make satisfaction to those equitable demands, after the fame manner as your Lordfings have dealt with them. Let have they full obstinately continued in their unjust pretentions, and have not only endeavoured by force to maintain their pretended right, as his Highness bath been well informed; but end deavouring moreover contrary to his Highness's declaration, to bring and convey into their City Corn, which ought not to be transported out of his Highness's Countries, for the relief of his Subjects, and to prefer ve in flore against time of need; so that they have by this means infringed and violated this Edict, for which just causes and reasons, his Highness had a design of bringing Geneva to Reason, but he hath deferred his refentments till some other opportunity, especially till his Highness can be present in his own person, to prevent all mischief and confusion, which commonly happens in fuchlike occasions. But for a much as the faid Genevoiles do alledge the priviledges granted them by your predeceffors of bleffed memory, against the pretentions of his Highness, they are of no valid dity, feeing they have not acquitted themselves in what they were obliged to on their parts, and have by this means made void their pri-And thus it is likewife in the claims which they lay to the Treaty, as if they were comprehended in it, and included with his Majefly of France, and the Duke of Savoy my Master: whereas it ought to be considered in this case, they have no grounds or reafons for their pretentions, for it is certain they cannot be understood under this word of Allies, seeing they are not in League with all the Cantons of Switzerland, and that they have not been expressly specified and named as the other Allies; and so consequently could they not be inferted in his Highness's absence against his will and pleasure, as being a party principally concerned. Moreover I will not forbear to tell your Lordships, that his Highness has been credibly informed that my Lord Eldiguieres designed to surprize the faid City; which had he effected, it would have proved highly prejudicial to his Highies and to your selves, and therefore his Highness thought it his most prudent course to prevent him. But lest your Lordships should suspect that he had any defign against you his ancient Neighbours, with whom he hath all this while held so good a correspondence; He bath therefore withdrawn bis men on this fide the Mountains, resolving

resolving to keep up a good understanding with you, as his predecesfors had done before him; and for this effect he will maintain and encourage all Traffick and Commerce betwixt the two States, expe-Eting in the mean time an answer from you, which we hope will prove latisfactory to our defires, and worthy your resolutions.

This Harangue of the Earl of Tournon was heard by the Council of Berne, yet did it not satisfie them; for they dismissed both him and the Secretary without answer, and had they not speedily departed, it is very probable the people, forgetting the respect due to persons of their quality, would have affronted them, so much did they flight his apology for an attempt, which was not only condemned by them, but as it is faid, by all Europe, and even by the Pope himself. The Duke of Bouillon passing about that time through Geneva, was defirous of being informed of all the circumstances of the enterprize, and went to see the places where they entred and made their efforts.

In the mean time they of Geneva strengthened by the Troops of their Allies, and feveral French Soldiers both Horse and Foot, whom the King permitted to affift them, maintained themselves against the Garrisons with which they were surrounded, and drove away them who approached their Walls; they cut down the Trees about the City to take away all shelter for the Enemy, and made feveral incursions into the Countries of Savoy, and surprized the City of S. Genis a' Aoste, where they setled the Baron of Vilars Genis raken Governor, from whence they continually molefted the Dukes Sub- by surprize. jects, and kept Chambery in exercise, marching many times up to their Gates, and had it not been for the death of a valorous Gentle-man named Monsieur de Nesle, Chambery would have run the same risque as S. Genis.

The King gave order to de Vic, his Ambassador in Switzerland, that in his return home through Geneva, he should assure the Citizens, that he was not one of them who only love their friends whilft they advantage themselves by them, and that he would never be wanting to defend and protect them; he therefore defired to know of them the means they intended to use in making an offensive War, to the end that the fuccours which he should fend them might be profitably imployed. They received the Sieur of Vic with the greatest respect, and heard his general proposals and particular remonstrances, which tended rather to exhort them to a lasting peace than a short War. He was defired to offer this to the Council, because there were several who judged that a War would be no less conducing to the advancement of the publick Weal, than it had been in the time of Duke Charles; that all who were interessed in their preservation would undoubtedly affilt them; that several stout men who were defirous to shew their courage, would come and proffer their service. De Vic on the contrary very elequently and truly shewed them, that Peace was so necessary for them, and War so pernicious, that there was an indispensable necessity of chosing the former, and avoiding the latter; that although the inducements to War were specious, and the means easie, yet were its effects never

Bernoifes not farjsfied with this harangue.

De Vic orderthe Gene oiles of the French Kings favour.

1603. May. the less terrible, and the success uncertain. That War in general was profitable, and ought to be undertaken, when Peace could not be procured; but that a well governed State which had ever thriven by Peace, ought not to fet out in these storms, nor to please it self in Warlike incounters with its Neighbours. In short he prevailed so far by his perswasions that they all inclined to Peace, provided it was an honourable and profitable one, and fo well ferled as to take away all occasions of it for the future. Immediately after this there was a Truce made, and this Treaty of Peace which was deemed fo necessary, was for some time in agitation; but at length it broke off, the Genevoifes not being willing to accept it on any other terms but what were honourable and advantagious. The Earl of Fuentes, the King of Spains Lieutenant in the Dutchy of Milan, hearing of the Treaty which had been ended, fent orders to Don Zanche de Luna Master of his Camp to renew it, and bring it on again. He fent for this purpose a Spanish Captain named Schaftien Culebro to Geneva, who having obtained a fafe-conduct, presented himself to the Council, telling them that the Earl of Fuentes having been informed of a Treaty began between the Deputies of the Duke of Savoy and Geneva, which yet had produced nothing; he had thereupon fent an express to Dos Zanche de Luna, enjoyning him to dispatch a Captain to Geneva, to defire them of that City to think of Peace, and of the good refulting from it, openly declaring, that in case they did not agree with the Duke, his Catholick Majesty as his Highness's Ally, and having his Country in protection, could do no less than affift him in this War. And at the fame time he delivered them the Original of his Commission, being the same which Don Zanche had given him, which runs thus translated out of Spanish.

Culebro his Orders.

Captain Sebastien Culebro shall go to La Roche, and desire Monfieur Albieny to conduct him safely to Bonne, taking along with him
Captain Varavour and Peter the Drummer belonging to his Company; the said Captain being at Bonne, shall desire safe conduct to
go speak to Messeurs of Geneva, telling them as from me, and giving
them to understand his Excellencies pleasure; which is, That his
Catholick Majesties Forces are obliged to defend the Duke, and to
oppose them in whatsoever they shall undertake against him, and
that they should endeavour as soon as they can to comply with him,
because that if it salls out otherwise, he will order his business accordingly. At Anery, the 28 of May, 1603. Signed Don 2 anche de Luna, and
lower de Roza. The Terms of the Spanish Laconisme are remarkable:
Para hir allar à los Sinores de Simebra, dissendo les come va di mis parte, y
dandoles a entender la volantad de su Excellentia, que es, Que la gente de
su magestad a de desender al Duque, y opponer se a quantos intentaren, y
que vean conciertar secon el luogo, porque donde se tomara forma.

The King of France foreseeing that this War would not end only amongst them between whom it was begun, but that the slame of it would break out farther, was desirous to maintain Christendom in that Peace, for the sake of which he had laid down his Arms, at that time when they would have procured him great advantage: wherefore his Ambassadors in Smitzertand, by his order, prepared the Camans of Glaris, Base, Solearre, Schaffonse and Appendix

zel, as them who were least suspected and interested for to be the mediators of this accord. Which with much difficulty was at length obtained. The Genevoises considering that the profits which might redound from the War could not equal the damages thereof, and that all their hopes of advantage by it depended on the affistance from their Neighbours. That the hope which is founded on a Foreign prop is usually uncertain. That undoubtedly the Catholick Cantons would not break off with the Duke upon their account, and that being his Neighbours it was absolutely neceffary to come to some terms or other. These reflections, and the perswasions of their Allies, made the Genevoises relent; so that both Parties by degrees calmed their passions, and laid down those A Peace con-Arms which they had taken up with fo great an animofity. The Deputies from the five Cantons mediated this Peace at Remilly, and it was concluded at S. Julien.

During all these several Journies backwards and forwards,

which these mediators of the Peace made from Geneva to S. Julien which lasted a Month, the High-ways from the Bridge of Arve to S. Julien were almost continually filled with People, especially Savoyards, who passionately breathed after this Peace, and blessed the Deputies who gave them hopes of it. So that immediately upon the Signing of it at S. Julien, the President Rochette put his Head July 21. out of the Window of the House where was held the Conference, and cried out to these poor People who thronged the Streets, My Friends, praise God, the Peace is concluded. Upon which they shouted for Joy, and the Trumpets founded forth the publick gladness. This Treaty of Peace may be seen described in the printed Book, called

The Citizen of Geneva.

Both Parties having laid down their Arms, a while after they began to combat with their Pens. Butter Advocate of Chambery, entered the Lists, fetting forth his Cavalier of Savor, wherein he Buttn writes described all his Highnesses pretensions on Geneva. It was debated in Council whether this Book ought to be answered. They who were for it, represented, that should it not be done, the World would be apt to believe that the Dukes Reasons were well groun-Whereas they who were of the contrary opinion, alledged, That in fo doing they would expose their cause to the censures of passionate Men, who being pre-possessed with prejudices, would make use of their reasons against them. The first advice was followed, so that a learned Man of the Council, a Person zealous for his Countries honour, whose name was John Sarrazin, was enjoyned to write an answer: which he did, and called his Book the Genevois Citizen; against which there was published a little Book by a Savoyard, under a feigned Title, called Monsieur Pictet's Harangue, or the Mischief of the Aristocratical Government of Geneva; thele Books abound with sharp invectives, and are good for nothing but to renew former differences.

Philibert Blondel, who was Syndick in the Year when the attempt of scaling Geneva was on foot, had been several times censured in Blondel his the Council, and blamed by the People for having been fo careless in securing the City, although the principal Syndick had put

Duke and Gentvoises.

Sarragin fets

1604.

him in mind of it the Night before the execution of their defign. according to the notice he had brought him of the Enemies march. Blandel took it ill that he should be suspected, and had the impudence to complain thereof to the Council, pretending much zeal for his Countries service. His complaint ended in his confusion, for a Cutler, whose name was Guidonet, whom he had heretofore follicited to be confederate with him in his Treachery, having a quarrel with him, could not fuffer his Pride, and called him Traytor before Witnesses. Blondel taking it to heart, addresseth himfelf thereupon to the Council, and obtains an order to imprison his Adversaries; amongst whom was Combe, who at length brought fuch proof, and alledged to many reasons against Blondel, that at length for his Neglect and Treasons he was fined 2000 Crowns of Gold; for the payment of which they feized on his Mills: yet did he still stand upon his justification: but the Witnesses proved again their Charge so clearly and fully against him, that he was fined to pay 2000 Crowns of Gold more, and degraded from the Council of \$5. But he valued not the Mony, having gotten in a short time an Estate to the value of 40000 Crowns, no Body knowing how; but he could not fuffer his degradation with a quiet mind. He resolved thereupon rather to lose his Head, than to lie under this imputation. The bufiness was so agitated, that at length the truth was bolted out, it having been made apparent that he held the Lordship of Compais, without paying any Taxes to the Duke: that fince the taking of Bonne he was observed to grow rich on a suddain; that he had some private discourse with a Stranger the Night before the Walls were scaled; and that to avoid the Officers deposition, who had seen him, he had sent the faid Officer to Genes, and given him a Horse: that he being dead, Blondel now thought himself secure; and that there was found a Lanthorn in the Ditch having his mark; and that a certain Person from chefie brought him oftentimes Letters from the Governor of Savor. But this Article not being proved to clearly against him as the others, he was sentenced only to lie in Prison for the space of feven Years, and to pay another Fine of 2000 Crowns. And forasimuch as the Persons deposition, who carried the Letters, was the chief cause of this his Condemnation, he determined therefore to fend for this Peafant, to try whether he could not make him retract what he had declared against him; he used such means that at last this poor fellow was claps up in Prison, where he offered him a great fumm of Mony to deny what he had before affirmed. The Jaylor, whom Blondel had won by his gifts, brought him word that he would not move a jot from his former depolition: whereupon Blandel offereth the Jaylor fifty Crowns to ftrangle him in the Night. Which being done, and the Magistrates coming the next Morning to hear what this Witness had to say, found him dead. The Physicians were called to fearch him, and make their report, that he had not killed himself, but had been strangled by some other. The Jaylon and Porter are thereupon apprehended; the latter of which only was wont to vifit the Peelant. He was put on the Rack; and confesses the Fact, and persists in this con-

fession till death, namely, That what he had done, was at Blondel's instigation; who being convicted of the Murder, and consequently of the crime of High Treason, of which he was accused, was put on the Rack. It was supposed that the ordinary torment would not move him, wherefore he was put into an Engine made of Wood, called the Beurriere, and had immediately Escarpins applied to him: but all these torments could not draw from him a confession of his being privy to the Enterprize of scaling the Walls; but he owned the Murder, and that he had offered his Service to the Duke of Savor. But this was enough to deferve death. He was therefore condemned to be hanged and quartered: and was led to be executed, without shewing any great remorfe. 'Tis reported that he mentioned the Name of God but once, upon occasion of a Womans croffing S. Peter's place: for having used some great injustice towards this Woman when he was Syndick, she broke out into this Imprecation, wishing that he might one time or other receive as just a punishment, as that which he had imposed on her had been unjust: and he hearing her reproaching him with it at the time he was leading to execution, he faid to her, holding up his hands: Alas, pray to God for me, you fee the miferable condition I am in. This was the end of this wretched Man.

After this Execution the Walls were raifed higher, and the number of Watch-men was increased, and Palisado's were drove into the Ditches, and the City fortified that they might be the bet-

ter prepared against such like Enterprizes."

In the Year following died Theodore de Beze, whose life hath been written by Anthony de la Faje. The last time he preached, was on the day the Peace was proclaimed 1998, and expounded the 84th Pfahn, Thou hast made peace, Lord, with thy people. He was present at the Conserence held at Poiss, and presided oftentimes in France at the National Symods. The Catholicks commonly called him, The Haguenots Pope. He was interred in S. Peter's Cloigher, and not in the Cometery of the Plein Palais, because the Savolards gave out, That they would take up his Corps, and send into Rome:

The King of France disparched about that time the Baron of Luz to be Governor of Burgundy, and Boisse to be Governor of Bourg, and the Sieur de Nerestan, for to defire the Genevoises to grant him a place where he might build an Arfenal, to prevent the Ciries being in the like danger for the time to come. The Council was divided. One part faid, That God flewed himself propitions to them in fending them a Foreign affifered of that importance, and that in accenting of it, the Enemy would have no means left for making his incurfum Others opposed on the constary, That they who had Such affifiante did obereby bring themfolies under an Obligation to them from mhan they revained it: that perhaps this Arfenal might be given intrust to fuch a Benfore, who by his liberalities, and wenning behaviour might gain the bearts of the Colizons, and dazle their eyes with the brigheness of Royalty: And farther, Perhaps all the Kings of France months not be for candid in their intentions as Hothy the Fourth, and then is would be too lase to repent. So that upon this different advice, STORE A

1606. Octob. 13. Beza dies.

1605.

the Common-Council remitted the business to be determined by the Council of 200, and they to the General Council. Thefe French Lords interpreting these delays to be a kind of mannerly denial, departed home: and there was no mention made of it afterwards.

1606.

1607.

In the first day of the following Year the Foundations of a Bulwark were laid near the Lake, the better to defend and fortifie the Gate of Rive, and it was finished in the Month of Ottober following. There was an Inscription Graven in Stone for an acknowledgment of a Present made the City of 12000 Crowns by the Landgrave of Hesse, who had passed through it, and of 6000 which the Prince Palatin had given them, which was a great help to-

The! andgrave of Helle makes the City of Gene-

1607.

1608.

wards carrying on the work.

The City acquired every day learned Men, and lost them as fast. Charles Perrot, a knowing Divine, and very Charitable to the Poor, died about this time. He was a Man of an exemplary Life, but of a strange humor, causing himself to be called always Peccator, for which some blamed him, saying, That this smelt of the Monk. His hands were always lifted up towards Heaven: a great contemner he was of the World and its Vanities, and a great admirer of Antiquity. His care for the Poor caused several abuses to be reformed in the Administration of the Revenues belonging to the Hospital, which were consumed before in feastings. He wrote a Book, Intituled, De extremis in Ecclesia vitandis: which made some disturbance, and was suppressed after his death.

In the War-time there were appointed extraordinary Prayers to be read on Wednesdays and Fridays, but one Minister not being sufficient to perform all these Offices, they reduced it to Fridays on-There were likewise Proposals made touching the reducing the Sermons made on Week days to the number of them of S. Magdalens Church, to fave the allowance which must be made to a Minister. But the Consistory would not hear of it, chusing rather to give them another Collegue. King Henry the Fourth granted, in the same Year, Letters of Naturalization to the Genevoises,

to free them from the Aubeine and other Taxes. They were dated

from Paris in the Month of June, 1606. Signed, Henry, and on the

1609. Canal a Traytor to the City.

fold, By the King. Brulart. The City was extreamly furprized by an information, that notice of whatfoever passed in the Council was sent into Savoy. At length it was discovered, That one named Canal, the Common-Serjeant of the City, fent an account thereof to a Lady of Savor, under the feigned names of Chapmen, and under pretence of a Lawfuit which he had at Chambers: he wrote daily, no body being able to discover the mystery, when his Letters should be intercepted. But at length, when he was apprehended, not being able to give fatisfactory answers to the questions proposed to him, he was committed to Prison, and an Indictment was drawn up against him for this crime, and likewise for Sodomy, whereof he stood convicted, and for an execrable defign of blowing up the Council by a Mine. He was first broken alive upon the Wheel, and afterwards burnt in a small fire; he seemed to be very forry for his crimes.

Feb. 2. 1610.

A more dangerous Enterprize was at the same time carried on against the City, by Lewis of Comboursieur Sieur of Terrail. He Terrail his was a French-Gentleman of a very good Family, and of a goodly personage, he had been chosen heretofore by King Henry the Fourth to be a Cornet in the Danphin's Company, who was afterwards Lewis the 13th. But being a front Man, he had a quarrel with a Gentleman, whom he killed in his Majesties sight, who was then Which obliged him to fly quickly out of France, at the Windows. lest be should carry his head to Greve, He retired into Flanders towards the Arch-duke's, where he was well received. He undertook three Enterprizes to no effect, two on Berg op-zom, and the Afterwards there being a Truce made in those other on L'ecluse. Countries, he went on Pilgrimage to Lorette with a Boardelois called la Bastide, a great Ingeneer. At their return passing through Turin, they saluted the Duke of Savoy, who discovered to them the defire he had by some Enterprize to make himself Master of Geneva. They fet before him the means, and offered their fervice, which he accepted with great expressions of kindness, and there-upon presented da Terrail with 700 Ducatoons, and with a Ring worth 300 Crowns of Gold; and gave to Bastide 260 and Philippes, injoyning them to go first to Geneva, and observe the State

of that City, and what Guard they kept there.

La Bastide went to Geneva, and took an exact notice; and being returned towards his Highness, gave him an account what alterations there had been made in the Fortifications of that City since the Enterprize of scaling the Walls of it. Upon which the Duke amended his ancient Platform; and they discoursed together on their design. Du Terrail was for surprizing by a Petard, or otherwife, one of the Gates of Geneva. La Baffide alledged it was impossible and too hazardous, considering the great number of Fences which were before the Gates, and the strict Watch kept at them. That which he proposed was opproved of both by the Duke and Terrail, which was to surprize the Gate leading to the Lake, where there were no appointed Guards, and where, with a good number of Soldiers making a descent, they might seize on the Gate of Rive, and by this means become Masters of the City without any difficulty. It remained only to refolve upon the manner. They paffed over then both of them from Evian to the Lake fide, where they remained eight days, informing themselves, by the Boatmen who frequented Geneva, of the dispositions of the Watch-men, and the fearch made in Boars. They learned feveral defects, but to be the more certain, La Rastide passed over the Lake, and went to Morger, where he imbarked himself in a Genevoise Bark, and being brought into the City, he observed the condition of the Port and the Gate of Rive, and returned by Land. Being with the Duke, they affured him of the fuccess of their undertaking, which was pur off to the end of May. They were to take along with them from savoy five large flat-bottom Boars, and lade them with Wood, which should be piled after such a fort that 200 Soldiers might lie in each Boat under these piles of Wood; with which lading they might enter the Port without the least suspicion, and easily kill

defigns on

1607.

the Searchers, and seize on the Gate of Arve, and likewise let in the Troops of Horse, who were to lie ready near Geneva at an appointed hour, and in the mean time they were to conceal themselves in the Vallies on the side of Evian, which lies at a small distance from Geneva, together with some select Soldiers who were to be put into these Boats, who were not to be imbarked till a favourable Bize should carry them in a short time to Geneva. As to what concerned the Horse, they were to meet about Anecy, un-

der pretence of the Marriage of the Duke of Nemours.

But this defign could not be so privately carried on but the Genevoifes got some intimations thereof, although they could not dive into the bottom of it. The greatest knowledge they had of it was this: Du Terrail having plaid at Tennis in Chambery till he fweated, whilst he was rubbed and dried, la Bastide and some others presented him a Paper, wherein was contained a draught of Geneva, discoursing together lostly, as in matters of great importance; yet the Valet who warmed his Shirt, heard them talk of Geneva, which made him give the greater attention; and he comprehended they talked about some Enterprize designed against it, having heard these words from Terrail: They are taken, shere so no remedy. This Valet, who had a Brother in Geneva, went and reported this to a Merchant of that City, who was then at Chamberr, desiring him to give his Brother notice, to the end he might fave himself from this danger. The Merchant at his return not only advertised his Brother, but likewise the Magistrates, who did not slight this warning, yet they held it fecret, and fent Spies throughout all Savor to discover and pry into all Terrail's practices. They got his Picture, and having understood that he was coming to Geneva to view the City, they fent Tokens to several Persons

Some days being past over, du Terrail and la Bastide, having set forth from Turin to pass over into Flanders to take their leave of the Arch dukes, and to setch their Baggage which they had lest there, and having received an Order from the Duke of Savoy to bring along with them as many as they should judge sit and able Persons to help forward their Enterprize, they were discovered as they passed over the Mountains. Notice hereof was given to the Baylists of the Countries belonging to Berne. Whereas they suspecting northing, crossed over the Lake and part of the Country of Vand, lodging only in Villages and Hamlets, and so arrived at Tverdun a little City belonging to the Bernoises, which

how to know him, that he might be apprehended.

lay on the borders of Franche-Comté.

Du Terrail, passing over the Bridge which leads into the City, saluted the Bailiss, who met him, and took no notice of him: but a Deacon, who was in his Garden, and to whom a Syndick had sent marks whereby he might know him, seeing him coming afar off; saluted him, and doubting that he was the Person, he observed whether he was bald; which perceiving, he went immediately to the Bayliss, and gave him notice of it, who sent two Men after him to watch which way they took their course, and to sollow them till they took up their abode. Which they did, and

Terrail's defign discovered.

1609.

Terrail fets out from Savey for Flanders.

viewed them more nearly, compared them with their Pictures which had been given them. One of these returned to Tverdun to give notice that they had taken up their Lodgings in the Village of Villebenf. Whereupon immediately the Bailiff fent four Troopers with an Order to apprehend them by main force, and to bring them away; they found them ready to mount their Horses, and brought them back to Tverdun. Du Terrail told the Bailiff that his name was Paul de Constans, and that he went to Lorrain to prosecute a suit of Law: but the Bayliff took not this answer for payment; wherefore he wrote to Geneva, to the end there might be some person fent who knew him; two Soldiers, one of whom had belonged to his Company, were dispatched to Tverdun, and were caused to come into his Chamber when he was at Supper; the Souldier knew him again: Du Terrail who suspected the occasion of his being there. draws him aside, and promises him a thousand Crowns, if he would go and advertise the Earl of Chamite in Franche Compté of the danger he was in. La Bastide offered him a hundred more, but the Soldier refused both their proffers.

Du Terrail being after this manner known, was committed to prison in the Castle of Tverdun; the Genevoises deputed one of their Syndicks to desire the Bernoises to deliver them into their hands; which was granted, and they were both conveyed to Geneva. La Bastide being first put on the Rack, confessed the whole design; after his confession, he was confronted with Terrail, who at first earnestly denied it, but seeing that Bastide persisted in his confession, and he being threatned with the Rack likewife, with tears in his eyes he confessed the whole project, and requested that he might be shut up for ever between four Walls, hoping that his relations would come and intercede for him, as indeed they did as foon as they knew he was taken: but for realons of State, the Council quickly dispatched his Tryal, and condemned him to be beheaded at Molard, two daies after La Bastide was hanged. Du Terrail was much lamented, for he was a person of a very good mien, and extream courteous. In his going to the place of execution, he begged the peo- Torrail exeples pardon, and the people on the other hand wept bitterly for him; some people blamed the Magistrates of Geneva for their severity, but they replied that they did not consider them so much as Enemies, but as authors of a Conspiracy in a time of peace. Monfigur de L'Esdiguieres, who had interceded for him and his relations, were very much inraged at this execution. The first of these came never after that into Geneva as he was wont, and his kindred were made to believe that he had been forced to change his Religion; but being informed of the contrary, they comforted themselves the best they could. This their delign appeared very easie, which they were resolved to put in execution in the time when they of Geneva make a King of the Harquebuze, because then all the people are in Plein-Palais, and these Soldiers upon this occasion might be taken for them who belonged to the City, and it had been an easie matter to have fastned the Gates against them.

The Republick suffered a great loss by the death of Michael Rofes, who had composed a Chronicle of Geneva. He was a person of Terrail ap prehended.

1610. Rofet dies #

great gravity, and a real lover of his Country; he had been Deputy in Ordinary to the Cantons, having been fifty years a Counfellor,

and Master of a Colledge twenty years more.

Giovani accules one of the Council of Treason.

An Italian named Giovani coming from Rome, maintained that a certain honourable person of the Council was a Traytor, and that he had feen his Picture in the Dukes Closer, which he could easily verifie. When this Lord was brought to him whom they thought he meant. he faid this was not the person; which caused him to be hanged as a Calumniator and Impostor. It appeared afterwards that they had been too rath in their judgment, feeing there were two persons of the same name, one of which often frequented Savoy; the Attorneygeneral required satisfaction for this, and defired that the Process might be profecuted according to the form of the instructions which were given him; but because the person was dead, all farther procopdings were laid afide. Buoding

1610. 1611.

The French King Henry the fourth having been treacherously affafinated, the Dute made great preparations of War against Geneva, as it was before suspected. The Protestant Churches of France collected feveral fums of mony, and fent a confiderable number of men to affiftethem, which the Queen ill referred; but Anjorrand, the Genevaifed Deputy to the French Court, making it appear by the Treaty at Solemere, that his Majesty permitted his Protestant Subjects to affait Geneva both in their persons and estates, this satisfied her. bournhar time arrived M. de Soubine of the house of Roban; M. de Bethane the Duke of Silly's nephew, the Sieur Defmarets fon to the wife of the fame Duke, and several other Lords and Gentlemen. M. de Belinne raised Fortifications near S. Victor, and S. Pauls, and not far from the Bullwarks of S. Anthony and Pin, making trenches all along as not after the French Switzers had remained a confiderable time in the City, and perceiving no act of hoffility, every one returned homebabas lad so

Tellin dies At. General Mind

Arwhile after died James Lett (Jacobus Lettius) a great Orator, Post and Lawyer, who held great correspondence with several learnedmen in Europe. He was rowards the latter part of his life cholen feweral simes both Syndick and Counfellor, and but once Lieurenane. because that being very exact and first in his Office, the people would chuse him no more.

1613. A Berieaut

excented.

About this time the fide of the Gate of Rive, was fortified by a Rampare and Dirch, with a good Efferen or Spur of green turks at the end of ital The Strgtant of the River was put to death, who was any excellen Soldier, and had fignalized himself in the former Wars but to terminate a Law-fuit which he had at Chambery against his Fari ther, his had aftered his service to the Marquiss of Law of the bourse of Eft. who was Governour of Savon, and defigned to bring in his Troops: into Sar Awhon's Bulwarkiw A Gentleman of Dauphing, who was in an arrichamber belonging to the Marquis, heard some part of the discourse, and gave notice thereof to the Council. about

1613.

great

A great Tempes which hapned in the year following, did much 1614. hurt in several places near Geneva, and produced a lamentable effect as S. Classic, which is a little City on this fide mount Jura, where a flash of lightning burns a whole freet. The Genevoises perceiving the fire,

fent immediately to them, offering, as good neighbours, to relieve them; which they at first refused, but afterwards accepted of it. There is reported a very remarkable story concerning them, which was, that in the year 1590 and 91. they being fearful lest S. Claudes body (from whom the City takes it name) should suffer violence by the Genevoises or Bernoises, they therefore imbalmed his Relicks, and sent them as a case of Merchandises into the Halls of Geneva, where they knew it might remain a long time without discovery, no body coming to claim it, and there they let it lie till the Peace was concluded. There are some who place this to the year 1636, then when they were assaid of the French, but M. Godestroy who carries not on his Memoires any farther than to the year 1627, mentions it as a matter happing in the preceding Wars; yet I have been told as a certain truth, that this happed in the year 1636, for fear lest the French should Transport these Relicks.

The following year was dreadful to the Genevoises by the Contagion, which was brought into their City from Piedmont. There died to the number of four thousand people, who were most of them of the meaner fort; for there were but two Counsellors and two Ministers, who perished amongst all these; one amongst them named Gervais, offered himself of his own accord to visit and comfort the sick; there died several of his servants, but he had the good hap to escape. This Christian service he did the sick, keeps his memory still alive and accord a service he did the sick, were his memory still alive a

mongst good people, although he died five years after.

Come we to affairs of State; The Duke of Nemours having often demanded satisfaction of the Duke of Savoy touching his pretenfions, to no purpose, had recourse to the Spaniard, who supplied him with men. The Duke of Savoy on his side, seized on several lands belonging to the faid Duke, and placed a Garrison in Anety, and sent to the State for Arms, Ammunition and Soldiers, which were granted him; and feveral belonging to the City went to him, and offered their service. He obtained likewise contrary to the Treaty of S. Futien to quarter his men along the Rhofne, and he had almost drawn out of the City its whole Forces; the Prince, Major, and the Duke of Nemours met and fought in the Valley of Cheifery, there being only a Brook which parted these two Armies; they of Gear being impatient to know the event of this combat, went down the mountain of Farges, where they could hear them talk, and behold them fire one at another; but they could see none fall down: which made the Genevoises believe that this was but a trick, to weaken their City, tinder pretence of driving away the Spaniard, and as a testimony to the Duke of Savoy of the Genevoifes gratitude for his kind usage of their Subjects in the time of the Plague, which had already devoured the best Soldiers: yet the Duke of Savoy, the better to relist the King of spain his Brother-in-law, and the Duke of Nemants addressed himself to the Bernoises, and treated about a perpetual Alliance with them, and for that effect quitted all his claim to the Country of Vand. They fent him three thouland men, and they marched by Generia, but there returned not back again three hundred of them, the War and Sicknesses having carried away the rest. ob of mer.

S. Claudes Relicks imbalnied and fent to Gen-va.

1614

The Plague

1615.

1616.

The Battel between the Duke of Nemours and the Duke of Savoy.

1617

1617.

The City of Geneva subsisted by Trade. A rich and able Citizen having undertaken some Manusacture, perceived that instead of grateful acknowledgments he had nothing but ill will returned him; whereupon for a revenge, he withdrew to Tverdun, where he set up a Work-house, a Printing-Press, and a Shop wherein he made Serges, which did very much prejudice Geneva. About the same time the Genevoises suffered a great loss by the death of M. Cusin, a most affectionate Preacher, who was much lamented by the people and his Colleagues.

1618.

Chemilit a person of good quality, and who was capable of doing the City good, had he followed the example of his Ancestors, offered his service to the Marquiss of Lans, Governour of Savon; for which proffer he received five hundred Pistols, with a promise of twelve thousand Crowns of gold, and to be made Captain of the Guard. He would have purchased a house near S. Legers Gate to undermine it. Nicholas le Fert his Brother-in-law, caused him to be apprehended, and discovered his intrigues. The Baron of Aubonne who was likewise his Brother-in-law, was at the same time a prisoner in Berne upon suspicion of Treason. Chemilus being pressed, confessed his intelligence, with most solemn protestations that he had no other design than only to draw mony from the Marquiss, but this saved not his head.

Chevalat executed for Treason.

1619.
Diodati, &c.
fent to the
Synod at
Dort.

1621.

ber the first

Didool

The Republick fent afterwards John Diodati and Thedore Trochin Professors in Divinity into Holland, to reside as their Deputies in the Synod of Dorr, whom the States had invited, together with the English and Datch Divines, to oppose the Doctrines of Arminium; at their departure, they were each of them presented with a Medal by the States.

The Duke of Groop having begun to make great Levies, alarm'd thereby the City of Geneva; Monsieur a' Alincourt who was Governour of Lyons sent notice thereof to the King, who was sollicitous for their preservation; and desired that he might be informed if any thing was undertaken against them; this occasioned the sortifying of S. Gervais. Mortes an Engineer, whom the Prince of Grange had sent, drew a Trench which reached from the Rhosne as sar as the Lake, the better to shelter the Burrough, being affished by Ferants a French Gentleman who had sed to Geneva.

quake, that the Ministers in the time of their Preaching were fain to hold fast by the Polpit for fear of falling.

In the following year, there died a Woman who was learned both in Greek and Linine, and who had passed through her Exercises in Philosophy in the Colledge. She was M. Offredy's Wife, a skilful Physician who wir several Commentaries on Hippornes. And he having but bad eyes, his Wife affilted him in his Studies, writing his Bills, and reading so him.

the Ministers of General wrote to it; that they being conformable to the Principle Churches in Effentials; they would likewife be the fame in indifferent matters, and give the Communion thenceforward with unleavened Bread, as the Bernoises had already began to do, adding

1622.

A Synod of Protestant Ministers at Paris.

adding moreover that the Elders should no longer give the Cup as they were wont, but the Pastors after the same manner as in the French Churches. Tronchin being injoyned by the Council and Confiftory, gave notice hereof to the people one Sunday night after Sermon, and shewed the reasons moving them to this change in so indifferent a matter.

Some small differences had like to have broke the peace: for although it was agreed in the Treaty made at S. Julien, that there should be a free Trade; yet had the Duke strictly forbidden any Corn to be Transported to Geneva: and the Council by way of requital, prohibited the carrying out of Iron, Salt, or any other Commodities into Savoy: but Wake the English Ambassador passing through Geneva, and observing how scarce Corn was amongst them, interceded for them to the Duke, and got off the prohibition.

The Marquis of Bade a Lutheran Prince, being stript of his Estate Marquis of by a Decree from the Imperial Court, withdrew to Geneva with his Wife and a Minister. The Council permitted him to have preaching in his House for his own Family; but several Germans, inhabitants of the City, and others, reforted thither, at which the People muttered, faying, That in time the Mass would be permitted to be read in the City, seeing Lutherans were permitted after this manner. The Council of twenty five, understanding the matter, fent a Syndick and the Lieutenant to intreat him not to let any Cirizens into his house at Sermon time; which request of theirs he despising, instead of granting it, sent them word, that the City belonging to the Empire, and he being one of its Princes, he had as much right there as they had themselves; some say that he lifted up his hand to strike the Syndick, which caused the Magistrates to repeal the permission they had granted him; at which he being inraged, left Geneva, and withdrew to Thonon, where the Duke permitted him the exercise of his Religion.

Another great Lord who in the Year 1624. had withdrawn to Geneva as to a place of refuge, ended his daies there; his name was George Erasmus of Tzernembel, an Hereditary Baron of the Marches of Bron of Estavonie and of Carniole, who had been formerly Counsellor to the Emperors Redelphus the second, and Matthias the first, and one of the Geneva. Directors of Bohemia; but after the new Kings defeat, he was forced to give place to the Victorious, and to flie out of the Empire. He came to Geneva with his Wife and Daughter, and another Relation, and was a fecond Job in his mileries and afflictions; for having been deprived of all his Offices, and tortured with the Gout, and other vexations both of body and mind, he at length had news brought him that his son who stayed behind to gather up the pieces of his shattered fortune, was drowned, and all that he brought with him; fo that having nothing left him but patience, the Magistrates and the Church gave him a monthly allowance for his families his fiftence, and continued it after his decease; he was honourably interred in S. Peters Cloyster according to his quality.

Emilia of Nassaw Princess of Orange, and sister to Prince Maurice, and Widow to Don Emanuel son of Anthony King of Portugal,
after that the Spaniard had made himself Master of that Kingdom,
va.

1624.

Bade retires to Geneva. 16254

1626.

she came and dwelt at Geneva with her fix daughters; but having purchased a Castle near Nyons, she withdrew thither. She died in the year following, and was interred at Geneva in the Chappel on the lest hand of S. Perers Quire.

1628. This Princess, altho

This Princess, although of great quality, resided several years at Geneva, living in a condition much beneath her quality and desert, her Daughters were married to ordinary Gentlemen of the Country of Vaud; one of them who had espouled Colonel Grol, was buried near her Mother in 1647. Madam the Dutchess of Rohan, remained for some time in the City with her Daughter, and afterwards went to Venice.

Aubigne comes and lives at Geneva.

Genevalikewise served for an Asslum to the Sieur of Aubigné a French Centleman, who having published his History of France, had thereby so much displeased the King, that he would have him taken into cuftody for it; and moreover his Son, whom the Jesuits had won to their party, heightened the Kings displeasure against his Father: but he forefeeing their design took about thirty thousand Crowns of gold, which he hid in the Saddles of his Horses, and fled to Geneva about the year 1619. He was received by the Magistrates and Church with great respect, for they had been informed of his zeal for the Protestant Religion, and of his valour and conduct in Military affairs. So likewise when there was any kind of Fortification undertaken, they always asked his advice. It is faid that he had a fecret enabling him to speak to any person a hundred paces distant from him. and they who stood by should not hear him. He died at length, being aged Eighty years, and was interred in the Cloyster where is a kind of Epitaph or Testament which he left to his Children, Composed by himself, which is as well remarkable for its Latin as ingenuity of matter.

It was about this time that the Swede entred into Germany. The Chevalier Rache was sent to the Switzers to engage them in this party. He had likewise an order to visit Geneva, to assure that City of the Kings good will. He was received with extraordinary respect, and

stayed there some time.

A while after there was a person executed, whose death caused as great a noise as that of Servetus. His name was Nicholas Antoine who had Apostatized from the Christian Religion. Some people murmured and were displeased at the proceedings, saying they were too severe, to pur people to death meerly for an opinion. But the Council considered him not only as an Apostate and Blasphemer who treated the Blessed Trinity as a Cerberus or three-headed monster, but likewise as a seditious Impostor and perjured Villain, who Preached his false Doctrine contrary to the Oath which he had taken at his reception. Here follows an account of his Tryal and Condemnation, by which it may be judged whether the Genevoises were to blame in their proceedings against him.

stance is after his decoule; he was demourably interred in S.

of Noffe, I ameds of Orange, and liner to P.

he covered bad medellimfelf Mailer of that Limitom,

1628.

Aubigné's death.

1632.
Antoine his errors and abominable practices.

Seel

A Cri-

Cloy ile, according to ilsequality?

## A Criminal Process,

Made and formed before Us the most Honourable Lords, Syndicks and Counsellors of this City, at the instance and pursuit of the Lord Lieutenant in those Causes, against Nicholas Son of John Anthony, of Berry in Lorrain, who being committed Prisoner, hath freely confessed, That from his Youth he had diligently set himself to the study of Philosophy, and conceived damnable and execrable Opinions touching our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

1632.

TEM, That about feven or eight Years fince, he had applied himself to the study of the false doctrine of the Tews, and for to be the better instructed in it, he had addressed himself to them of the City of Metz, who after feveral Conferences had fent him to other Jews, and namely to them of Venice. Item, He hath confessed, That had it not been for fear of being discovered, he bad undertaken to have perswaded his Kindred and Relations to return to Judaism. Item, That about five Years past be went to Sedan, and there perverted a young Student of that place, and inticed him along with him into Italy, entertaining him in their way thither with the Articles of his abominable Creed. Item, That being arrived at Venice, they went and reifited the Jews, the said Anthony desiring them to admit him into their Synagogue, and to Circumcife him : but they refused him, fearing left they should fall under the Magistrates feverity. Whereat he remained fatisfied, being told by them, That he might live among ft the Christians, and yet be a Jow in his heart: and that he was told the same by the Jews of Padoua. Item, That embracing this detestable doctrine, he came to this City, under pretence of studying Divinity, and offered to dispute in Philosophy, and for some time had exercised the charge of chief Regent in a Colledge; yet

The Church of Divonne in the Country of Gex.

The second

all this while counterfeiting himself a Christian, although private= ly he lived and prayed after the Jewish manner, not daring to make an open profession of his belief. Item, That being called by a Church near the City to be their Minister, after his examination and consent to the Doctrine of the Orthodox Religion, he took an Oath to live and teach according to the confession of the reformed (burches, although in his heart he believed in the Jewish Faith, and by a curfed equivocation, his meaning was different from his Oath. Item, That instead of preaching Jesus Christ, according to the Oath he had taken, he had only infifted in his Pulpit on the explication of the Old Testament, and falfly wrested and applied passages thereof pointing to our Saviour, and appropriated them to other Persons, and above all in his last Sermon: from whence it followed by the just Judgment of God, that be the said Anthony became deprived of his Senses, and ran about the Field like a distracted person, and came bare-legged into the City, uttering borrid blasphemies against our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. Item, That after he had been under the hands of Physicians, and carefully looked after in the Hospital of this City, coming again to his Senses, and being out of his mad fits, he had persisted in his blaspemies against the Holy Trinity and the Person of our Blessed God and Saviour, maintaining as well by word of mouth as writing, That Jesus Christ was an Idol, and that the New Testament was but a meer fable. Item, H: bath confessed, That in Administring the Sacrament of the Lord's. Supper, in the Exhortation to the People, he faid only, Remember your Saviour: And that in reciting the words of the Apofles Creed, where our Saviour is mentioned, he pronounced not those words, but muttered them betwixt his Teeth. Finally, That notwithstanding the serious exhortations and remonstrances which have been made him fince he hath been in custody, as well by the Magistrates as venerable Pastors of this Church, tending to perswade him to renounce these cursed and damnable Opinions, yet hath he perfifted in his horrible and impious blasphemies, having compiled and figned a Treatife, in which he endeavours to combat and overthrow the Holy Trinity, still obstinately denying the Deity and Incarnation of our Bleffed Saviour, having several times renounced his Baptism: as it plainly appeared at his Trial.

Regent in a College; set

mid not

3291

Marie

## Here follows bis Sentence:

Dake of Roban had

The Sentence of Condemnation against Nicolas Anthony, which was read, and executed on the 20th of April, 1632

TEE the most Honourable Lords, Syndicks and Council of this City, having feen the Crimmal Process made and formed before Us, at the instant spit of the Lord Lieutenant in the said Cases, against Nicolas Anthony, by which and by his own confessions it appeareth, That he forgetting the fear of God, bath been guilty of the crime of Apostasie and High Treason against God his Creator and Saviour, baving fought against the Holy Trinity, denied our Lord and Saviour Jefus Christ, bla-Sphemed his Holy Name, renounced his Baptism, for to imbrace the Jewish Religion; and hath been perjured in dogmatifing, and teaching his damnable doctrine; a case, and crime deserving the greatest punishment. For these and other causes moving the faid Lords, fitting in the Tribunal of their Ancestors, according to ancient custom, having the fear of God and the Holy Scriptures before their Eyes, and having invoked his Holy Name, that they might thereby be able to make a right Judgment, beginning, in the Name of the Father, Son and Holy Ghoft, do by this final Sentence, which they have committed now to writing, condemn the faid Anthony to be bound and led to the place of Plein-Palais, to be there fastned to a flake on a pile of Wood, and strangled according to the usual manner, and afterwards to have his Body burnt and confumed to ashes, and thus to end his days, for an example to others: Declaring moreover, his Goods confiscated to the City, and charging the Lord Lieutenant to put the faid Sentence into due and intire execution.

The Genevoises had in the Year following some apprehensions on the side of France and Savoy, Cardinal Richlien being supposed to have no great kindness for them. It is thought likewise that he offered the Duke of Savoy to change with him the City of Geneva for that of Nice, and that he would put him in possession thereof at the charge of France, and it should cost him nothing: but the Duke would not accept of the Proposal, because he valued Nice at a greater rate, having no other Sea-port in his Dominions.

1636.

1638. May 17. The Duke of Roban his Funeral, &c.

1638.

1642.

1645.

The Duke of Rohan had an honorable Funeral made for him awhile after in Geneva. He had a stately Marble Tomb erected. with a Statue placed on the top of it in the Chappel of S. Peter's Church. His Body was Embalmed and wrapt in a Sheet of Lead, where it was to be seen preserved intire, at the time when Madam of Robin was interred, which was 23 Years after, to wit, on the third of Japuary, 1661. There was moreover Engraven on his Tomb stone a Latin Epitaph for a memorial of his Heroick actions. The Flemmings, Spaniards and Germans had felt the effects of his valorous Conduct. Yet his last Victory obtained against the Emperor near Rhinfield cost him his life, for he died awhile after of his wounds, to wit, on the fourth of April, aged 55 years. His Body (according to his order) was carried to Geneva, for he was a great lover of that City. He had taken up his abode there a considerable time some years before: and it was he who made the Mele in Plein-Palais. His Son Tancredus was placed by him three or sour years after, with an Epitaph which Madam of Rohan the Duke's Daughter caused to be estaced, having obtained of the Parliament of Paris a Decree whereby he was declared illegitimate.

The Alliance between Zurich, Berne and Geneva, according to the seventeenth Article of that Treaty ought to be renewed from time to time. Which was effected in the Year 1642, and was folemnly fworn to be observed in each of these Cities. The Deputies from Switzerland were received by the Cirizens in Arms, a Company of which went out of the City to meet them, all the great Guns were discharged at their coming, and they were sumptuously entertained in the Arsenal, where at every Health they

drank, there was fired a Gun.

We must not here forget a remarkable accident which hapned two Years and a half after this; which was, That on Sunday the 19th of January, 1645. between seven and ten of the Clock in the Morning, there arose such a great Wind, that it drove back the Water in the Rhofne and Lake, so that for the space of two hours feveral Persons passed over to the Chains upon the Land, and others croffed over from Monnoye to the Isle: this Wind was so violent that it carried away the House tops, blew down several Chimnies, and plucked up Trees by the Roots; 'tis reported that it did two thousand Crowns damage as well in the Windows as Tiles of publick buildings. Monfieur Calendrin hath mentioned it in a Latin Poem, which is to be seen in the Works of Monsieur de Zuilichen.

Seeing we have mentioned the Rhofne and the Lake, it will not be amiss to clear a difficulty stated by Authors; which is, Whether the Rhofee passeth cross the Lake without mingling its Waters with it? and whether its course can be discerned amidst the calm Waters of the Lake? Observe here what Marcellinus hath wrote of it in the 15th Book of his Roman History: Seeing, faith he, we are led by our discourse to these parts, it mill not be amis to speak famething of the Rhofne, which is a most famous River: It takes its rife from the Alps, where several Fountains furnish its Springs; and from thence swiftly descending from a rising ground, it runs into the

A discourse of the Rhofne. Lake; and croffing it, doth not mingle its Waters with it: but paffing over the calm Waters of this Lake, makes way by its swiftness: and by this means losing none of its depths, pierceth through the thickest of its streams, and dis-intangling it self, slides to the borders of the Sequanoiles, oc.

Several of our Moderns have followed this ancient Author; and others have reputed this his account fabulous. But this is the truth which I have learned of feveral Persons who dwell near the Lake, and who have often passed from one side of it to the other. Rhosne coming into the Lake with great swiftness, runneth about half an hour or more without consounding her Waters with it, distinguishing it self by its gray colour: but near Vevay, Laurane, Rolle and Nyons, that is to say, almost all the length of the Lake, the Rhosne cannot be distinguished by its colour nor motion, every part being equally calm and of the like colour. 'Tis certain that for about two Leagues from Copel to Geneva, the bottom of the Lake beginning to rife higher, it beginneth therefore towards the middle to flide foftly, to discharge it self of the Waters of the Rhosne, and other Rivulets which it hath received into its bofom.

The swiftness of the Rhosne, before it enters into the Lake, is the occasion of a rarity hapning in Winter in that place, which is, That only the bottom of the River freezes: and the reason of this is obvious, because the bottom of it being still, is by that means fooner seized on by the cold: whereas the surface of it is in continual agitation, and renewed by a perpetual fuccession of Wa-

The Suburb of S. Gervais was fortified this Year by a Bulwark his Latin which they named S. John's, near the Temple of S. Gervais, on Inscription the side of which there was set up a Latin Inscription made by Monsieur James Godefroy, better known under the name of Jacobus Gothofredus the Author of the Theodosian Codices, and 'tis specially to this learned Man we owe the Memoires of a great part of this History. He had been Syndick five times, and died aged 65 Years, in 1652. His loss was lamented by his Country and by all Scho-Denys Godefroy his Father had likewise written a Commentary on the Body of the Justinian Laws.

John Deodati died a while before, aged 73 Years, he was of the Noble Family of the Luquesses, and had been made Hebrew Professor in Geneva, being but 19 Years old, and afterwards Profesfor in Divinity. He was sent to the Dort-Synod in 1619, by the death. Church of Geneva with Theodore Fronchin his Colleague. Deodati was so esteemed in this Synod, that he was chosen with five other Divines to draw up the Canons; for he was a knowing Person and an expert Preacher; he translated the History of the Council of Trent.

The Year 1651, was not otherwise remarkable than by a great overflowing of the Arve, which swept away most of the Bridges, and made the Rhosne rise on the side of the Lake, even to the making the Mills turn backwards. In the Month following there hapned an Earthquake in the Evening, which yet did no hurt. Two

1645.

1645.

1649. Octob. 3.

1651. Nov. 21. Dec. 7.

1653.

Gautier

hanged.

Two Years after, the Subjects of the Countrys in Germany under the Jurisdiction of Berne, complained they were overburdened by their Bayliss, and thereupon rebelled against their Sovereigns, under the Conduct of one named Leüberg: the City of Berne was in great danger, being blocked up by this multitude of Peasants: Geneva sent 300 Men to their assistance, who were divided into three Companies, which were commanded by three Captains, viz. Debons, Corne and Dumoni: divers of the chief of these Rebels were hanged, and Leüberg quartered.

In this Year 1653. If any Gastier of Portentru, was arrested Prifoner at Geneva at the suit of the Republick of Venice, in whose service he had been a Captain, having been found guilty of a Massacre committed by him on a Spanish Family, which were passing over to their own Country, and pillaged the Vessel. The Command of which had been intrusted to him. He was hanged on the ninth of

Angust

Aug. 9.
1655.
cromwel
writes to the
Genevoiles.

The Genevoises received a Letter from Crommel, written in the Latin Tongue. The Contents whereof were thefe: He told them, That the extream miseries wherein to the Duke of Savor had reduced the Protestants in the Vallies of Piedmont, had so far moved him with compassion, that he had ordered Collections to be made throughout all England, that he might give proofs of the great Chariey of that Nation towards its afflicted Brethren. asmuch as these Collections required some time, and the necessities of these poor People admitted no delay, he hath therefore judged it meet to send in the mean while the summ of 2000 l. Sterling out of his own Treasury, which summ he ordered to be paid into the hands of the Officers of Geneva, to distribute it to them who had most need, according to their prudence, supposing they would readily accept this trouble in their Neighbours behalf, his in whose miseries he believed they had a fellow-feeling, befeeching God to strengthen all those who profess the Orthodox Religion, that they may maintain their common cause, and assist one another against their Enemies, in which service he shall be glad to be employed. Dated from the Palace in Westminster the seventh of June, 1655. He fent afterwards the Lord Morland to the Duke of Savoy, to interceed for the faid poor People of the Vallies; and whilft this affair was in agitation, this Ambassador resided several Months in Geneva.

In the Year following the Protestant Cantons had a War with the lefter Cantons upon the account of their exercise of the Reformed Religion, who dwelt in the individual Bayliwicks. Geneva sent immediately 300 Men to affist their Allies of Zurich and Berne, who set out from Geneva, on the fifth of January, under the Command of Captain Debons, Captain Girard, and Captain Fabry, and were at the Siege of Rappersoil. A Peace was concluded awhile after, and

these Companies called home,

There was begun a Work on the Mount of S. Victor before the Baftions of Pin and S. Anthony, whose corners reached a great way into the Country, but it was pulled down again in the Year following, as being judged to require more Men than they could spare to guard it; it was at first carried on by People of all ranks

1656.

and

and qualities of both Sexes, who wrought inweariedly at it. The The King of French-King much about this time being come to Lyons, the State fent the Sieurs Voysine and Pictet to complement him, as well for to Lyons, &c. that he had recovered his Health, having been fick of the Small. Pox, as for to intreat him to continue his favour to their City. To which the King answered, I thank my Friends of Geneva for the sense they have had of my sickness, and for the joy they have received at the news of my recovery: I shall always keep them under my Protection; and ye may affure them of this from me. He gave each of them a Golden-Chain with a Medal. And they presented him with delicate Trouts, weighing forty or fifty pound apiece, for these are the greatest which are to be met with at Geneva, although some Perfons would make us believe there are Trouts which are of eighty and a hundred pound weight.

In the Year following there was a Work carried on in the form of a Moon, in the same place where the other was begun, but not fo far advanced from the City. There were found feveral Urns and Medals in the Ditch of Ravelin de la None. But it being determined that the City should be considerably Fortified, and Mony falling short, there was sent the Sieur Turretin Professor in Divinity, into Holland, to intreat their affiftance, who ordered Collections The States of to be made throughout all their States, and there was gathered a thundred thousand Franks, with which Mony he returned to Geneva, building of the Force of the where they immediately fell to work again. The Ingineer Ivoy (who is at present chief Ingineer to the Prince of Orange) traced four great Bastions Royal with Courtines, on the side of Plein-Palais, inclosing them from the Rhosne to the Bulwark of S. Leger; these take up no less than 1700 paces in compass round the Walls, they were finished and inclosed with a Wall in ten Years space, but the Mony from Holland held out no longer than to finish the first Bastion near the Rhosne, which hath therefore been called the Dutch Bastion: there was an Inscription Engraven on a black Marble-Pillar, for an acknowledgment of the Hallanders liberality.

In the Year 1661. the Bishop of Geneva residing at Annecy, made an Address to the King, as being Sovereign of the Country of The Bishe Gez, which is part of his Diocess, beseeching him to suffer him to of Geneva fertle Curates in the Villages of Chanfy, Avoully, and Moin, which presents a res were held by the Republick of Geneva; and over which, as this fuel to the Bishop affirmed, the King was Sovereign. Now the better to understand this affair, it is needful for us to speak something of these Villages. Moin belongs wholly to the Chapter; that is to fay, the Jurisdiction, the Tenths, Fee-Farms, Sale, Ministers, Sentences of Death, all these belong to Geneva, and the King hath the last Appeal in Civil Causes, and the execution of the Sword. As to Chan-Is and Avoidy these are Lands belonging to S. Vittor, which are almost of the same mature as them of the Chapter (these appertaining to the Chanons of S. Peter, and the others to the Prior of S. Victor) but by the Treaty at Lyons in the Year 1601, the King in refloring all the Countries of Savoy to the Duke which he had taken from him, reserved to himself all the Ports of Rhosne from Ge-

1658.

the Fort on S. Victors

1660.

1661. The Bishop nevs as far as Lyons, and so that the Sovereignty of Chanfy and

1661.

Avoully, which are Ports belonging to the King, although situated on the Borders of Savoy. The Genevoises, who were greatly in favour with Henry the Fourth, represented to him, That they were already in the possession of these Villages, and so this Sovereignty was of no value to him, bringing him in no profit. King desirous to gratifie them, remitted it to them by his Letters, but the worst of it was, That these Letters were never attested in Parliament, and ever fince they have exercised Sovereignty over these two Villages, and even in the Year 1675. they put to death a Malefactor at Chansy. I specifie this not only for the better understanding the Bishops pretensions, but likewise upon the account of another affair, which lies at this present before the King, which shall be mentioned in is place. To return then to the Year 1661. John Lulin was dispatched immediately to Paris, but before he could come there, the Bishop had already obtained, by surprize, a Decree conformable to his demand, and Monsieur Bouchu, the Intendant of Burgundy, came to Gex in February, 1662, to establish Curates in these places according to the Kings Decree. But there was such care taken, that the Intendant deferred to perform it, it having been represented to him, That the States Deputies were at Court upon that occasion, and that if they could not get that Decree repealed, yet might it be put soon enough in execution.

Lullin having sollicited his business for the space of two Years in Paris, at length gained his cause, and the Bishop was put by his de-

1664. Grequi passes through Gene-

1662.

In the year 1664, the Duke of Crequi returned from his Ambasfage at Rome, passed through Geneva; he had not that honour done him which was defired, for want of timely notice, The Council fent their Deputies to meet him out of the City, and three or four Companies of trained Bands stood ready to welcom him. The Council went to complement him, and presented him with Wine and Trouts. But he staying no longer with them than Dinner-time, the City could not shew him as they defired, the affection they had to do the King service. In parting thence he passed through two Files of the City Trained Bands, which reached from his House where he refreshed himself, as far as the new Gate, beyond which there flood fix Companies belonging to the Garison who attended him as far as the Bridge of Arve. As soon as ever he was in Plein-Palais, he was faluted by the City Cannon, he was attended half a League farther, beyond the Bridge of Arve, by a Troop of Horse, and then four Deputies from the City complemented him, and took their leave of him: he seemed to be very well pleased with his entertainment.

mand, and the Villages left in the same condition they were in be-

1664.

Although there passed no act of Hostility in the Year 1667. between Savoy and Geneva, yet there arising a confiderable difference. wherein they were both concerned, I shall not therefore here omit it.

1667.

2003

After that the Officers of Savoy had for a long time molested divers ways them of Geneva, which shewed that the Duke had a design to break off with them, having several times declared that he thought himself no ways obliged to observe the Treaty at S. Julien, because (faid he) it hath been already broken by both parties in fundry particulars; he brought into Savoy towards the Spring in the Year 1667. 1000. men as well Horse as Foot, under the command of the Marquiss of Pianezze, who were quartered round about Geneva; but yet The Duke of five or fix Leagues distant from it, according to the Articles contained Savoy quarin the Treaty made at S. Julien, that is to fay at Anecy, at Remilly, at about Gineva: Salanche, at Cluse, at Thonon, at Evian and other places; and there they lay till December following. The Savoy Squadron confifting of five hundred Gentlemen, was commanded to be in a readiness to mount their Horses at the first word of command; likewise all the Militia were inrolled, and ready to march upon the first order; and forasmuch as the greatest part of them had no Arms, there were therefore brought into the Country great store of Musquets, Swords, Pikes, Powder, Match and Bullets, together with other Ammunition, and the Peafants of every Village were exercifed once a week.

Moreover for to facilitate their Communications with Geneva, there was a stone Bridge made over the Arve at a place called the Trembieres not above an hours Sail distant from Geneva; and that they might have forces on the Lake, there were several Seamen and other workmen fent for from Nice, who built three flat bottom Boats which went only with Sails, and lay at Bellerive in a Port which they had made for the same purpose, which was secured by a Chain, and several firm Pallifados, and strengthened besides by a building which they had reared, which was fenced with two Towers.

The Genevoises called this building a Fort, and complained that they acted contrary to the Treaty at S. Julien, one of whose Articles was, that his Highness should build no Fort within four Leagues of Geneva. The Savoyards who would not acknowledge that they had broke the League, because the Switzers were the undertakers or sureties for it, made answer, that this was not a Fort, seeing it had no Ditches, it being only a Magazin, wherein they would lay their Salt, which was wont to be carried by Water through Geneva; but now they would Transport it in Carts by Land from Seiffel to Bellerive, the Bridge of Trembieres having been made for that purpose; and that the Vessels they had built were only designed to carry the Salt which they usually fent to Chablais, Valais, Fribourg, and several other Cantons, for most of the Switzers have alwaies brought their Sale by the way of Geneva; and indeed the building at Bellerive, and the Boats there have not yet been used to any other purpose than what they mentioned. But the Genevoises in so dangerous times, suspected all these pleas, and imagined there lay some design concealed under this pretence, as knowing that the Magazin and the Boats might be fitted out for War in two daies time: and these were indeed the Savoyards preparations for War.

Yet were not the Genevoises alleep all this while, so many Soldiers lying near them, and the Dukes Subjects continually threatning them, besides the notice given them from all parts, purthern out of

The Genevoifes fortifie the City.

doubt, that the Duke had a design against them; yet they imagined that it was not likely the Duke would openly beliege them, but rather let upon them by furprize, whether by day or in the night they could not tell; being perhaps encouraged by some private intelligence which he might have in the City, which made the Genevoifes take all possible care to secure their Gates and Walls, They increas fed their Garrison, by an addition of ten men to each company, befides the usual guard of Citizens, thirty of which were joyned with the Garrison every night, and were nor relieved rill the next evening by a like number; the Grand rounds fet forth every quarter of an hour, besides the usual Watch, the four Beadles belonging to the Council of two hundred, and the two Majors, who never failed to perform their Office in their own perfons; and by this means the Sentinels had no apportunity to fleep: the Watch who lay without the Gity, were reinforced, and some placed in Boats on the Lake. For better fecurity in the day time, the Sentinels were doubled, and they who flood on the Draw-Bridge were enjoyned to wear Breaft-plates to prevent Poynarding; there were new Percullices fitted to the Gates, and other machins to prevent furprisals, and new Barrs or Pallilado's a hundred paces diffant from them. All the Hedges and Trees were cut down within a Musket flot of the City Gares, especially those towards the Gates of Rive, to the end there might be made a clearer discovery of those who should approach them: befides the persons whose Office was to watch at the Gates, there were others appointed by the Council of two hundred (called Notabes) to fearch all strangers whether they were armed. The Hay-Carts were likewise pierced, to find if any person was hid therein; and feveral other such like precautions. At the Chains which went cross the Lake, there stood a guard of Citizens; the Chains were always extended, neither were the Boats suffered to pass till the Guard belonging to the Port had fearched them at Nilons Stone, and had given the fign that there was no danger.

Moreover every House-keepers arms were viewed, and every perfon was obliged according to his ability to furnish himself with Corn, Powder and Bullet, and all things else that were necessary. It was ordered that every Citizen should wear a Sword, and that all Merchants and Tradesmen should continually have their arms lying ready by them in their Shops, to the end they might be in readiness on the first occasion. Two hundred of the wealthiest Citizens were obliged to keep each of them an able Horse, besides others which are kept commonly in the City. There were feveral strangers, especial. ly French-men, quartered on the rest of the Citizens who came from all parts to offer their service to the City, and M. de Balthazard the

Quarter-Master-General, offered to command the Horse.

Spies fent into Savoy.

In the mean time there was care taken to fend feveral Spyes into Savoy, but especially in those places where the Troops lay, to the end they might have notice of their motions; and that their Councels might not be divulged, there was fetled a private Council, which confifted only of feven chosen men, who had full power in all Cases unless of extraordinary importance, for such matters were brought before the general Council.

In Switzerland, they of Zurich and Berne railed a confiderable number of Soldiers to affift Geneva, and to the end they might not be burdensom to the City before they had need of them; they were quartered in the Cities and Boroughs near the Lake, that fothey might be in a readiness in a short time at Geneva, when occasion required, by means of a fign which they had agreed upon. The Bernoi-Jes moreover caused two great Gallies to be made, which were able to hold two hundred men a piece. The Genevoises likewise built a great one. Monsieur Joffery called du Torrent hath been since made Commander of these Vessels, one of which carried sourteen, and the other ten cast Guns.

This is the nearest account of the preparations on both sides, which yet served to no purpose. It is almost impossible to imagine how defirous and well disposed the Genevoises were to receive their Enemies, feveral of them being troubled that the Savoyards should remain all this while armed, and yet not declare a War; and indeed it is strange that the Duke should maintain such considerable Forces about Geneva during eight or nine months time, it being unknown for what end: it is likely he had some design on the Genevoises, but their pre-

parations and watchfulness hindred it.

We must not here forget how chearfully the people in general The diligence laboured at the fortifications, all the Corporations of Merchants, of the people in working at Artists, and other professions strived to out-do one another, march- the Fort. ing round the City with a Drum beating to shew themselves. The Students, and Divinity-Professors, went before them with four Drums, every man endeavouring to exceed his companion; they thought it not enough to work themselves, but brought workmen along with them, one man ten, and another twenty; there was a rich Dutch Merchant then at Geneva, who brought a long with him two hundred workmen.

In the mean time there was carried on a kind of Process or Lawfuit between Savoy, Geneva, and the French Ambassador, which was managed before the Confederates, upon account at first of an inconfiderable difference, which yet had given occasion to all this bustle.

In the Month of March, in the Year 1667. The Curates of Meg. The Savoyards ny, and of Choulex, gave the Sacrament to a fick person lying in a house at Coursinge, which depended on the Soveraignty of July, al about their though the rest of the Village belonged to Savoy. The State sent the priviledges. elder Syndick Colladon to be informed further of the matter, who cites these Curates to appear on such a day. The Senate of Chambes ry on the other side cite Colladon to make his personal appearance before them, and publish a Declaration against him by beat of Drum. with an Order to have him apprehended that he might have his Try-The Council marvelling at this proceeding, fent the Syndick Liffort to Chambery to the chief President of La Perouse Commandant in Savoy, to make their complaints to him, and to shew him their Title, and to justifie their right of Soveraignty over that House; but he refused to peruse it, and to hear their reasons; which put the Syndicks and Council to fend Deputies into Switzerland, who made feveral journeys to the Dyets of Arau and Baden, where the Baron of

Greiss the Ambassador from Savoy alledged his reasons: he published a Factum, which was answered by another. At length towards the latter part of the year the State deputed André Picter, and John Duran to Turin, to end this difference with his Highness himself; who caused them to be received and treated with much civility and respect in all his Dominions; but the Marquiss of Pianezze, and other Commissaries whom the Duke had appointed to regulate this affair, used such delays, that the Deputies were forced to tarry three Months at Turin without concluding any thing. At length the King wrote a Letter to the Lords of Geneva, which was brought by Monsieur of Lionne: and M. of Servient his Majesties Ambassador at Turin, desired the Deputies for his Masters lake, and to preserve the peace, they would release this house at Coursinge, which they did.

City divided.

They were yet at Turin, and the Forces of Savor were still in the field, whilft a matter hapned at Geneva, which lacked but little of ruining it: for the Council of twenty five, and the Council of two hundred could not agree, but were divided, which difference lasted all Sunday being the 7. of December. I would here relate all the particulars of it, but it having been ordered to be scratched out of the Council Registers, to the end that it might be for ever forgotten: is will be sufficient to say that John Sarrafin the Auditor, having presided in the Council of two hundred in the Syndicks absence, and over the Council of twenty five, the leffer Council committed him to Prison, and set a guard over him belonging to the Garrison. Council of two hundred not being able to endure that he should be used as a Criminal, who had been guilty of no other fault but of being their head, resolved to release him by force; finding themselves backed by all the people who were assembled at S. Peters, where the two hundred fat in Council. The leffer Council who had the Garrison on their fide, would not endure to be imposed upon. length when they were just ready to fall upon one another, the Pri-

1670.

A fire on the Bridge of Rhofne.

foner was discharged, and all things quieted.

On the 27. of Jan. at night 1670. there happed a fire amongst the Houses on the Bridge of Rhosne, which being all Timber-Houfes, the greatest part of them were burnt down in less than two hours space, fix score persons perishing in the slames. A Miller chose rather to fave his Mother than his Wife, but the followed after in a rage, wading in the water up to her chin, and escaped; another Woman who lay fick, and was to take Physick the next morning, cast her felf out at the window, and recovered both her life and health in the Rhofne; having had the good hap to escape out of the water after she had shunned the fire. In short this Conflagration had done more mischief, had it not been stopped by the Towers of Monneye and of the The which forved as barrs against the flames; and it is observable that feveral pieces of Timber kept burning in the water, fo great was the violence of the flames: but that which was more frrange, and which all the inhabitants beheld, was that the Channel of Rhofne between the Isle and the City, which contained two hundred fixty five foot in breadth, was filled and dried up by the ruins of the Houses; The other Channel, although commonly running very fwift, and fwelled by the overoverflowings of the other, yet four days after was frozen up. There were collections made for the relief of those families who were sufferers by this fire. There were fix thousand Crowns gathered for them of Geneva, and the Bernoises made liberal contributions.

The Prince Elector Palatine came to Geneva in the Year 1671. and stayed there some Months; he came there in the Evening, and therefore had not fuch reception as was intended: but the City being fenfible of their obligations to that family, during his abode in the City, he had all the respect they were able to shew him. But that which appeared most considerable, was his entertainment on the Lake; for the great Gally was fitted out and manned by the flower of the Youth of the City: M. the Prince was received on Board her with part of the Council. All the Morning was spent in the sport of fishing, when at Noon they landed at Secheron, and went to the Castle of Roset to eat the large Trouts they had taken; there was a flately dinner provided and made ready for them, where the Prince was attended by the fons of perfons of quality belonging to the City, and the Lords of the Council, by the Princes Gentlemen. After Dinnerthey walked forth on the Lakes fide, the Cannons which thundred from the Gally were answered by the Drums and Trumpets, from the Boats which were to the number of thirty attending on the Gally: there was nothing thought of but mirth and divertisement, when on a fuddain there appeared a Frigate, having fifty Moors on Board her, and an Algerine Flag on her main top. Whereupon immediately all the people made ready to fight, and several Guns discharged on both fides, and at length they came to boarding; but in the end the Algerine was vanquished, there being good reason for it, and the Captain of the Frigate came to Complement the Prince. At last they returned into the City towards the Evening, but the night was kept off awhile by the light of the Cannon, which were discharged from all the batteries of the City, and other places along the Port. Some weeks after, the Prince fell dangerously sick of the small Pox, and Prayers were made for his recovery in all the Churches, which at length obtaining, he fet out for Grenoble, being very well fatisfied with his entertainment at Geneva. The Citizens and the Garrison appeared in their arms, for to do him honour, and the Council accompanied him, and the Cannons were not filent in this occasion.

It is not above fix years fince an enterprize was discovered on Geneva, which hath been known to few. In the year 1673, on a Communion day in September, the chief Syndick found at his House (at his return from Church) a Letter which a person unknown had left in his absence; the Contents whereof were, That upon a Proviso of a proportionable reward, he would make such a considerable discovery, that the publick safety depended on it, and if they desired to speak with this person next morning about it, the Superiour of the Convent of the Capuchines of Gex would inform them where he was; but if they neglected this advertisement, they might be certain of sinding the City in a short time reduced to the greatest extremity. Wherefore the Council sailed not to send the next Morning the Advocat Dunant to Gex, who discoursed this unknown person in the Capuchin's garden, and dexterously drew from him part of the secret:

1671. The Prince Palatine entertained at Geneva.

An account of another project for the taking of General, discovered by its Author.

he learnt that what he had to discover was an enterprize against the City, the particulars whereof he might well discover, seeing himfelf was the Author of it; that having conceived some distaste against the Duke of Savoy, he was resolved to discover the design; but first defired to be rewarded with a thousand pounds, and that he might have a place where he might live secure. Dunant replied, that he had no power to treat with him about that particular; and that it would be more convenient for him to come to Geneva, where he might more easily treat with the Council about it in his own person. And whereas he defired to have a Letter of safe-conduct, he answered him, that this was not their Custom, but that he had power given him to engage the Publick Faith upon it; and that he might come into the City with the same surety, as others had done before This person was contented with this, and came the next morning and presented himself before the Council at Geneva, telling them that his name was John Baptiste Noroy, of Nozeray in Burgundy; that having found out an easie way to surprize Geneva, he had passed over into Piedmont some months since for to make it known to the Duke, which he did in a long conference he had with him at Rivoles, in which the Duke told him amongst other things that he had a score of Pensionaries in Geneva, four or five of which were of the Council; that fome days after his Highness faid, that he had confidered the matter and found it too difficult, and moreover this juncture of time was not proper to enter into a War; yet he thanked him for his good will, and had at the time ten pieces given him : and to make it appear that what he faid was true, he produced Letters from the Dukes Secretary, and from fome Lords belonging to the

His project was to be effected in the time of Vintage-harvest, at which feafon a great part of the Citizens are in the fields, and to fend on feveral daies, and through feveral Gates, under divers pretences. four or five hundred men without Arms, who as fast as they came; should have their lodgings prepared for them in the Houses of their Confederates, where they were to be furnished with Arms, and lie hid till the day of the execution of their enterprize, which was to be in Sermon time about eight of the Clock; all these people who were hid coming out with their Arms, were to divide themselves into feveral parties, three of which confifting of about 80 men a piece, should speedily seize on all the doors of the three Churches, and not only hinder the people from coming out, but in the fright would constrain them to get up upon the top of the Churches, and by this means there would be no place needing a guard but only the Steeple ftairs: another company should scour the streets, and kill the Citizens, who being not at Church would come out of their Houses to rally themselves; the rest were to set upon a certain Gate of the City, which being not faccoured by any Citizens would be foon won; which done, there should be let in Forces who were to march all night, that they might be at the Gates at the hour of this execution. He added that he was moved to make this discovery for two reasons. First that the Duke had given him but ten pieces, which he took as a great undervaluing of him; and Secondly, that having defired to be made governour of Geneva when it should be taken, his Highness instead of promising him it, set to scoffing at him.

He was earnestly desired to declare the names of those persons who were Pensionaries to the Duke, but he solemnly protested he knew them not, and that it might be easily imagined that his Highness would not discover to him a secret of that importance before it was time. They who judged charitably of their fellow Cirizens, could not believe there could be any so wicked, and that this was but an artisce to raise suspicions in the people against some of their Governours.

The leffer Council after they had heard him, fent him to Prison to fecure him, and the next morning the Council of two hundred were affembled, before whom the whole matter was opened; they were not a little perplexed in their resolves about this man, some would have him fet at liberty, feeing the Publick Faith was engaged for him, although but in words; others were of opinion to put him on the Rack to make him discover the Traytors, this being a matter wherein the fecurity of the City was concerned; others would have have him put to death, confidering the apparent danger there was in fetting at liberty a man of this disposition, that he had not discovered his defign out of any good motive, but only out of spite and for money; and that moreover the Publick Faith was not engaged by the promise which was made him, that he might come with the same security as others before him, these terms being very general and ambiguous, feeing that by the last of these forementioned words might be understood, that he might come with the same surety, as other fuch like enterprizers had done before him, who were put to death when they could be taken. In the mean time the greatest number of voices carried it, who were for avoiding both extreams; to wit, to fave his life, and to condemn him to perpetual imprisonment, under which fentence he still lies.

The two Princes Philip and George brethren to Charles Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, came to Geneva to tarry there for a while. Prince George the youngest of the two, who was but eighteen years of age, died there of the small Pox. The whole City was concerned at his death, because that this Family holds a considerable rank amongst Protestants; and hath ever expressed a particular affection to Geneva. The Council having waited upon Prince Philip, and the Prince now reigning, ordered that for three days there should be an intermission of all publick business, to testifie thereby their forrow and respect; and because that Prince Philip would have his brothers body buried amongst his Ancestors at Cassel, it was therefore embalmed, and laid in S. Peters Chappel, where lies buried Emilia of Naffaw, till the time should serve to transport it, which was not till eight months after. He was conveyed to the Chappel with great folemnity, being carried out in the night, accompanied with a great number of Torches, which was not a thing usual among Protestants in those parts. The Soldiers of the Garrison were placed in two rows along the Streets, to keep the crowd off; ten German Gentlemen carried the Bier, and the four eldest Syndicks held up the Pall. The Prince who was brother to the deceased, and the Prince of Chourland his cousin, fol-

Novoy fecu-

1674. Prince Georgi dyes at Geneva.

F2 - 4

. 1675.

July 7.

lowed the Corps; and after them, the Earls of Stolberg and Dona, the four Syndicks, and the whole Council with the Lieutenant and Auditors, all in Mourning; all the Ministers and Professors were in their Gowns, and Mourning Hat-bands; and last of all the whole

body of the German Nobility.

About this time there hapned some differences with Savoy concerning Salt. The principal Farmers who have the Farming of the Salt of France, Savoy and Geneva, that is to fay, the only permission to fell it, for which they pay the City twenty thousand Franks per annum: but their time being expired in the Year 1675. There was a greater price required of them, but they refolved to give no more than heretofore, and so they held it no longer; this so greatly moved them that they determined to refent it when occasion of-

Savoy and Geneva at difference about the impositions of Salt.

1675.

1675. In Autum.

In Savoy they would have taxed the quantity of Salt which every Subject of Geneva within the limits of Savoy ought to take, under pretence that there was committed an abuse. which put the Council upon fending fix Waggons loaden with Salt in the night to Juffy, with a guard of twenty Soldiers for to keep up their priviledge in that matter; this made a great noise in Savoy, the Regent wrote to the Ambassador in France, and to the lesser Cantons in very sharp terms against the Genevoises, whom he charged with making an Invalion, and entring in an Hostile manner by night into her Coun-The minor Cantons, and the Kings Embassador in Switzerland, wrote to Zurich and Berne, and they to Geneva. Information was fent them of the whole matter, and they approved of the proceedings of them of Geneva, promiting them affiltance in case of a rupture, wherewith the Savoyards threatned the City. The Militia of Savoy confifting of eight hundred Gentlemen having been commanded to be in readiness; and there were frequent Musters made, and great quantity of Arms and provision brought into Savor, which obliged them of Geneva to stand upon their guard.

1676. The French King affures the Genevoises of his good will. June 12. Deputies dispatched from

Geneva.

Awhile after the City received a Letter from the King, by the hands of Monsieur de Gravelle, whom he fent Embassador into Switzerland in the place of the Abbot of S. Romain, in which he affured the City in very obliging terms of the continuation of his good will.

John Dupan and Amy du Chapeaurouge were deputed into Switzerland about the affair with Savoy. They went to Berne and Zurich, and afterwards to Soleurre to the French Embassador, and from thence to the Dyet held at Bade, where Dr. Leonardi her Royal Highnesses Resident having had audience; the Deputies of Geneva had theirs afterwards, and fully refuted whatfoever he had alledged; at length they returned very well satisfied at their journey. This business hath layn dormant all this while, yet hath the City been acquainted by Monsieur de Pompone, that Madam Royalle remains as yet very much discontented at the Transportation of Salt to Justy through her Countries, and requires still satisfaction.

July 18.

Octob.

The same Farmers did the like in France as they had done in Savor, against the Genevoises. Monsieur Bouchu Intendant of Burgundy came to Colonges, with a defign to make the Villages of Chancy, Avoully and Moin, whom we have above mentioned, to take the Kings Salt, and

likewise all the Houses dependant on Geneva included in the Country of Gex; to wit, in the Villages of Malagny, Ressin and others. fine, notwithstanding all the Remonstrances made by them of Geneva, he fent Guards into each of these Villages who took away all their Salt, and commanded the inhabitants to fetch it at Gex.. Notice hereof was fent into Switzerland, and the Sieur Roset was depu- Roset hated to wait on the King about it. He had a favourable hearing at S. Germans, and harangued afterwards the Queen, and my Lord the Dauphin. The King ordered Monsieur de Pompone to examine the business, who had several Conferences with the Deputies, but they could not come to any Conclusion; in the mean time the King having fortunately won Valenciennes, Colonel Stouppe feeing him in a stoupeintergood humour by this fuccess, took this as an occasion to mention to the French him the business of Geneva. Whereupon his Majesty granted that King in behalf the Villages of Chancy, and Avoully should take Salt of Geneva, but In the mean time Roset died at Paris, and the Sieur not the others. Fabry was sent to succeed him to obtain the same favour for Moin, and March. other places in like manner as in the two above mentioned Villages. He had publick Audience of the King, and finding that he advanced nothing in the Court, he defired leave to depart, and was dismissed with very courteous language by the King, who gave him a Chain of gold with his Medal: but this affair hath remained undetermined in the same state as heretofore, which hath obliged the Peasants of Feb. 1. Moin and other places in controversie who could not live without Salt, to go fetch it at Gex.

The Earl of Harach Embassador from the Emperor returning from Spain came to Geneva, where he stayed but a day. The City pre-tended ignorance of his quality till after his arrival, to the end they might make a difference between his reception, and that of Monfieur Crequi's the French Embassador in the Year 1664, yet he had the same through Complements and Presents made him at his departure.

The Vice-Roy of Galice Embassador from Spain, going towards the Emperor, took Geneva in his way, and parted thence four days after He had the same Civilities shewed him, as the Earl of his arrival. Harach had before him, and was the more satisfied with them, in that he came from Lyons, where scarcely any body took notice of him. In parting from Geneva, he wrote his Master word of the Civilities he had received there.

And thus hath Geneva subsisted to our times, whilst several flou- Conclusion: rishing Cities have perished; and divers mighty States have been overturned: which God often permits by his admirable providence, to let both great and small States know, That their subsistence or ruin depend not on their own strength or weakness; but that they are all in his hand, and their happiness or misery come only from him.

of Geneva.

Novemb.

1678.

1677. Octob. 23.

1678. March 24. Embaffador

edimine allales out name and a of the man of the west of the respective to the second of The year algor of the eigenstate in the state of the engine of the engine of Condition of the state of the s in a second of the supersylver has and the South Reference. real real care in the Kang about it. Ele had a favourable heating the section of the section of the Cucch, and my lan orb L rapplint who take the conditions of the purios, the countries the countries of the countrie could not core to the analysis of the analysis 03 11 oor the contract which is a contract of the co 1 -11other and the control of the first in the other of the other stead amount on the section of so, dead of the section of so, dead of the section of so, and section of the section of so, and section of the section of section of the section of section of section of the section of sect and wanted allowers a state of the array and all of any an

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Ancient Inforigitions

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ANCIENT

## INSCRIPTIONS

Which are to be feen

AT

## GENEVA.

I.

At the ascent of the Trellis.

IOVIO. M.
CINGIDVO
STABULO ET
AVLVS.

Years fince on the fide of the Arve, having been thrown up by an inundation. Guichenon is the first who hath mentioned it, but he hath forgot the word Stabulo. The Stone is hollow in the upper part of it, wherein was kindled the fire for the Sacrifice which was offered to Jupiter Optimus Maximus, for this is the meaning of these two Letters O. M. I am not yet satisfied whether CINGIDVO is some Sirname of Jupiter, or whether it is to be read as two words CINGI DVO, that is to say, Cingii duo Stabula.

which perhaps might be the same with Cingia, Yet it seems, upon a through consideration, that this is but one Word.

II.

IOVI

ASSIGN

T. M. F.

N.

This fragment is another Vow to Jupiter, and hath been mentioned by Gruterus.

III.

At the great Street.

APOLLINI

M. AVFVSTIVS

CATVS o.

This is a Vow to Apollo by Marcus Aufustius Catus, or Catuso: for it is a hard matter to say whether the o which is at the end, is a Letter which should be joyned to Catus, or a kind of pointing.

IV.

At the Colledge near the fourth Classe.

M. VERATIVS MERCATOR.

T is a common Opinion in Geneva, that in the time of Heathenifm, Apollo was particularly worshipped, and that he had a Temple in this City in the same place where now stands S. Peter's Church. There is to be seen, on a Gate behind this Church, a Head Head made to resemble that of the Sun. Monsieur Morus alledgeth this proof in his Harangue de Sole & Souto Genevensi, for to confirm the common opinion. But this Head feems to me to be nothing else but the Carvers fancy, and doth not look as if it was very old, it being made only of Molasse Stone. Being some Years since at Geneva with Monsieur Patin, who is a competent Judge in these matters, I shewed him this piece, and he was of opinion that it was not very old. Neither do I believe with others, that this part of the Church, near which stands the fore-mentioned Head, is the remains of a Heathenish Temple, seeing there is not to be seen any difference in the other parts of it, neither in its Frame nor Materials. But this Temple might perhaps have been built on the Foundations of that of Apollo. an Monutone

V.

On the Wells du Four de Fer.

MARTIAVG. SACRVM

### SENNIVS SABINVS

His Stone was dedicated to the god Mars Augustus by Sennius Sabinus. This title of Augustus is oftentimes joyned to the names of the Deities, fince the age of Augustus: for the Heathens by a ridiculous superstition believed that they honoured their gods in giving them sometimes the names of Illustrious Men, after the fame manner as they thought to honour Men in giving them the names of their gods.

APOLLO TIVM FIDEM

VENI V'T HIC LOCKS MEOS

III 2 At the same place! A TIXIV

M. CONNISECVNDI

M. IVL. MARCIANVS

Arcus Julius Marcianus had caused this Inscription to be Engraven, in remembrance of his Brother Marcus Connius Secundus: but why, feeing they were Brothers, did not they bear the name of the fame Family? But it may be they were Brethren but by the Mothers-side.

There

Cc 2

VII. At

Head made to relimble that of the Sun. Montieur Harne elledgette

this proof in his Harangue de Sole es fava (an ende for a countrar che common opinion. But the LifeVe teems in the sole moching elle but the Carriers faget, and dorn not look as this way very At the Borough of Four at Monfieur Sarrazin's.

## THE COLUMN TANK ARCHAN VESCHILL ME TO SEE WAS TO SEE THE THE PROPERTY OF THE P

## of the SIBIOVIVOSIPOSTERISONE

difference in the other Total O a is of IV See France por Mere

But this Temple might perhaps have been build on the NEither Gruterus nor Guichenon have mentioned this, it being nothing but a plain Monument, which Julius Marcianus caused to be made in his life-time for himself and posterity. Vivos is commonly used for Vivus.

### OV VIII HAM

This Inscription was feen heretofore near S. Peters.

SENNIS SABINVS

## C. TYLIVS CAESAR LONGINYS

names of the Denies, fince the par of discellar: for the Heathean by a rigiculous superfiction believed that they honoured their gods

in giving them to 8 VT- 8 BELLE OLIVE and Man, after the

PERRYPTIS MONTIBUS HVC TANDEM

VENI VT HIC LOCVS MEOS CONTEGERET CINERES

> APOLLO TVAM FIDEM VIXIT ANNOS XLI MESS. III.

DIES XIII HOR. NVL. JVI M FVLVIVS D. D. L.

COMMILITO COMMILITONYM

BIAN WANTED TO SELLE SALTERNA MONTH candas; but why, feeing they were Brethes, did not they bear the name of the family? But it may be they were Brethren but but by the Mothers-fide.

Cca

: The all V

There

Here were few Epitaphs which were not dedicated to the gods Manes. Which are meant by these three Letters D. M. S. Diss Manibus Sacrum. I have inserted on the third Line, instead of D. CIL. which are not of any signification, and which I take therefore to be a mistake, D. FIL. Decimi Filius. The freed Mentook often upon them the name of thom who delivered them out of Bondage, adding thereunto some Surname, as this Cajus Julius Casar Longinus, who was Inlius Casar's freed Man, had done here. Such was his destiny, that after he had taken a great deal of pains in traversing the Mountains to come to Geneva, he died there soon after his artival. The Pagus esteemed it a great missorrune to die into strange Land out of their own Country. This inscription them is one of the ancientest in Geneva, seeing it was made in Julius Casar's time. Its whole Phrase is good Latin, especially that of perruptis montibus is very pretty: for doth it not seem that a Man must break through the Mountains to find his way from Italy to Geneva along the Aspes? This Longinus lived forty one Years, three Months and just thirteen Days exactly to an hour, for this is apparently the meaning of these two abridged words HORam NVL lam. The everlasting farewell which his Companion gives him, is this S. T. F. L. St. this terra levis, Which were usual expressions to Friends: That the Earth may be light to you, and not hinder the Soul by its weight, from disintanting it self from the Body.

## ET DOM DIV

### In S. Peter's, over-against the Princess of Portugals Chappel.

inuch they were governed in their prefervation, causing the Vows which they unade for them to their gods to be Engraven in Marble; as we were the process to their gods to be Engraven in Marble; as we were the process the particular gods, to whom the Romens Hierard who invocates those particular gods, to whom the Romens Hierard Policy Herard With the Emperor belonged and that of all their divine Family. And whereas we can the Family of our kings and Emperors the Royal Family, they so thew it greater unout the Hamily, they

## HERED FACIAN fic DVM CVRAVAR.

His is a Memorial which Fullonius Justinus, Terentia Belatula, and Julius Macrinus have set up in honour of their Protector Luintus Julius Sergius, whose Heirs they were.

X. CN.

## There were the Epinophs with were my dedicated to the pode Manne. Which are not at pythole three Letters D. Mr.

# CN. ARVTIO CN. F. CELERI I lo nois translati PRAEE COHORTIS noque no to alconde

## LVSTTANORVM Stubbs system 8 to

This fragment is in honour of one Cneus Arasius, or Aramsius Celer, Son of Cneus, Prefett of the Cobort of Portuguifes. Graverus hath mentioned it twice in Page CCCLXVI. 5. and in Page DXXIII. I. with this difference, that in one he inferts the whole, and in the other Page only the first Letters, as we have here reprefented it.

## Months and juft chireen Days exactly to an hour, for that if the parently the meaning of these of X bridged world HOR an NVE.

must breek through the Mountains to find his way from I

lunt. The everlating farewell which his Companion gives him, is this . Sirafile at the reason to the series of the least o

der the Soul byits & VE I'M' MV MUS it felt from the

### A V G.

### ET DOM. DIV. VICTOR AVG.

In S. Perer's, over Zinkyber rist of Perrugals Council.

THE freed Men oftentimes testified to their deliverers how much they were concerned in their preservation, causing the Vows which they made for them to their gods to be Engraven in Marble; as we have here an instance of it in Victor, who was Angustus's freed man, who invocates those particular gods, to whom the Romans believed the preservation of the Emperor belonged, and that of all their divine Family. And whereas we call the Family of our Kings and Emperors the Royal Family, they to shew it greater respect, gave it the Epithet of Divine.

INVS PATRONO
HERED FACIEN 66
DVM CVRAVER.

His is a Memorial which Fullenius Justinu, Terentia Belasulla,

JIX d Julius Macrinus have fer up in honour of their Protector

Munitus Julius Sergius, whole Heirs they were.

X. CM.

The Files

### XIIX

In the City-Walls, on the outside of them, over-against.

T. IVL. T. FIL. CORN. VALERIANO
PATRONO COLON. II VIR. AER. III VIR.
LOCORVM P. PERSEQUENDOR.
TRIB. MILIT. LEG. VI. VICTR.
PRAEF. FABRY. FLAM. AVG.

IVLIA T. F. VERA PATRI OPTIMO.

From whence fortet DIA toly Odd that it might be thus

Porasmuch as that sew Men are acquainted with the abbreviations of Inscriptions, I will here set this down at length.

Tito Julio Titi Filio Cornelia (tribu) Valeriano, Patrono Colonia,
Duumviro Ararii, Triumviro locorum publicorum persequendorum,
Tribuno militum legionis Sexta Victorios, prasecto Babrum, Flonini Angustali, Pontissi, Julia Titi Filia vera Patri optimo.

So that this is a Monument dedicated to the memory of Titus Ju-

So that this is a Monument dedicated to the memory of Titus Julius Valerianus of the Cornelian stock, Protector of the Geneva Colony, chief Overseer of the Treasury and publick Buildings, Campmaster of the sixth Legion which was called Victorious, and Overseer of the Workmen, Priest of Augustus, Pontifici, by his Daughter Julia Vera.

It need not seem strange that I render Patrono Colonia, Protector of the Colony of Geneva: for although this is not expressly declared, yet must be understand him to be Patron and Protector of that Colony where the Inscription was placed: for this Stone is too large to be brought this from any other place: it being likewise inlayed with the City-Walls, which were built long since. We need not doubt, but that Geneva had the Priviledges of a Roman Colony, seeing it had all the Offices thereunto belonging, as we may observe in these Inscriptions of Dunmviri's and Sextumviri's. The word Colony seems still to be preserved in the name of the Village of Colony, which is not above a quarter of a League distant from Geneva:

His is a confiderable Inferipreen. Here is mentioned one Cajest Valeriar Maffer of the Camp of the feedal Legion, to
whole memory the Province of General had casted this Stone to
be Engraved for the benefits which it had needed by him as a
good lattent for this word Larrest fignifies to recluing their than

Senced's

### XIII.

At the Colledge and other places are Jeen fome fragments of Letters of a foot high; or, Onciales, as they call them.

T. IVL TAILVIORNIVI. DERIANO

PATRONO COLON IL VIR. AER. III VIR.
LOGORVM P. PERSEOVENDOR.

TRIE MILITY RECARD VICENCE

From whence some have conjectured that it might be thus supplied: IVLIA T. P. VERA PATRI OPTI

C. IVLius & IVLIA

O cimuch a surrexumenta or R. A. T. R. A. M. and Chercia. The fulto The days spilled (M.V. R. Vm. 28., Patre of Colonia, The fulto The days spilled (M.V. R. Vm. 28., Patre of Colonia, The fulto The days spilled the colonia of the fulto the fulto the full of the full o

AND for that Julius Cafur had built the Walls of Geneva.

A But this is but a meer conjecture, for C. I V L. doth not necofferily fignified Julier Cefer; but only fome Person of that Family, as it is in XXXV Inferior thus: C. IV L. SEMATVS.

lony, chief Overstee of the Treasury and public Buildings, Camp-

or of the Workmen, Priest of Ascasses, Postsfer, by his

Dangbuck Julia Person

tester of the syonnom is med aroberted that the state of the expectly declared, yet and we underlyed him to be baron and from the colony, have the lot of R H LANGE for this Stone is too large to M language that the long the long the being it being

which was called Vifformus and

PATRONO OPTIMO GENEVENS PROone streether of P. M. Mories and and and and and

be preferved in the Sexual of the VI. II. M. XI. . NNA TIXING a quarter of a

League differe from Gentlevx SIID

His is a confiderable Inscription. Here is mentioned one Cajus Valerius Master of the Camp of the second Legion, to whose memory the Province of Geneva had caused this Stone to be Engraven for the benefits which it had received by him as a good Patron: for this word Patroni fignifies something more than

Titi Filia Auli nepoti.

Bene merenti

Protectors: And these two words of Genevensis Provincia are remarkable, seeing they inform us, That the Geneves was erected into a Province, of which Geneva was the Capital, seeing it gave it its name.

Another in the fame Colledge.

...XTYX VX ...RINAE

At S. Recer's, near the Steps.

Q. STANDINGAMACER

mode and "Cook Took Disks BACAL His ment all the whom

STATIVE ANCHIALVE

NOVELLINS AMPHIO

CORNELIVS AMPHIO

Ittill VIRI

These are the names of six Sextamoirs of Geneva. This Magistracy was established fines Augustic his Reign, consisting of six Persons who were changed from time to time, after the same manner as 'tis now with the sour Syndieks.

COLVSAE STVRD.

CONIVELINCOM

PARASYEI E C.

ET S Vegbell Self A DE D.

Fier's enricoit sub Asia undieavit.

His Epitsph was Confectated to the everlashing rememberance of 100 MR Ochy 1R Aco Husband Standium, who had dedicated it together with the Ax which he used in cutting out and positione the Stand. The Idventy of the ancient stome with would be to the stand. The Idventy of the ancient stome with would be to the stand of the standing o

Protectors: And thele two words of Geneventis Provinciasies iemarkable, feeing they inform us, That the Genevous was erected into a Province, of which Gentlawk the Capital, feeing it gave

Another in the same Colledge.

...XTI FIL.

\* A Reservice Steps.

O. STANDENBAMACER

His fragment hath been made for Roman Nun whom C. ALBVCIVS PHILIOGIA DELLE VEHICO

STATIVE ANCHIALVE

NOVECTINS XMPHIO

CORNELIVS AMPHIO

MEMORIAE

Hefe are the names of fix Sestamours of Geneva. This Magistracy was elabelisted and Inglish his Reign, confifting of fix Persons who were changed from time to time, after the same manner as 'tis now with the sour Syndrous."

COLVSAE STVRD.

CONIVGIINCOM

PARASTEI E. C.

ET S Valled South DE D.

Fieri curiavit Afcia dadi-

This Epitaph was Confectated to the everlasting remembrance of Verila Vehila Columbity the Husband Sturdim, who had dedicated it, together with the Ax which he used in cutting out and positing the Stone. The severity of the ancient Romans, who would have retremeded the Funeral expences, had caused them to make a Law, Rogam asia ne potent: but their vanity was monthing to be curbed by the twelve Tables, and their luxury expended it fall is well twing dead as the living.

### XIX.

At S. Peter's, towards a back Gate.

## VER. VERVLA FIL. PIENTIS

P. C. 1

5. A. D.

Ponendum

Sub Afela dedicavita

His short Inscription had been made by Verria Verula, for her Son Cal. Verna.

was descensed. It seemed that it is of this Kale on Africas of

the new consistence of arthree ordering configure historians & early series absorbly a configuration of the config

multe and in bas the balles of to winter land in the Colledge.

......RI

... IONI

LEGIONIS X

HERED. EXTEST.

His fragment tells us nothing else but that the Heirs of a certain Centurion of the tenth Legion had acquitted themselves of the charge laid upon them by his Will. We may observe here, as likewise in several other Inscriptions, that the word Heres is only written with a single e, and not by an e: for this word comes from Heras, because the Heir becomes Master of the Testators Estate.

FILIO PIENTISSIMO L. AVRÈL. RESPECTVS PATER PONEUDVM

CVRAVITE

Dd 2

XXI. Un-

### XXI.

Under the Clock at Molard.

## D. VALERIO ASIATICI LIBERT

COL EQ.

EXT.

Calonia Zquestris. Ex Testamenta.

This Inscription, as well as that which follows, hath been brought heretofore from Varson, where they stood in Grueeruss time. See underneath what we say of the Colony of Equestress, amongst whom Decimus Valerius the freed man of Asiations
was Sextumvir. It seemeth that it is of this Valerius Asiations of
whom spake Suetonius: Talibus principiis magnam imperii partem,
non nist consilio & arbitrio vilissimi cujusque histrionum & aurigarum
administravit & maxime Asiatici liberti. The Geneva Manuscripts
tell us, That it was he who gave his Sirname of session to a Village of the Country of Gex called Session, and in Latin Sissium.

### XXIL

Near the Jame place.

D. M. Diis Manibus

Gertain to Constant Constant Plant But All Alle Fields of a certain to Constant Cons

TO ANNOR XVIII
FILIO PIENTISSIMO
L. AVREL. RESPECTVS
PATER PONENDVM
CVRAVIT.

XXI, Her

Ddz

This

INO. ILLEN COM

sig doider

I tode

Plini plac

o sonioci'i

This Epitaph being dedicated to the gods Manes, is in honour of Lucius Anrelius Respectus a learned young Man, who had twice pleaded at the Bar, although but eighteen years of age, as his Father Lucius Aurelius Respectus testifies of him. The Son is named Civi Vallenge & Equestre, Cirizen of Valay and the Equestres: The one lying on the East-side of the Lake, and the other on the West. Some read it VALINSAE, and thus hath Gruterus cited it; but I have read it distinctly Vallense, although that the rest be worn out.

# is che in Apilion at a large a rich of the County of raid, if it has been berender all IXX there. It is likewife very

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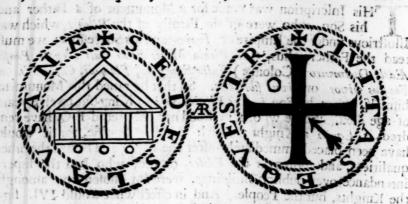
- WAS THE YOUR	UN HILL TO HAVE HOUSEHOLD
ANNOR,	C. PLINIO M. F. C.N. FAVSTO
L. PLINIO	AEDILI II VIRO
- Table FIL.	IVL EQ FLA
d SABINO	C. PLINTYS FAVST.
Antoninas cali agrant	die

His Inscription was made for a Monument of a Father and his Son, who were of the Family of the Plinies, which was Illustrious under the Empire of Trajan and his Successors: we must read the Fathers thus, Caio Plinio Marci Filio Caii Nepoti Fausto Adill Dunimviro (Colonia) Julia Equestris, Flamini, Caius Plinius Faustus vivos, or vivul sibi fecit. So that he raised this Monument himself, when his Son Lucius Plinius Sabinus being but twelve years of age died. Some who understood not this word E Q have rendred it Equiti a Knight: which it cannot signific, for it would have been placed immediately after the name, and before the other qualities; and moneover the Ediles, or they who had the superintendance over publick Buildings, were not chosen from amongst the Knights, but the People. And in effect what would IVL signific. As for the word Colonia it is understood, as in the name of Corinte, which hath been called heretofore colonia Latina Julia Continuous, and sometimes LAVS IVLIA CORINTHYS: for the name of Jules lunch been given to several Colonias which have been several fent over in his time, or favoured by him, as without doubt the Colony of Equestres were. What I have said of this Colony may

may be seen in Munster, p. 23. T. 1. Guilliman, and the Author of the Book called the Citizen, thought that the Colony of Equefters was Geneva, or at least that it was the Capital, and that Chablais had taken its name from Caballis, or Equis; and that which hath inclined them to be of this Opinion, is the great number of Inscriptions which are to be seen in Geneva, where there is mantion made of it. Guichenon hath very well judged, that they might have been brought from some other place, and I have read in the Manuscripts, that those two which are at Molard, where there is made mention of a Sextumvir of the Equestres, and of a Citizen of the same Country, had been brought from Verfoy, in the Year 1590. and likewise another Inscription wherein is mentioned Civitas Equestrium, is cited in Authors who have written of the Country of Vand, as if it had been heretofore to be feen there. It is likewise very probable, by the right of Neighbourhood, that feveral Persons of Quality who had Offices in the Colony of Equefters, had likewife the same in Geneva, or at least that they had died in that City.

The true situation then of this Colony was in the Country of Vaud, betwixt the two small Rivers of Verso, and Aubonne, and the word Enquestres, which is used still in this Territory amongst the People of that Country, is a sufficient proof of this. There is likewise an ancient Act made in the Year 1011. Wherein this small Country along the Lake is called Pagus Equestricus. Nions, which was in the middle, was the Capital City, which was the occasion that this name was added, as in the Notes of the Empire, written in Theodosius his time, it is called Civitas Equestrium Noviodunum under the Province of the Seguanoises, in which likewise Pliny placeth it, whereas Geneva was comprehended under the Province of Vienna. The Itinerary of Antoninus distinguisheth very well Geneva, which he calls Civitas Genavensium, under the Province of Vienna, and Nions Civitas Equestrium, id est, Nevidunum, under the Sequanoise Province, the same with that above-

Guichenon in his History of Savoy, p. 8.



mentioned. For a confirmation of what I have faid, I should have added, That there has been found an ancient Coyn, which hath on one fide CIVITAS EQUESTRIS, and on the other SEDES LAVSANE, which shews that the Colony of Equestres acknowledged the Episcopal Seat of Lansane.

In effect what reason had Munfler and Guillimento place the Cavalm in Chablair, which is a Country fursounded with Mountains, or in Green which is fituated on a little Hill & The Country of Kount which abounds with pasturage, and which is hardly any thing elfe borg flat Compresse, was far more proper for this There are like-wife feveral Willages in this Country, which does to be we taken their names from fome applient Roman, who perhaps bad beed Lords of the in the time when this Country destilled. A. Thate att wet fuch vide teleript. names as these: Rose, which perhaps might come from Rasing, Eraffy from Craffing, Dully from Duelling Selfy from Siffie, who are menicioned in an Inscription at Genevace Permanant mobile is not fac from Wiche; taketh likewife its hame from the neighbouring Cane of this Village, for the Latins called a Cape promontorium.

The Tower in the Isle of Geneva is attributed to Julius Cafar, which hath his name given it, but I know not for what reason: for my

part I fee no cause to make me believe that this was built in his time, on the contrary the materials which are the most part of but Mollasse Stone, as one of S. Peters Steeples is, moves me rather to think that it is the work of some King of Burgundy, several of which have dwelt at Geneva; and perhaps; (not to oppose a received oppinion) it hath been raised on foundations of another building by Julius Cesar, or by some one of his successors in the Empire, who have all taken upon

word fignifies not appertuneth, but only looketh towards, or spectat; for on this Bridge men passed over from Geneva into the Country of the Helverians, who held that which we now call Sistizer land, and the Country of Vaud.

This likewise may serve to convince us of the popular error which taketh a row of stakes which appear above water in the Lake, for the remains of this Bridge; for it doth not face the Helvetian Country. but the Country of Chablais, which Elen belonged to the Allobroges; and it being a hard matter to robtautopinions which have funk deep into peoples minds, I shall therefore make bold to relate here the obfervations made by a friend of mine, to whom I am obliged for feveral Memoires relating to this present History. Be pleased then to

In a stalk (fald lie) I make some days past on the Lake to inform my felf in the matter of these pretended rains of a Bridge, I observed that these were two tows of Stakes which were all like one another, one row being only two pates distant from the other, which beginning as the head of the life where stands Chains, and the unit from themee going up the Aliver, teach through the Chains, and the Isles tailed Barques, drawing towards the Village of Cologny, and reaching no further than the end of it; so that these two rows are in lenoth about three thousand pates, the Fishermen call them Fisher these states are of Oak sourced, and about the chieffer of ches. These Stakes are of Oak, squared, and about the thickness of a man's thigh, and being not above two or three foot above ground, are almays at the bostom of the water, the Stakes on either row are not above three foot distant one from another; which makes me believe that this never

Cosmograph;

ide Inferint.

never was a Bridge became the States are too small and too near one another, and that the Bridge theredpoin would have been too narrows moreover how about would in have been to have been to narrows moreover how about would in have been to black made a Bridge of this length, which dots not could therefore that should be the bridge supplies from Geneva to Gologue, send one may pooly that this been. I suppose therefore that the stumps have served berefored for a Distal or Entrenchment, which had been traised to make the Rholus pass clevely indiment the Isle, and S. Gervais, and so him dend how water from overstanding the low streets as it has during the top streets as it has during the animal make pavenient was not raised, so that this Bridge which is mentioned has Confure Commentaries stood no where else but in the same place, where ican present that whereun we pass over from the City to S. Gervais.

The Tower in the life of the east is attributed to him Cafe.
which hard less no fren it, but I know not for what realout for my
part. Hee no caute to make me believe that this was built in his rime,
in the contrary if majorials V IIXIMhe most pare of but Mollasse
brone, as one of S. Pérer Steeples is Angives me pather to ibink that
t is the warted time tring of the way, feveral of which paye dwelt
been referenced his the effort Toy of Property of the hards one one one of the state of the stat
Aque to the second of the Area of the second
ome one of his five ellors in the influe, who have all extenupon
BASSVS PRAEF. FABRUEL
Mapler hash millinderlight gire tolinge of Calais Commentaries,
hinking tlat the Bridge which is there menroued, belonged to the
Smit cert. LEL. DVA on LIV to DI A wall Mire this last
word fign fees not seperduct A Vol or AVIVE to towards, or spectat;
or or this lind of the design of the design of the donnery of
he string of Tivire Country of the C
he Country of the west first to be a control of the second
dinim to the FERMEN STANDOOLS TE QVE WIND STAND
This like wild volume of the like wild volume which a kell a rever of the college of the later of the Like, for the emains of this Bridge; for it doth not face this Helvetian Country,
emains of the Bridge; for it dorn not take the Helvetian Country,
the CureVVSus States Walker AM Selection of the
nd it being a hard matter to rate Arappinions which have funk deep
nto peoples mirids. I shall thereiore make bold to relate here the ob-
ervations made by a friend or mine, to when I am obliged for fe-
Manager of the prefer Hillory Re nie let then the

This curious Inscription was not known to Gruterus, having been found fince the impression of his Book. Monsieur Godefroy had caused this Stone to be brought into his Court, where it still lies. Guichenon had seen it, but hath not exactly copied it, or the Printer hath not followed his Copy: for there is five or six mistakes which spoil the sense, LEVI for L. IVL. BROCCLVS for BROCCHVS. AVG. for AVGVR. VTANIS for VIANIS. LACCVS instead of LACVVS, and D. M. for DAT. Observe here how it must be read without abbreviations.

Lucius Julius Publii filius Voltinta tribu Brocchus Valerius, ot Valerianus Bassus, Prafectus Fabrum, bis Tribunus Militum Legionis Octava Augusta, Dunmvir juri dicundo, Triumvir locorum publicor. perse

quen

quendorum, Augur, Pontifex, Duumvir, Flamen in Colonia Equestre Vianis Genavensibus Lacuus dat.

Except the word Vianis, which may be a mistake of the Carver,

all the rest is easie, and is thus in English:

Lucius Julius Brocchus Valerianus Ballus, Son of Publius, and of the Tribe of Voltinia, Overseer of the Workmen appointed to make Engines for War, twice Camp master of the eighth August Legion, one of the Magistrates who are appointed Judges in matters of Equity, Superintendant of the publick Buildings, Augure, chief Prelate, Duumvir and Priest in the Colony of Equestres, giveth the

Lakes to the Genevoifes.

The Lords and Roman Magistrates, who were Lieutenants for the Emperors in their Provinces, had great Authority, seeing we read that they have sometimes disposed of Crowns. So that it need not seem strange to us that this Person here-mentioned hath given the Lakes to the Genevoises, for he puts Laws in the Plural, comprising perhaps other lesser Lakes of the Country, with the Lake Leman. His great Offices in the Province and the advantage he had in being of the Family of the Julinsses, gave him without doubt this power: and what can make more plainly appear, the esteem which the Romans had for the City of Geneva? That I may therefore the better set forth this illustrious Family of Julius Brocchus, I shall produce some other Marbles which are to be seen at Geneva and its adjacent places.

# XXV

At Nions.

D. IVL. F. VOL. RIPANO
CAPITONI BASSIANO
EQVO PVBLICO HONORATO
PRAEFECTO FABRYM
TRIB. MIL. COH. I. GAL.
L. IVL. BROCCHVS
VALER BASSVS

Ecimus Julius Ripanus Capito Baffianus was Son to the Gald Janton Baffianus was Son to the Gald Janton Befianus was son to the Gald Janton Brocchus, and had likewife very honourable Employs of the befials that, he had a Horse which was kept at the publick charge, he was likewife Overseer of the Workmen, and Campmaster of the first Gauloise Legion. Nions was the Colony of Equentres where his Father was Duumvir.

F. e

#### XXVI.

At Geneva heretofore in the Halls was feen.

D. IVL. D. F. VOLT CAPITONIO Inchiamizania AVGVRI IIVIRO AERAR. FLAMINI MARTIS

> TROMILLT. gone loved yet and hear rollo La jedr de or sancaft mod ron

His Decimus Julius Capito was Son of the fore named Decimus Julius Ripanus Capito, and was Augure and Duumvir of the publick Treasury, Priest of Mars and Master of the Camp. And thus did they unite Religion and Arms with the Gown, in giving all these Offices to one Person: and since that the Emperors have become great Pontifexes, their Lieutenants and Subjects might well take upon them that of Angures and Priests, although they followed Arms or were Gown-men.

#### XXVII.

At Prangin, near Nions.

IVL. C. F. VOLT. SEMATO II VIRO ITERVM FLAMINI AVG. IVL CAPITO AMICO OMITGO

Ajus Julius Capito Son of Cajus, was of the same Family with them above-mentioned, and of the fame Tribe, and held like. wile the Office of Duamon and Priest of Augustus. Lucius Julius animolion sitt one, dataled transles seronal to sold services and leave the sold office and to refide that, he leaded to send the point seronal to refide that, he leaded to send the point seronal charge, he was likewite Overfeer of the Workmen, and Campmatter of the first one wife Legion. Notes was the Colony of Equational transless of the State of the S

XXVII.

XXVIII. At

#### XXVIII.

At Aix in Savoy John sit disens

IL. IVADO AMI CAPITONI ETIV IVLIAE TERTIAE CN. IVLIVS LVCINVS PARENTIBVS

Nens Julius Lucinus and not Lucinius, as Gnichenon would have it; was the Son of Lucius Julius Capito, and of Juliu Tertia, for whom he had caused this Stone to be Engraved in houlings Tal I have produced all these Inscriptions, because they confirm the have noted in Page 22. T. t. And because like wife that they glide us to the knowledge of the Family of L. Autius Brocehus ou shant Trajan, and was to give notice that it was 80 to paces differe to lone part of the Country from that place whe

Which perhaps might be General, which lay at the entranch and the Countries of the Albebre X-1 X X time, and Sometime for

> This bath been heretofore in the Walls of Geneva towards Corraterie.

VIXI VT VIVIS MORIERIS VT SVM MORTVVS SIC VITA TRYDITYR VALE VIATOR VIO ET ABI IN REM TVAM

"His fancy is very ingenious: I have once lived as thou livest now, but thou must die as I am dead : so our life flies away :

Adien, Traveller, and go and mind thy business.

This was, (saith the Author of the Book called the Citizen) ominous to the Savoyards, when they scaled the City near this place: but can any Man think they were so much at leasure as to read Tomb-stones, and that they brought Lights along with them? it is made in the fashion of a Palle, as it seems at

of it MIL P. Milliarium positie surbough that the Character

which thould thew us how many Miles it mester, was worn out

#### IXXX.

Beneath the Clock du Molard on the fide of the Lake.

IMP. CCAES NERV.
VLP. TRAIAN. AVG.
GERM. SPONT. IMAX.
TRIBUN. POTI COS. II.

Revillied, who caused it to be brought from Versoy, had copied our the Instriction to we are not able to make sence of every particular Character in its because that the Rain and overflowings of the Late have washed out a great part of the Letters of its de was made under the second Consulting of the Emperor Nervin Ulpius Trajan, and was to give notice that it was 8000 paces distant to some part of the Country from that place where this was ser. Which perhaps might be Geneva, which lay at the entrance into the Countries of the Allobrogeses, Melvetians, and Sequanoises.

# towards Corraterie.

Over the Treillis or Lattice.

NORTH STATEMENTS VERSENSOM

SIC & F. A. DITVR

DIVIMAGNIANTONI

MANI PALL PI TON B

His fancy is very ingenious: I have once lived as thou lives once in the flies away:

Adice, Travelor seed so and mission before This was, (both the Turon of the Book called the Citizen) ominous to the Sameral, where they feeled the City near this place: but can any Man think they were so much at leasure as to read Tomb-Rones, and that they brought Lights along with them?

This is a Stone let up for the same purpose as the former, for it is made in the sashion of a Pillar, and there is at the end of it MIL. P. Milliarium positi: although that the Character which should shew us how many Miles it meant, was worn out,

yet that little which is to be feen, gives us to understand, that it hath been fet up in the time when Marc. Aurel. was Emperor, who was the adopted Son of Antoniaus Pius.

On the Treillis or

In S. Peter's Wall.

In S. Peter's Wall.

H. VELAR A OVILLINAE

IMP. CAES. M.

AVRELIO

His is nothing be the Mile of a Sene dedicated to the Manes of Rufin William I DIJI TOIL

PONTIF. MAX.

TRIB. POTEST.

COS.

EQUESTR LY MILL

This Stone it is probable hath been brought from the Country of Vaud: for Guilliman mentions one like it, in his Memoires of Switzerland, where it then without doubt lay. Civitas Equestrium is the same with Colonia Equestris. Although that these Names and Titles of Marc. Aurelius Antoninus, &c. are common to three Emperors, viz. to Marcus Aurelius, to Caracella and to Heliovibulus, yet I am of opinion it belongs to the first because there hath been seen heretolore in these parts this inscription quoted by Guilliman, and by Gruterus after him, wherein was read TRIS. POTEST. XVI. COS. III. Now of these three Emperors whom we have named, the last hath not so often had the power of Tribune. And Caracalla was Sirnamed when he held the sixteenth time the Office of Tribune, Germanick and Britannick, which would not have been omitted in this Inscription: whereas Marcus Aurel. to whom this belongs, had not then any Title when he was in the 16th year of his Tribuneship, seeing it was then but the second year of his Reign: for Antoninus had granted it him when he was but Casar, that is to say, designed for the Empire. Neither is there seen in this Inscription any title added to his name.

XXXV. Is

ver that list of which is to be focu, gives us to interfaced, the heeft form to the in the when where where we the west to not beigable only the order

On the Treillis or Lattice

The Dort of

RVFIAE AQVILINAE

AVRE

Cail Fille.

His is nothing but the ruins of a Stone dedicated to the Manes of Rufis Aquifina, 211 1 9 019

Under the Hall of the Auditory.

the Sone is is probable that a brought from the Country of the in in this see thenes of the set had with Colon to your Sunt lay. Course I for the in the Sunt with Colon to you the Although to the fit had been supported by the set of the set of

Tomids might be the name of Lucius Nammius's Country: but the name and praname being Roman, there is more likelihood that it is but a Sirname. POTEST. XVI. COS. HI Now of their three Bin sears whom we have named, the last hath not to o' on had the power of To bey. And Contract was Sintamed when he neld the fixteenth time the Office of 'to be derived the reck, which would not have been omitted it this labrication: where the second man have to whom the belongs had not then any 'time when he was justless to whom the belongs had not then any 'time when he was justless to whom he was ju toch year of his Trib uchip, feeing it was then but the lecond year of his Keign: for Associate had granted it him when he was our Esfer, that is ro fay, defigned for the Empire. Neither is there feen in this Infripulou nov title added to his name.

XXXV. L

#### XXXV.

In S. Peter's-Wall, on the side of the Stairs of Poule.

Supply D. M.
& quieti Aeternae
mansvetiniae iv
lianae Libertae
carissimae et con
jugi incompara

che is a dealer A govern Mand at ille or in the principle in pricons. Naviglar is the Sirname of a freed Man, as was

AMn.De BAMIR & is with the chief

ns VETINIVS PA ter NVS PATRO

#### NVS

This was dedicated to the gods Manes, and to the everlasting repose of Mansuetinia Juliana a freed Woman and Wife of Cajus Mansuetinius Paternus which testifies of the holiness of her Life.

# VIBIOXXX EBONIA

In the Wall of the same Church over-against the Bishops

TRIE. POTES, COS. II. P. P.
J. T. OIDDIR....
IMP CAES....
C. VIBIO ANNIO GALLO
INANA NIV.
IANO VOLVSIANO
MATZET XE .R...

Recius Fronto Son of Titus, the freed Man of Caia, Overseer of the publick Treasury, is the Person for whom this Inscription hath been made by one of his Heirs, who was enjoyed thereto in his Will. There is mention made of the same Office of Duumvir Erarii in the twelfth Inscription.

XXXVII. Near

this famous Airco care of the Sale.

# XXXVII

eter s-Hall, on the fide of the Near S. Germains.

DIIS MANIB.

S.B.X.M.

ATRO...VI.

SAGAR... NI..

NARCISSVS..AN..

Agarius is a dealer in Gowns: Negotiator Sagarius is in other In-fcriptions. Narcissus is the Sirname of a freed Man, as was of fcriptions. this famous Narcissus whom the Emperor intrusted with the chief care of the Sale. DIVETIMINE PA

TELMAN BY LUCO

The was dedicated & HeVeX X X was and to the evaluating repose of Manuelinis Juliana a freed Woman and Wife of Coins Islanfactioning I storistically at the polines, of her

IMP. CAES.

C. VIBIO TREBONIA

NO GALLO PIO FELICI

AVG. PONTIFICI MAX.

TRIB. POTES, COS. II. P. P.

IMP. CAES.

C. VIBIO ANNIO GALLO

TANO VOLVSTANO

Treas Fronto Son of Issue, the freed Man of Caia, Overfeer of the publick Freidury, is the Perion for whom this Inferiprion had been made by one of his Heirs, who was enjoyined thereto in his Will. There is mention made of the fame Office of Danieum Arasii in the twelfth Inferiprion.

XXXVII. New

This was a Millenary Column made in the time when Trebonian and Volusian held the Empire. We may observe, that the latter of these carried these six: Cajus Vibius Anntius Gallus Trebonianus Volusianus, which observation you will not meet with elsewhere. Aurelius Victor mis-names these two Emperors, Virius Gallus and Volesianus.

PAPIRIAE POLCHAE

MESS, II, DIES XIL

MAGNA FRECKIXXX

This was seen heretofore at Geneva. 3 1

PAPIRIVS C. M. D

VETVRIAE C. F. BELLAE

HEV POSITAE GNATAE

TRISTES

POSVERE PARENTES.

C. VETVRIVS. Q. F. C. N. OVF.

IVLIANA O. F. SCAPT.

'His Infeription, which in a Maria Monamen to preserve the memory of Papire Rain and lived but nine Years.

of two Months and twelve Days, had been he up by Lains

Ajus Vesurius of the Ousentine Tribe, and his Wife Juliana of the Scaptian Tribe, had caused this Inscription to be set over the Tomb of their Daughter Veturia Bella. J. F. that is to say Coja filia, the prænames of Women being marked by a Letter turned backwards: but it seldom hapned that they had any prenames.

thefe Characters E L EST. Elmach.

as Column made in the time when the some the . Lox ite. We may oblive, that

the latter of diele council thelofix; Cajus Pinius Augitus Collective Piceollo die 100 This was heretofore at S. Gervais. le two Emperois Pirtui Odl

D.

PAPIRIAE POLCRAE QVAE VIXIT-ANN. VIIII. MESS. II. DIES XII. MAGNA FREQUENTIA

LEGEVXIII. In professed usel was sift

EL. EST

L. PAPIRIVS. C. F. PROBVS LE BELLAE LIM GINT AF CHATAE ANAILSA AILSA

POSVERE PARENTES.

F. C. N. OVE.

F. SCAPT. C VETVEIVS O E C.

Parentes marentes filia meritiffima.

Caii filins.

AVALLYN His Inscription, which is for a Monument to preserve the memory of Papiras Potera, who had lived but nine Years, and two Months and twelve Days, had been fet up by Lucius Papinius Probus a Military Tribune, and by his Wife Alia Aliana; the Father and Mortlet being afficient at the loss of so dear a Daughter. MAGNA TREOVENTIA LEG. XIII. EL. EST. which fignifies, it i militake not. Magna frequentia legions tertile class eff. that file had been attended at her Berial by a great humber of Soldiers of the thirteenth Legion, of which her Father was without question the Commander or Tribune. Sertorius Vrfattis in his Book de Notis Romanorum, hath expounded after the same manner these Characters E L. EST. Elata eft.

XL. This

XLI. This

de sollowing Romba Xnscriptions are to be

This was found in the Year 1678. at the foot of the Tower of the Isle, and may be seen at this present at the House of Mon-seen Minucoli the publick Professor.

DEO SILVA

NO PRO SALV

TE RATIARIOR.

SVPERIOR A.

MICOR SVOR.

BASIM SANCT.

M. ARRIVS CIVIS HEL.

V. S. L. M.

This is the Basis of a Statue dedicated to the god Sylvian, for the health of the Superior Boatmen, or who had their Quarter assigned them in the upper-part of the Lake and the Rhosne, by Marcus Arrius Citizen of Switzerland or Helvetia, their Friend, who had by this means discharged himself of his Oath. Sylvian was the god of the Woods, and the Bargemen honoured him, upon the account that he should surnish them with good Wood, either to make Barks, or to bring along with them in their Rasts (Radeaux) or slat-bottom Boats: for this word Radeaux is derived from Rasis; from whence hath been formed the word Ratiarius, which is seldom used. Rases, saith Festus, vocantur tigns inter se colligata, and per aquam aguntur: quo quidem vocabulo interdum etiam naves vocantur. Eodem nomine significamus remos.

These following Roman Inscriptions are to be seen in several parts about Geneva.

Tile, and may be feen at this present at the House of hear Minuroli the public A. X for.

In the Church of S. Saflorin, man de Veyay

TI. CLAVDIVS DRVSTSOR ON CAESAR AVG. GERMATA STANDARD SVERIOR SVOR WILL SVOR THE SVO

IMP. XII. P. P. COS. THE MILE AND

ARRIVS CIVIS HEL A. .

XXXVII.

Slan L

This is a Millenary Stone, by which the Romans were wont to mark out the distance of places, for it is made in form of a Column, and the numerical Characters are Engraven on it. It was perhaps thirty seven Miles thence to Avanche: for this may be the meaning of these two Letters, F. A. Faderate Aventicum. Guiz chenon and John Baptiste Plantin have not read correctly the first word TIT. which signifies Titus, instead of TI. which signifies Tiberius, and which is the prename of Claudius, in whose Reign this Stone had been set up. For to consirm what I have said of the two Letters, F. A. behold here another Millenary Stone, whereon the word Aventicum may be read at length. It was found in 1640. and is not any more than the preceding, observed by Gruteriu.

# from Thieves. The charge AITAX

con sow boodheid of At Entreroches. have the talk to teldo

IMP.

ta flakti bus usejade i j Vigot svadav bus stoli

I whole Office wis to keep the Road free

CAES. TIT. AELIO.
HADRIANO
AVG. P. M. TRIB:
POT. COS. III. P. P.
AVENTICVM

M. P. XXXXI.

Hat is to say, Imperatori Casari Tito Elio Hadriano Augusto, Pontisci Maximo, Tribunitia potestatis, Consuli tertiam, Patri patria, Aventicum milliarium posuit quadragesimum primum. Plantin and Guichenon, insert on the second line TR. P. A E LIO, which is a palpable mistake, for TR. P. signified Tribunitia potestatis, which would have then been twice repeated, seeing there is the same again.

His Inferiprion is not correct in viruse on Plantin and Saider nees: which obliged nev ladex cars ince as I pulled by to light of my Horte to take a Copy of it, although there is no great

wester in it. Grade readershold at TI BRITALS D. H. VNC.: OS for DEUVNCIO: & Flands PHILE II.

Years or whom his artist O D I'M O D Day has so be

ANTOINT ETRICIPRAEFECT.

ARCEND. LATRO ..

PRAEFECT PROIIVIR

IIVIR BIS FLAMINI

AVGVST.

Here are several Inscriptions at Nions, but I only produce it is not taken notice of by Gruserus, and that it is remarkable for the charge which Cajus Lucconius Tetricus had, de Prasectus arcendis latronibus, the same with what they call in French,

French, Grand Provost, whose Office was to keep the Road free from Thieves. The charge of Duumvir, Produumvir and Priest of the Emperor, were held by the same Person: and we have already observed that the Sword, the Gown, and the Priesthood were not inconsistent amongst the Ancients.

. IVI .

HADRIALK

At Coppet. M .1 .0 V A

D. M.

PHILET BRIT
TAL ANNORVM
XXIIII DEFUNCT

O CLAVDIA

OLINYS FILL VNICI

ET PIISSIMI of obtine of the si holder

P. C.

SVB. ASC. DED.

Postadum Gravit.

This Inscription is not correct in Gruterus, Plantin and Guichenon: which obliged me, some Years since as I passed by, to
light of my Horse to take a Copy of it, although there is no great
matter in it. Gruterus readeth PHILETI BRITAI & D. II.
VNC.. OS for DEFVNCTO: & Plantin PHILE. II.
BRITTAI. Philetus Brittallus was a young Man of twenty four
Years, for whom his Father Claudianus had caused this Stone to be
Engraven, and had dedicated it sub ascia, as a token of his Paternal
affection. This is all that can be made out of it.

AV.CVST.

Live are leveral inferiories and Viene, but I only a saluce LVIII. because it is not taken notice of by insterne, and there is remarkable for the charge which Coince Leave is a combined at the second taken and the contraction of the contract

IR BISTELAMI

The Office of Protector Dit IX which Assetute Proteins At Seligny, a Village dependant on Geneva, near Photomor Publication Incorrection found in hand of hungement anguires of the appropria

or the one of the rain where I believe them old . The ought to

be consided and a fait before is from making it a consider is to the consideration of a Report Folly I A R O D was to

BILCAISTON FS old winner of which the

FIL.

PVBLICIA

PERPET V.A. LIVIX

Fine of Mayleri, tet or fore I'D VI NO 3 from

INCOMPARA

BILIS.

His Stone is in the Temple wall of this Village, and the top of it hath been made hollow to letve instead of a Font, or Holy-water-pot: Gruterus and Guichenon read Biscaisia, instead of Bil-caisio: which word savours of the rudeness of some ancient Helvetian or Gauloise name. The Stone is nothing else but a Monument set up for a remembrance of Cornelius the Son of Bilcafio by his Wife Publicia Perpetua.

Virteenen who thus delerible Wallstrony of Severy, thought The had differenced that the ancient name of cases had been be-Interpretate are in train of great up in the showledge or rathery, and Crownephy; but when they are ill training ted, and to by contequence ill milianderstood, they commonly Micdue Ceresterrors.

And this may ferve for aprocles all the fest of Migen var a fuch a wind as Sahadia, and the whole of that solother a regulated by a word as Sabaata, and the whole of that shiring the produced by Guirbanan, is a confused piece of nonfence, in which a man they unake

RELIVS

ROMANVS PROTECTOR DVCENARIVS

qui CONIVGI INCOMPARA-BILI

His Office of Protector Ducenanius, which Aurelius Romanus held, is remarkable: Mercius in his Lexicon Gracobarbarum faith that Ducenarii were Tax-gatherers; concerning whom there is a Law in the Codex L. Ducenarii de exact. Trib. ne ducenarii plus quam quadraginta octo in singulis habeantur. The Greeks used the same word. Photies Biblioth. Bundeverres joqualar Sexie & sadegears megerries Sunnrapies πρός αγμα λάβον παρ' αυτών, where I believe the word πρέπνιος ought to be corrected and m put before infirmer making it mir Bries infirmer, for Perennia is not the name of a Roman Family, but rather Herennia, to which this Publius Herennius belonged, Ducenarius or Receiver of Tributes.

# YLVIII. AVTHORED

In the Village of Meyseri, three or four Leagues distant from Geneva, between Beauregard and Nermier, on a Column.

aid I

# We stone is in the Temple wall of this Village; and the top of it tach been made Ail Or AidvAideal A Dioer, or

Holy we expect: Greens and field and read lesselfs infrest of But. caiffe; which wood tavours of the rule nos of four ancient Helecte.

an or Garen le namer que bique que se quing elle les apressus enter up for a remembrance et Connellas and Son el Silvello by les Wife Publicia l'especial.

# TII... P. C. IIII COS. DESG.

Holy-west-pot: Greter

Vichenon who thus describes it in his History of Savor, thought I he had discovered that the ancient name of Savoy had been Sabadia, and which consequently had been in use in Severas his time. Inscriptions are in truth of great use in the knowledge of History, and Geography; but when they are ill transcribed, and so by confequence ill misunderstood, they commonly introduce several errors. And this may serve for a proof of all the rest, for there never was such a word as Sabadia, and the whole of that Inscription produced by Guichenon, is a confused piece of nonsence, in which a man may make fome uncertain gueffes. For thus it ought to be restored.

> ROMANVS BROTEGTOR DVCENARIVS

NIVEL INCOMPARA

So that it will be no hard matter for us to understand how-Guichenon in these two words A R A B. A D I A B. should make such a mistake. This Column was a Millenary Stone erected in the time when Septimus Severus Augustus surnamed Parthick, Arabick, Adiabenick, was Emperor, who took on him these names, because he had vanquished the Parthians, Arabians and Adiabenians, when he was chief Prelate, having exercised the Office of Tribune nine times, and having been then twice Consul and designed again to the same Office, being entrusted for the third time with the power of the Tribuneship, under Marcus Aurel. Anotoninus his son, and designed Consul. M. P. . . signifies Millarium positum, or posuerunt, or as others expound it, Milliaria passum, to which we must add the number of Miles which is worn out.

Upon which I would advertise the lovers of Antiquity, that a man must use his own judgment in the Reading of Guichenon. He hath collected several Inscriptions which are not in Gruterus, but we should have been farther obliged to him had he been more exact. Lo here is one which he hath pitifully deciphered.

Armores. The Scone having been engraven by the order of Score and Engraver Processes, or Lieutents: to the Emperors Several and Caracella, and of Gera Cefar who was deligned to the Sampling I helic desired as may be proved to be right by unopharoulable real as, but it is not never I by to hole time in the leadings is found they will appear thus to say person whit is versed in another in their priories.

#### XLIX.

At the Castle of Monfalcon.

IVN. AI AVG. MA.
IEIS. CASIROR
S. III. MIVS HO
NORARIVS PROC.
AVGG. H. CAES.

Observe how I have restored it.

IVLIAE AVG. MA
TRIS CASTROR.
SEPTIMVS HO
NORATVS PROC.
AVGG. ET CAES.

sh. VIIIX

This is an Inscription set up in honour of Julia Augusta the wise of Severas, to whom as we learn by the Medals and Inscriptions, there was given the name of Mater Castrorum, the Mother of Armies. The Stone having been engraven by the order of Septimius Honoratus Procureur, or Lieutenant to the Emperors Severus and Caracalla, and of Geta Cesar who was designed to the Empire. These corrections may be proved to be right by uncontroulable reasons, but it is not necessary to lose time in these matters; seeing they will appear thus to any person who is versed in ancient Inscriptions.

L.

This and the following fragment are to be seen over the Gate Du runificat a con Bourg of Four at Geneva.

> .... S. N. PATRIT ... NON MERITFS. P. 4 P. P. O. IEA

> ....RITFERO ... AE PRAHVALEAT PIETVEMOR

...NIVGIT .... LLI ... S MIL OLEG. EXXIL ADI. VO

> ..FECTVM..... BI SIMONE SATE LE VIVE

Here can be nothing else made of this, but that it had been engraved by a Tribune or Colonel of the twenty fecond Legion, called Adiutrix. MARIAN VELVILLAR

STE MEMORITES MELLS

The disdinates Year 8. spale same inthose off conceed Co. which are history Original were in the inthose days. Near the Lemple

where M C I V M E N T. P R O P.

has dad. . . P. A.T. I.O. M V. T. . . . C. A.

to recommends him His might relate to Gondebaud King of Burgundy, who dwelt at Geneva and the first Line might be GVNDEBADVS REX CLEMENTISSIMVS, for in the Ancient Courts we read indifferently, Gundebadus, Gundebaldus, and Gundebaudus.

There is kept, in the Town-house, several ancient Urns, the greatest part of which are very large, because one of them served a whole Family. There is one of these at Monsieur Mestrezat's the Profesfor, on whose Handle there are these Letters, C. V. V A. which perhaps are the Letters of the Potters name.

#### LII.

A fragment of the Epitaph of Anlegisius Bishop of Geneva, standing at the Corner of the Channons-Areet, in Monsieur Tremblet's House.

ARO D'A RATRID...
ARO D'A RA CITISA MON
... RITFERO... AE

PRAEVALEAT PIETVASOR

ET QVICVNQVE LEGIT

SIMQVE SVIS PRAECIBVS

graved by a 3 nhune or Colonel of the twan blog Legion,

PERPETVIS VALEAM...

ANSEGISVS ERAM P....

SIS MEMOR IPSE MEI..

He died in the Year 840. those kind of cornered C's which are in the Original were in use in those days. Near the Temple of Cologny there is seen the remains of a Character like this, where we find ....GISVS EPS, that is to say, Ansegistic Episcopus. But it is great pity that this Episcopus are intire, inconsisted of sour Dystichs. In the first of which he seems to say, that he desires not to be judged according to his merits, but according to his faith and trust in Gods mercy. In the second, he recommends himself to the Readers prayers. In the third, he implores S. Pittor's help and the Churches, out of which this Episcoph was taken; when that of S. Vi-Bor was pulled down to make fortifications, and in the last Dystich, he declares his name to be Ansection, and entreats again the Reader to remember him in his prayers.

le lamely. There is one of these at Monitour M. free's

realispeare the Letters of the Poters atmo-

#### LIII.

At a little Gate of S. Peter's-Church, on the Shoulders of this

PETRE AMAS ME TV
SCIS DMN QA AMO TE
ET.EGO DICO TIBI
PASCE OVES MEAS

His is several hundred years old, as may be seen by the Characters although they are not Gothick. So it is likely to have been made in the time when Conradus was Bishop who finished S. Petters Church.

Post Offices. & S. Roman. Les Cardidalis.

& Tiresconffams me fan Lein, Hans M. Gecconffam.

Die XX mienstr. Desembris was Kinds.

Oba of Brogares was biffing of Concess in 122, and was Cardinal and Biffing of Concession in the year 1404, as it appears by this Inscription a fortharth's quality of Cardinal Biffing of College could not be attributed at the finite time to John Bertrands Biffing of Concessin 1414, according to Releases excount in his Chrosological Manufasper

-OM the Philosopy-School, of Chappel of the Cardinal

L'AN MCCCCC &.

XIIII was made this Infeription

which was impraven by M. John

Prindal Sirnamed de Brucess & Prines

which you may read if you pleafe.

# MAJON On the Short of S. Peter's Church, on the Shoulders of this INSC

SCIS DMN 0

> ET.EGO DICO TIBI PASCE OVES MEAS

On a Bell which belonged to the Dominicans, and which hath sil fince been used for a Clock in Monnoye. been and in the time when town ada was Billion who heithed S. Pe-

roy Church. Reverendissimus Dns Jo. de Brogniaco Eps Oftien. & S. Roman. Ecce Cardinalis & Vicecancellarius me fieri fecit, Anno M CCCC quinto Die XX mensis Decembris Ave Maria.

Ohn of Brognier was Bishop of Geneva in 1423. and was Cardi-I nal and Bishop of Office in the year 1405. as it appears by this In-scription; so that this quality of Cardinal Bishop of Office, could not be attributed at the same time to John Bertrandis Bishop of Geneva in 1414. according to Roser's account in his Chronological Manuscript.

#### II.

In the Philosophy-School, or Chappel of the Cardinal of Offie.

L'AN MCCCC &.

XIIII was made this Inscription which was Engraven by M. John Prindal Sirnamed de Brucesses Pfues which you may read if you pleafe.

His Inscription may serve to convince those who will not allow this Chappel to have been built in 1416. or in 1414. of the same date with this Epitaph, by the Cardinal John of Bertrandis, who was then Bishop, and not by John of Brognier who was but in 1423. but this reason is not so prevalent as the Arms of John of Brognier, and of his Nephew Francis of Mies which are to be seen there: and this Stone perhaps might have been brought thither either when it was simished, or perhaps since.

MILES BAL

At S. Gervaises Steeple.

ET. IANVAR....

This was dated from the Year 1435, when this Steeple was repaired by Francis of Mies Bishop of Geneva.

"His Inferiprion informs or three

Agens are engraven on it, of ... with a pale of Gules, and for his of a Dogs head, with a Mary I possessor was Chancellor of agent and the Dukes close Manker of State there a but three years

after this for smooth dinor a found of there there but three your alive after this for smooth a Round a Tound a Tound a Round a Round

Large in Concessor's Hiltory CARANAS VENERA, vollette of Concessor of

ter this manner, becaule be being be township and RTV of S.

nay Can. Eccliar Viennen. &

Gebenn. QVI OBIIT Die

XXVII. mensis Octobris,

Anno Dni M. CCCC.

XXXVII°. Cujus aia in

pace requiescat. Amen.

This is the ancientest of all the Chanons Epitaphs in S. Peters Church. It is in Gothick Letters, and the Arms of this Anselme of Chenas are joyned with it. The Shield is charged with two Bends. The Bishoprick of Geneva was under the jurisdiction of the Metropolitas

politan of Vienna, fo that there was great Communication held betwixt these two Churches. The Canon is figned in an ancient Act cited by the Author of the Book called the Citizen, in p. 256. Foundly by the Cardunal, John of Bor

his reason is not so provalent as the Arms of Your If are and of his No yie a transfor View which are to be facil there:

and this stone perious might have been brought thither either when In Verdaine-street, on a Gate belonging to the Hospital, which was heretofore the Convent of S. Claire.

> PATRONVS NOSTER MILES GVI

LLIERMVS BOLOMERIVS FABIVS

IN ANNO M CCCC XLIII M OODA

NOS FUNDITUS INSTAV-TIVAR

paired by Francis of Asia Billiop of Ceneral. His Inscription informs us that the Noble William Bolomier Fabins had founded the Convent of S. Claire at Geneva in 1443. his Arms are engraven on it, of ... with a pale of Gules, and for his Creft a Dogs head. This William of Bolomier was Chancellor of Savoy, and the Dukes chief Minister of State there; but three years after this foundation, viz. in the Year 1466. he was thrown alive into the Lake with a stone about his neck, for having fallely accused of Treason the Lord of Varembon. You may read this History at large in Guichenon's History of Savor, page 508. Roser tells us that the Colledge of Geneva was built in 1558, in the same place where Bolomiers (Hutins) lodgings lay. It is very likely they were called after this manner, because he had several houses near the Convent of S. Claire, and that he took thence an occasion to build anew the faid nay Can. Ruchar Viennen. & Convent.

> Gebenn OVI OBILT Die virte mentis Octobris, Anno Dai Mr. CCCC:

XXXXIP Cojus ais in A. IVace requieleat. Anen

His is the successed of all the Chanous Epitaphs in S. Peters' Church, it is in Gothick Letters, and the Arms of this Anfelme of Lucary are joyned with it. The Shield is charged with two Bends. The Billioprick of Genera was under the jurisdiction of the Metro polican

#### VI.

At S. Peters

Hic jacet Reverendus Pater Dns Humbertus de Chilliaco Vtriusque jur- Doctor sancte sedis Aplice prothonotarius Canonicus Ecclie Geben. & hujus capella fundator qui obiit die VI Augusti, Anno Dni MCCCCLVII, cujus aia in pace requiescat.

His is in Gothick Letters on black Marble at the entrance into the Chappel, of which he was the Founder ten years before his death: there is written in the windows of it these words Dns Humbertus de Chilliaco 1447. This Humbert of Chilliaco was qualified Doctor of Laws, and Prothonorary of the Apostolick See, (which I believe was but onely a bare title without any profit, (and Channon of Geneva: he departed this life in 1457. Chilly is a Village five or fix Leagues distant from Geneva, from whence his Family sprang.

At the same place.

Hic jacet Nobilis & Potens vir Gallelius . . . Ginessiati, qui obiit

die IIII. Februarif, Anno Dni. M. CCCC. LXIX. Aia

Requiescat in pace. Amen.

His is written in Gothick Letters, and hath the Coat of Arms belonging to it joyned with it, which are three Barrs wavy. The termination (i) makes me apt to believe that this Ginessiati was an Italian.

bend; and charged with a

#### VIII.

## At the same place.

Hoc Antro recubat R. Pr. Grener.

inclyti de Viry Amblardus

prot.... MCCCCLXXV.

die VIII. Septembris.

A Mblard Prothonotary of the family of the Viry's departed this life in 1475. the Eighth of September. This which follows is of the fame flock.

#### IX.

# Near the same place.

Marmoreo tegitur isto vir genero
Sus venerandusque pr Dns Petrus

inclyta Viriacorum famila, in
signis bujus Ecclie Annorum 4°

Super . . . . & Canonicus prebendatus

pro suo tpe oes impetus

magnanimiter . . . . Anno salutis

1494.

Peter de Viry Channon of Geneva was of the illustrious Family of the Viry's. This Epitaph is engraven in Roman Letters, and the Coat of Arms adjoyning thereunto is a Shield paly, and over all a bend, and charged with a Crescent; in Chief and under the Shield is written Viry. Menestruer in his Abridgment of Blazonry, p. 85. yet blazons them of this Family of Viry in Genevois, paled with silver and azure without any bend or crescent. Perhaps there are labels belonging to them.

ination (a) makesynessoro believe

crassic and and in Philosophia the benyof it or minners

X

## Near the same place.

Hic jacet Venerandus Petrus Ferodi de Grandivalle in legibus licent ....

confrater confratrie Sancte Trinitatis & can.cus
Geben. generalem expectans refurrectionem, qui obiit anno
Dni MCCCCLXXXXVI &
die V. mensis Novembris.

His is in Gothick Letters, and the Arms belonging to it are an Anchored Cross, this Confraternity of the Holy Trinity of which this Peter Ferodi de Grandeval a Licentiate in the Laws was one, had been established at the Gray-Fryars of Rive, as I have learnt by the remnant of an Inscription at Chapoterie, where this Convent heretofore stood.

#### XI.

# In the same Church in Roman Letters.

Reverendus Pr Dnus Andreas de

Malvenda utriusque juris Do
ëtor & sedes Applice Prothonoturius, ac hujus insignis Ecclie

canonicus & cantor, defunctus

occubat in tumulo. Orate Deum
pro eo. Migravit e seculo, anno

ni dia dalamina 498; dig 23. menfis Julij. what normal ail

His is an Epitaph belonging to Andrew de Malvenda Channon and Chanter of S. Peters at Geneva, Doctor of Laws, and Apostolical Prothonotary. There is a great Vineyard near Geneva called still by that name of Malevendes, and there is farther a famous Hh 2 Author

Author of the same name: the Arms engraved on this Tombstone, are a Flower-de-Luce, the Crest is a Hat with three Tassels. They are moreover to be seen painted in the Church windows in green colour with the Flower-de-Luce.

#### XII.

#### Another in Roman Letters.

His jacet No. lis Gondissalvus de Malvenda Burgen. Geben. & Me . . . obiit dictus No. lis Gondissalvus, die 25. mensis Augusti 1505. & dicto anno M. die mensis. . .

This Family descended originally from Spain, and the Christian name of this Malvenda was Spanish, Gonsalve, Bargensis, Gebennensis, Citizen of Geneva. This was the way of speaking in those days, his Coat of Arms were in a shield impaled, in the first side of which there is a Flowerd-de Luce as in Malvenda's Coat.

#### XIII.

### Another in Gothick Letters.

Hic jacet vir venerabilis Dns
Andreas de Croseto Canonicus ....... qui obiit die XV.
mensis Junii, Anno Dni 1501.
Orate Deum pro so.

There is a great Vineyard near General

Author

This Channon Andrew des Crofet died in 1 501. and beareth in his Arms a Kid with three Roses.

e Bostlillin hat name of a stoomby, and there is further a famous

and Charge of S. F. war Geneve, Dofter of Laws, and A.

XIV. A

rounded I rechonomy.

#### XIV

At the foot of one of 3. Peter's Towers.

Hac Turris e fundamentis instan-

W Hich tells us, That it hath been built anew in the Year 1510.

### XV.

In S. Peter's-Church, in Gothick Letters.

This jacet R. Pr. D. Fran. de Menthone Apus Pthon & vener.

D. Richardus de Rossillione ejus

mepos Geben. Canon & Decanus

Annessia. qui occubuerunt anno

Dni, primus 1490. 3°. non Octob.

& alter anno 1508. 28. Junij,

quorum anima requiescant in pace.

574.9

This Epitaph was made for an Uncle and his Nephew, the former of these is called Francis of Menthon the Apostolical Prothonotary, who deceased in 1490. and the other Richard de Rossillion, Channon of Geneva, and Dean of Anessy who died in 1508. The first of these bears in his Scutcheon a Lion and over all a bend componeé, the second a Cross, which are the Arms of the County of Rossillon near Geneva, in Sable with a silver Cross.

a Or liberalitaire confide. In the fair consulte, when

a con XP is z. 7. Huri.

nt. VX is cut in Roman Letters as well as the eight Verfes following on the lame Scone, whole expressions are very neat.

#### XVI.

# In the fame Church.

Joannes Ronzerius hujus insignis

Ecclesie Canonicus & Archidiaconus Chamberiaci istic processionem annualiter siendam
fondavit, anno Dni 1516. 26.

Aprilis cujus anima requiescat
in pace.

Sic transit gloria mundi.

John Ronzier Channon of S. Peters at Geneva, and Archdeacon of Chambery, had inftituted an annual Procession in this City, and died in 1516.

#### XVII.

## In the same Church.

R. I. XP. D. Amblardus Goyetus

I. V. Doctor & Theol. insignis

Ap. Prot. Abb. Filiaci, Geben
can. pietate in Deum & religio
ne devotus, apud principes,

nobiles & plebeios, consilio,

gratia & liberalitate conspi
cuus, in pio fato concessi, anno

à cunis Xi. 1517. 7. Martij.

His is cut in Roman Letters as well as the eight Verses following on the same Stone, whose expressions are very neat.

Parce precor lacrymis fatum gravare, quid urges?

Omnibus heic solido est scripta adamante dies.

Pulvis & umbra sumus tantum, post funera virtus

Nomen inextinctum fola superstes habet.

Nil aurum, nil pompa juvat, nil fanguis avorum:

Excipe virtutem catera mortis erunt.

Hanc cole & ante oculos imitanda exempla parentum

Pone : sed interdum sit tibi cura mei.

s Coar of A ma: the next is a women

He hath for his Arms a Fess engraled between three Stars. They are yet to be seen over the Countellors seats, with a Crosser and a Hat with sour Tassels. Filly, the place of which this Amblard Goyet was Abbot lies three Leagues distant from Geneva on the side of Thomon, and was comprehended under the Bishop of Geneva's jurisdiction: the Gentlemen of S. Martha recite the names of the nine Abbset dependant on the Bishoprick of Geneva, viz. Entremont, Filly, Sisseray, Six, S. Katherine, Hautecomte, the Alps and Bonnemont.

XVIII. Ano-

# Secondary letty X

#### Another in Gothick Letters.

guid herest?

ix. S. Kustence, Mac.

edamante des. Sub hoc lapide jacet R. P. D. Pulicus de ambra fami Petrus de Bona I. V. Doctor, POST TUBERA DITTAS Archid. Tarantasien. ac hujus Nomes inextinding insignis Ecctie Geben. & Ber-. Post baser. nensis Canon. qui postquam LVI (VIL sarums, wit powers for annorum spatio pie vita fuit CHEMICA PRACTURE! potitus, illam feliciter finivit, in die 4 Martij, cujus anima in pace requiescat.

IS Coat of Arms is a Tree with two Stars. Peter de Bona held several Benefices, being Archdeacon of Tarantaise, and Channon of Geneva and of Berne.

# Arms a fact angualed bet warming and A. ear yet to be seen over the Coux IX Cass, with a Crossi and a

## In Gothick Letters.

Precipue nobilitatis & prudentia la forcartial columen & Daus Ludovicus de Arlo hujus Ecclie Canonicus & Curatus Sarravallis hoc capulo tectus religiose animam exhalavit: anno à natali Christiano 1519. O die 15 mensis Octobris.

E hath a Lyon in his Coat of Arms: the next is a womans Epitaph of the same Family.

### XX.

## In the same Church.

His jacet nobilis Beatrisia de Lulier R. V. Claudij de Arlo Dni
...... qua obiit 27

Octobris Anno 1494. Requiescat
in pace Amen.

His Beatrix de Lullier Wife to Claudus of Arlo, was perhaps the Mother of the forementioned Lewis of Arlo. The time and the names agree with the Arms: for she beareth party au premier a Lyoned Leopard crowned, and in the second a Lyon.

## XXI.

### Another in Gothick Letters.

Marmore sub isto recubat Rdus

Hugo de Viola Sancte sedis

insignis Ecclie Canonicus, generalem expectans resurrectionem

qui viam universe carnis ingressus dies clausit extremos die

XIII. mensis Sept. anno Xriana redemptionis M°. D°. 25°.

cujus aia pace fruatur. Amen.

He Arms of this Hugues Violette Channon of Geneva, who died in 1505, are a Cheveron with a beaufil in base point.

## In the same Church.

Hic jacet generosus Reverendusque Pr. D. Fran. de Viriaco Eccl. Lau. prapositus & hujus Canonicus ac Epatus sigillifer, qui Dnis populoque gratus probè vivens, dierum plenus mortem . Mother of the foreme memorans lapidem hunc, obitum autem paravit & Deo animam reddidit. M D. XXI. & die X1X mensis Maij. Requiefcat in pace; Amen.

of Langer Today established of Courts, who area Cherce and it is beautiful in ball point

I bears the same Coae as the preceding doth in number nine, being of the Family of the Viry's, which is yet the name of a Village which leads from Geneva to Chambery. This here mentioned was a Prefect or Provost of the Bilhoprick of Lansane, and Channon of Geneva, and keeper of the Seals belonging to the Bishoprick of this City, and who departed this life in the Year 1521.

the pames agree with the A

Lyonger temperatured, as

## XXIII. .

Apostolicus Prothonotarius,

Gebenn. Canonicus & Generalis Vicarius meritissimus, ju- MAR ZVIAN

rium Doctor seleberrimus, vir TVIANA OLO

tute gratia er consilio potens, AV 21284

isto examinis capulo tegitur, die ZVIII

Novembris 1531. Orate pro eo.

The Arms of Ferry Greet, who was a Channon likewise, are a Column accosted with fix Stars, and the shield covered with a Hat having three Tassels pendant. His Effigies, and these four Di-

SECVS SECVS Heatigand of the Epitaphe VOIS

Qui nostra fuerat custos gratissimus

Virtutis della Och felligianis Mayo Mayo bonos:

Prasule sub quinto scepiti donatus TE HARVIV habenis,

Nunc diro mortis Jubdit my Im AMV AOI QVT 2 perio.

DEGENERIEVS OPPRO-BRAMENT-Wer sid test cultures or some mand source source of the sou

Aftra tenet virtus, cetera pul- 2V RODOHY

OCTVAGENARIVS OBIIT
ANNO beg ilimil singling muut essid
cio iocxxx april. Die

Et tergant oculos hac monumen- XIXX ta tuos.

The third line tells us, that this Channon had been Vicar-General pader five Bishops, as we have already observed in our History.

XXIV. In

### XXIV.

In S. Peter's Cloyster there is this Epitaph of M. d' Aubigné Historiographer of France.

D. O. M. .

TESTOR LIBERI QVAM VOBIS APTYS SYM

SOLO FAVENTE NYMINE

ADVERSIS VENTIS BONIS ARTIBVS oir capulo receive, ale

IRREQUIETVS QVIETEM

COLERE SI DEVM COLITIS

SI PATRISSATIS CONTIN-GAT ingrines Ladebycodant: Mish di

SI SECVS SECVS ACCIDAT

HÆC PATER ITERYM

PATER

PER QUEM NON A QUO VERE

VIVERE ET BENE DATYM VOBIS .

STVDIORVM HEREDIA MONVMENTO

DEGENERIBVS OPPRO-BRAMENTO

SCRIPSIT

cothird and rolls us, that this Channon I ad been

THEODORVS ALBINAEVS

OCTVAGENARIVS. OBIIT ANNO

CID IDCXXX APRIL DIE XXIX.

The stile of this Epitaph is not common. He had made it himself, and had lest it as a publick Testament to his children. The sense of it is so excellent that it deserves to be universally known. He begins then thus, 'In the name of the Almighty and most merciful God. Behold here, my Children, my last Will and Desires for you, that ye may enjoy that ease and plenty which I have purchassed for you with a great deal of trouble, although by lawful and honest means, maugre the tempests which have threatned me on all sides. And ye will live comfortably, if you serve God and tread in your fathers sootsteeps: otherwise you will not fail to meet with the contrary. It is your Father, who hath been twice your Father who gives you this Council, from whom although not primarily) ye have received your being and well being. And this hath he written for to be an honourable testimony to you, if ye follow his example; but if ye degenerate, he designs it for a reproach and publick differace. Theodorus & Aubigné Ostuagenarie, who departed this life, 1630. the twenty ninth of April,

XXV.

At S. Peters.

XXV. At

The Duke of Rohan s'Epitar

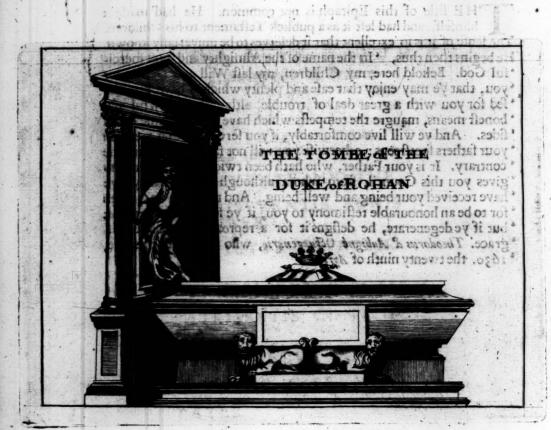
D. O. M. S. Hanricys

ROHANII DVK INCLYTVS

PRISCORYM ARMORICA REGVM GENVE

MASCVLA SOBOLES

-AM



XXV.

XXV. Ac

At S. Peters.

The Duke of Rohan's Epitaph.

D. O. M. S. HENRICVS

PRISCORVM ARMORICÆ REGVM GENVI-NA ET MASCYLA SOBOLES,

NA-

NAVARRA ET SCOTIA PRINCERS,

PARTITION OF STANDARY BEARDINGS AND STANDARY STA

HIC TACET.

ORITT KVNIGSFELDAE IDNA API ATOR, NOLI IN GESTA ANNO AT BRANKUDNI MVTLA

NON SUNT ILLA MAVSOLEY, 187

FELICIOR CZIMINIA THENAM HORTALITATIS BX; MVAIMOH

TAMA RERVM, ETERNITATEER MA VOOVER MANUECTA

MITDIATE DOVO SERVARI VOLVIT MITDIATE DOVO SEVINATIONO INA EX DECEMBIO OF SECTION INTO VERSE GENEVENSIS

MARGARETA DETE ZWENETEO

MAXIMEVELLIA OM IN HIEMAVEVE SIZES

PROSTRATO CABSOQ

AVDAX IVVENTA OPIMAL THE METALLANTAL ATACHAM

APVD BELGAS GROLLACENSI,

APVD SICAMBROS IVLIACENSI OB-

IN TAVRINIS AD FELISSANVM FELI-CITER PUGNAVIT,

GERMANOS ET IBBROS IN RHOETIA ET INSVBRIA

QVADRVPLICI PRAELIO DEBELLA-

AD RHENIVM IN CAMPIS RHINFELDIACIS, IN DEVEXO

HIRCINIAE KALENDIS MART. ANNO M. DC. XXXVIII.

GAESARIS EXERCITY FVSO,

PARTAE VICTORIAE SUPERSTES,
MACTUS GLORIA,
OBIIT KUNIGSFELDAE IDIB. APRIL.
ANNO ÆTATIS LIX. MI MUTTA
FELIX GLARITATE LETHA,

MORTALITATIS EXVVIAS TOTVM
PERTORBEM DIVIDENDAS SVPREMA VOLVNTATE IN VRBE DILECTA
PERPETVVM SERVARI VOLVIT.

EX DECRETO SENATIVS POPVLIQ

MARGARETA BETHVNIA

MAXIMILIANI BETHVNII SVLLIACI DVCIS FILIA,

INTREPIDE SECUTA,

MENTEM INGENIO ASSECUTA MANDATA INVICTO ANIMO EXECUTA DOMI MILITIAEQ IN FLUCTUS ET BELLA COMES,

POSVIT INFELIX AETERNYM AETER-

QUOD MANES CINERESQ. DIV

His is written in Letters of Gold on a black Marble-stone.

AD RHENIVM IN CAMPIS ESTINEEL.

HIRCHNIAE KALENDIS MARR ANNO

NO JVXX ARIS BYERCITY PVSO

CON





There are feveral orbor and emit afterprinns who ted Book celled The Consens, and his anle tovers afts which might ferve for proofs in this Histor think fitting to ingress out IVXX to them.

On the front of S. John's Bulwark.

. Viator

Munita licet fatis sit si probè morata civitas

Ipsique cives armati satis si benè animati

& ambo secura nimis si cura numinis excubet:

Externa tamen haudquaquam vetat Deus prasidia.

Ea propter

Senatus populufq. Genevensis

unica semper in Deum fiducià

munimentum istud hanc ad diem desideratum

Collato are Lapide cingere capit

Kal. Mai A. D. M. DC. XLV.

Eique rei

monumentum hoc conlocari voluit.

Have transcribed this Inscription which was made by Monsieur Godefroy, because some persons have judged it to resemble the beauty and virtue of Antiquity. Yet we shall meet but with sew such like affected Antisheses, or sporting with words, amongst the ancients, as munita & morata, armati & animati, secura nimis & si cura numinis, munimentum & monumentum, although it is in the main of it very ingenious.

There are several other modern Inscriptions which are in the Printed Book called The Citizen, and likewise several particulars, and acts which might serve for proofs in this History, but we do not think fitting to ingross our Book with them.

On the front of S. Jala's Bolwark.

Peator

Adams of the state of problems

splique circa comaté faise fibend

Or sould to sea about to one.

Externa tennet hundquagenta

torgorg and

Spratus, populafq. 'Genevenfis

. give en frager in Deum februit

nanimentan ifid him ad diem

F I N I S.

Collisto are Lapide cingere capit.

· Kak that A. D. M. DC. XLV.

E que res

monumentarin hoc conlocari voluit.

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